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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET.

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AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Total Wreck of the White Star Steam-Ship Atlantic—Over Seven Hundred Lives Lost.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—One of the most terrible disasters that has ever occurred on this coast happened at an early hour this morning, when the White Star ocean steam-ship Atlantic went ashore on Mars Head, at Cape Prospect, during a heavy gale. It is understood that over 700 of the unfortunate passengers were lost out of the thousand who were on board.

All of the women and children were drowned.

The news of the awful disaster sent a thrill of horror through the city, and even now excited groups of people stand at street corners discussing the details at hand.

Even at this late hour, the details of the disaster are meagre and unsatisfactory. The first intimation we had of the wreck was a rumor that an ocean steamer had gone ashore down the coast, and that several lives had been lost. So vague was the source from whence the report came, that it was not credited for some time. Subsequently, however, more detailed accounts began to arrive, when it was learned that the ill-fated vessel was the steam-ship Atlantic, of the White Star line, Capt. Williams in command.

It was next ascertained that the Atlantic had attempted to make Halifax harbor on her way from Liverpool to New-York, in consequence of a shortness of coal. A heavy gale prevailed at the time, so that as she neared the coast, in hopes of sighting the light on Sambro Island, the vessel was resistlessly carried before the wind and by the strong current that always prevails in that locality, right on to shore, causing her to become a total wreck.

Late this evening further and fresher details were obtained. It appears that there were about fifty cabin passengers on board, together with over 900 steerage passengers, so that, with the crew, the total number of souls on board was over 1,000. During her passage across, the Atlantic encountered very heavy weather, but all was well until yesterday, when it was ascertained that the coal was nearly all gone.

About 12 o'clock last night Capt. Williams and his officers believed that they were making straight for Sambro light, but two hours later the vessel struck.

The scene at that moment was a terrible one. The steamer bumped on the rocks two or three times as the heavy waves lifted her, showing that her doom was sealed. Scarcely had the first shock been felt than the passengers rushed from their berths in cabin and steerage on to the main deck, all being terrified and awe-stricken by the perils that surrounded them.

An attempt was then made to cut away the boats, and one was soon filled with men and women. It was too late, however, for the steamer suddenly careened leeward, falling over on to her beam ends, and almost immediately sinking, the boat already spoken of being swamped and going down with her.

So close in to shore was the steamer when she struck, that several of the sailors succeeded in swimming ashore with a line after they found themselves thrown into the sea. Fortunately, the fishermen who live on the coast were on the lookout, and they assisted the third officer and his companions in hauling in a rope by means of the halyards they had so bravely carried ashore. By means of this line some 250 men succeeded in getting safe to land, though, shocking to relate, none of the women or children escaped alive, all going down in the raging sea.

The scene of the wreck, as I have already stated, was on Mars Head, the extreme point of Prospect Cape. According to the official charts the Head is laid down as lying in latitude 44° 26′ 16″ N., longitude 63° 48′ 24″ W. It is a rocky, peninsular cape, seventy feet high, and forms the western limit of Pennant Bay, the entrance to which is three miles wide and about two miles deep. This little bay is very much incumbered with rocky shoals and irregularly-shaped islands, but it frequently affords shelter to coasting vessels, whose masters are thoroughly acquainted with the passage between them. The land at the head of the bay is moderately high, the highest point, called Hospital Hill, rising fully 250 feet above the level of the sea.

Cape Prospect is sometimes confounded with Mars Head. The cape forms the west side of Bristol Bay, and lies some three or four miles south of Prospect Harbor. The harbor itself, like all of the little bays along this portion of the coast, is incumbered at its entrance by a cluster of small islands. At the back of these lies a considerable inlet called Parker's River.

Prospect Harbor is well known to navigators acquainted with this coast, as a very dangerous port, as it wears at its entrance, right off Mars Head, a very rugged and broken appearance. Whenever rough weather occurs, the reefs, though submerged, are very dangerous, and must have been doubly so in such a heavy gale as that encountered by the Atlantic.

Just off Cape Prospect, or the Head, lies a huge rock, commonly seventeen feet under water. Its position is due south of the Head, and nearly one-third of a mile from the shore. It is believed that it was this rock that caused the wreck of the Atlantic. The gale probably caused the steamer to beat in shore, and finally drove her heavily on to the Cape at the Head.

The navigation manuals direct masters of vessels to keep outside of this reef, and cautions them not to go between it and the shore. These directions probably proved futile in the gale, and the Atlantic went inside.

LATER.—I have just ascertained that the hull of the wrecked steamer went clear under water when she struck for the fifth and last time. So terrific was the way the vessel struck upon the shore or beach that her bow alone appeared above the surface of the waves. As the majority of the passengers were in their berths or cabins at the time, they were actually drowned between decks, many of them probably being scarcely awake when the waves submerged the ship. We can only imagine the awful scene, for none are here to describe it except, indeed, the third officer, Mr. Brady, who seems wholly unable to give any details.

Judging from his statements, the danger was scarcely discovered when all was lost. A few brief moments of terror and dismay, and fully seven hundred men, women, and children found a watery grave. To-morrow I may be able to give you a fuller and more comprehensive account of the disaster, as steamers are being dispatched to the scene from this city.

This coast has long been known as a dangerous one in rough weather, and some notable wrecks have occurred in years past. The most remarkable disaster was the total loss of the French frigate La Tribune, thirty-six guns, which vessel went down on the morning of Nov. 16, 1797, with 300 people all told on board. On June 20, 1822, the British gun-boat Drake was totally wrecked, when over sixty persons were drowned. On the morning of July 13, 1843, the British troop-ship Albert was wrecked off the coast, having on board the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Foot, a majority of the command being miraculously saved. The last great wreck was that of the United States mail steam-ship Hungarian, which event occurred on the night of Feb. 20, 1860, when 205 lives, all on board, were lost.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

The Earliest Dispatches in Regard to the Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—The steam-ship Atlantic, of the White Star line, from Liverpool March 20, for New-York, running short of coal, made for Halifax. When about twenty miles from port, off Cape Prospect, at 2½ o'clock this morning, she ran ashore on Mars Head. She had on board over 1,000 men, women, and children. Only 250 succeeded in landing. The remainder, including all the women and children, were lost. The Captain and Third Officer were saved; the First Officer was drowned.

On the first receipt of the news of the disaster here, a Cunard and a Government steamer started to the assistance of the Atlantic, but the third officer, who arrived here at 5½ this afternoon, says the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Private Dispatches.

Mr. J. C. Smith, of the Merchants' Exchange and News-room, kindly furnishes copies of dispatches received by him about the loss of the Atlantic:

FIRST DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—Steamer ashore at Mars Head, near Prospect, thirty miles hence, stated to be the Atlantic, of the White Star Line, Liverpool, bound for New-York. Steamer and tug sent to her assistance. Captain and first officer drowned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—Government have sent steam-ship Lady Head, and Cunard the Delta, down to the Atlantic. She will be a total wreck. Large number of passengers stated lost.

THIRD DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—Second officer arrived; reports making this port for coal; heavy gale with rain; struck on Mars Head, Cape Prospect, at 2 this morning; had nearly 1,000 passengers; 700 drowned; 250 got ashore, but no women and children saved; Captain saved; chief officer supposed lost; ship total wreck; cargo still on board; none afloat; may be partially saved.

Another Description of the Calamity—Not a Woman or Child Saved.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—This afternoon, a report being current that a steamer had been wrecked on the coast, and several lives lost, was first regarded as a cruel April Fool hoax, but this evening the Cunard agents have received news that it was all true, and that only a little of the truth had been told, the fact being that the White Star steamer Atlantic, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool, for New-York, while coming into this port for coal, struck on Mars Rock, near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and became a total wreck. Of about 1,000 souls on board, upward of 700 were drowned. The third officer, Brady, arrived in this city this evening. He says that the Atlantic left Liverpool on the 20th of March, with upward of 900 steerage passengers and about fifty cabin passengers. The steamer experienced boisterous weather during the passage, but all went well until noon on Monday, the 31st of March, when the supply of coal became nearly exhausted. The captain determined to put into Halifax. The captain and third officer were on deck until midnight. The position was then judged to be Sambro Light, bearing north north-west thirty-nine miles. The captain then went into his chart-room, leaving orders to be called if there was any change of vessel's position. Brady went to bed about the same time as the captain. The next thing that he remembers is that he was thrown out of his bunk, and he felt the ship strike several times. He then rushed on the deck and found the captain and officers there, and the deck full of passengers. He got an axe and commenced to clear away a boat. The captain and the other officers were doing the same thing. Brady got his boat out and put two women in it. A number of men attempted to get into it, and about a dozen succeeded. Just at that moment the steamer fell over on her beam ends and sank. Only one boat had been got out, and that was carried down by the steamer and all in it were lost. Brady scrambled into the mizen rigging which was above the water, and seeing that he could do nothing there, he then went forward and unrove the halyards, being assisted by Quartermasters Speakman and Owen. Brady then took the halliards and all three swam to the rock, and then a line was hauled ashore and a number of the passengers landed by it. A number had got on the rock, but as the tide was rising their position was no better than on the vessel. Just then the fishermen on the shore came out in boats and rescued those on the rock and a large number from the rigging. Brady remained at the scene until noon to-day, when all who were alive on board had been saved, except the Chief Officer, Mr. Frith, who was in the rigging shouting for help. Brady says he tried to get a crew to go to the rescue of Frith, but the sea was so heavy that nobody would volunteer. Altogether about 250 persons were saved, including Capt. Williams, also the fourth officer, Mr. Brown, the doctor, and several of the engineers and sailors. Not a single woman or child was saved. Most of them, as well as hundreds of the men were drowned in their berths.

The steamer struck about 2 o'clock this morning. The weather at the time was dark, but not thick, and the sea rough. Steamers are going down to-night to render what assistance they possibly can. All the people saved from the wreck, with the exception of Brady, are still at Prospect, where the fishermen are giving them all the attention they possibly can.

The Halifax Chronicle's Account.

The following is the *Chronicle's* report of the disaster:

"It is our painful duty this morning to record the most terrible marine disaster that has ever occurred on our coast, the loss of a great ocean steam-ship with about 750 lives. Yesterday afternoon a report became current that a steamer had been wrecked somewhere on the coast, and one or two lives lost. The report was regarded as one of the canards put afloat on All Fools' day, and little regard was paid to it. Soon the report became more definite, and we knew that the steamer Atlantic, of the White Star line, was ashore near Prospect, and that several lives had been lost. Even yet the public were inclined to regard the story as a malicious hoax. A little later, however, it became known that the report was well founded, and that but a small part of the truth had been told. The fact being that the Atlantic had been wrecked on Meagher's Rock, near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and out of about 1,000 souls on board, 750 were lost. Need we say that the terrible announcement created a profound feeling of horror throughout the community.

THE THIRD OFFICER'S STORY.

Having ascertained that one man from the wrecked ship had arrived in town, a reporter went in search of him, and found him in an eating-house in upper Water-street. He proved to be Mr. Brady, third officer of the Atlantic, bruised, worn out, and almost speechless after the terrible events of the morning. He was, as might be expected, in no condition to talk; nevertheless he cheerfully consented to answer the reporter's questions, and gave such information as he could. The Atlantic, Mr. Brady said, left Liverpool on Thursday, March 20, for New-York, touched at Queenstown the next day, to receive the mails and passengers, after which she started on her voyage across the ocean. She had a full cargo of general merchandise and a very large number of passengers. Mr. Brady could not give the precise number, but thought there were more than 800 in the steerage, and about fifty in the cabin. These, with her crew, would probably make the total number not less than 1,000 souls. She was commanded by Capt. James Agnew Williams. Rough weather was experienced, but nothing worthy of note occurred until noon on Monday, the 31st, when the coal being short, Capt. Williams resolved to put into Halifax for a supply. The Captain and Mr. Brady had the night watch up to midnight, when they were relieved by the chief and fourth officers. At that time they judged that Sambro Light then bore north-north-west thirty-nine miles. The sea was rough and the night dark. The chief and fourth officers having taken charge, Mr. Brady went below and turned into his berth. The Captain at the same time went to his room to lie down. What occurred between midnight and 2 o'clock, the time of the disaster, Mr. Brady cannot tell, as he was sleeping. He was awakened and thrown out of his bunk by the shock when the steamer struck. She struck heavily, three or four times. Mr. Brady ran up to the deck and found it full of passengers. He found an ax, and with it commenced to clear away the starboard life-boat. He observed that the Captain and the other officers were engaged in clearing the other boats.

Mr. Brady succeeded in getting his life-boat out. This was the only boat launched, and it had no sooner touched the water than a crowd made a rush to get into it. Brady had to use force to prevent them crowding in. He put two women and about a dozen men into it, and also got in himself. Just then the steamer fell over and sank. The boat, with its living freight, was carried down with the steamer, and all in it were drowned except Brady.

The hull of the steamer became almost totally submerged, and only the bow and the masts remained above water. The greater part of the passengers were in their rooms below at the time, and were immediately drowned. Indeed, so soon after striking did the steamer sink, that many of the passengers were without doubt sleeping peacefully in blissful ignorance of all that was going on around them, and passed into eternity without a struggle. Of those on deck, numbering several hundreds, many were washed overboard when the ship fell over, and their cries for help, as they struggled in vain for life, were most heartrending. Many, however, had taken refuge in the rigging and on the bow, and were still living, but with the prospect of almost certain death before them, for they knew not where they were, and were in momentary expectation of the ship sinking further and engulfing them all. Even as they were clinging in desperation to the rigging, with the sea washing them continually, their situation was most trying, and every few minutes, some of them, benumbed by the cold, and exhausted from their struggles, loosed their hold and perished.

Two steamers left here at 1 P. M. to-day for the scene. There will be nothing further until they return.

New-York Passengers.

NEW-YORK, April 1.—Among the cabin passengers, per the lost steamer Atlantic, are Wm. H. Merritt and wife, of New-York; Miss Merritt, and Miss Serymser.

History of the Ill-Fated Vessel.

The Atlantic was built by Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland, in 1870, and was launched, we believe, in the month of December of that year. She was 420 feet in length, 40 feet 9 inches breadth of beam, and 23 feet 4 inches depth of hold proper and 31 feet to top of spar deck, and measured 2,366 tons. Custom-house measurement. Her machinery was built by George Forrester & Co., of Liverpool, and consisted of four compound engines, with 41 and 78 inch cylinders, with 60 inches stroke of piston and a nominal horse-power of 600. She had ten main boilers, sufficient to give her a steady pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch, burning, on an average, 50 tons of coal a day, and working her screw up to 58 revolutions per minute. On her trial trip she made 11½ knots per hour. She was fitted with seven water-tight bulk-heads, running from kelson to main deck. She had three iron decks, running fore and aft, to aid in strengthening this long, narrow hull. Her masts, four in number, were of iron and all in one piece, and the yards were also of iron.

In point of equipment the Atlantic was as fine as any of the vessels of the line, and attracted much attention when she first made her appearance in the Mersey. She sailed from Liverpool, on her first voyage, early in June, 1871, and arrived at New-York on the morning of Friday, June 23, 1871, having made the run a little short of eleven days, being the second ship of the line, and commanded by Capt. Digby Maury, now relieved from the line. She remained in port until the 1st day of July, 1871, when, at 6:10 P. M., she discharged her pilot off Sandy Hook, homeward bound for the first time, and in eight days and nineteen hours she was off Crookhaven. The voyage was somewhat remarkable for the number of distinguished guests on board, who celebrated the Fourth of July in a manner never known on board of an ocean steamer at sea. The Atlantic has been steadily employed in the trade since she entered it, and until the disaster which has sealed her fate, has never met any serious accident.

This type of vessel has never been considered by American engineers as one likely to stand the slightest rough usage after grounding, and that she should have gone to pieces quickly after striking is no wonder. The enormous length and disproportionate beam renders them an easy prey to the action of waves after they once touch bottom. In this case the seven water-tight bulkheads seem to have proved of no use, as the loss of life shows that there was not enough of the ship left to shelter but a few persons.

The Atlantic sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of March, and probably left Queenstown the next day, and was due here Monday evening, even allowing that she encountered heavy westerly weather. Some anxiety was felt regarding her safety yesterday, as she had not arrived up to sundown. Yet there were some who attributed her non-arrival to a broken screw or deranged machinery. Yet none thought that before 10 o'clock the news of a terrible disaster to her was to reach the City.

One of the principal causes for the loss of the ship may be set down to the lack of coal to reach this port. It is a well-known fact that the price of coal in England is very high, and that the transatlantic lines buy largely on this side, and endeavor to take over something of a supply to bring them back to this side. It is also true that much of the coal furnished at the present time on the other side is of a very poor quality, and will not make steam as freely as the Welsh coals usually furnished to the first-class steam lines. Another cause for the disaster is that the vessel was considerably out of her true course, either for Halifax or New-York, and the Captain evidently had been running well north to shorten up his longitude. This practice has long been discountenanced by the principal lines, and in some instances the Captains positively forbidden to take the high latitude route which the Atlantic evidently had taken.

It does not seem possible that any vessel could have stood the shock of striking the ground or coast in the neighborhood of where the Atlantic struck, for it is a mass of flinty rock for scores of miles in each direction. From the terrible loss of life, (seven-tenths of all on board,) it is evident the ship must have gone on to the rocks at a high rate of speed, and boats and rafts were of no avail in the heavy surf and sea which beat in from the broad Atlantic Ocean.

It is probable that the Atlantic did not have over 600 tons of coal on board when she left Queenstown, which, at a consumption of say sixty tons per day, would have lasted her ten days. At this season of the year some aid was expected from easterly winds, and probably she started in the hope of reaching New-York with the 600 tons.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

American Fishermen Warned not to Fish Within the Three-Mile Limit Before July 1, 1873.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following circular relative to the fisheries on the coast of the Dominion of Canada, was issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

To Collectors of Customs and Others:

By circular under date of March 6, 1872, this department notified Collectors of Customs and the public in regard to the restrictions to which American vessels would be subject when employed in fishing on the coasts of the British North American colonies, and that the provisions between the United States and Great Britain, proclaimed July 4, 1871, so far as they relate to the fisheries, would not go into effect until laws required to carry them into operation have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other.

The Secretary of State recently assured me that he has been officially informed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, that the Executive Government of the Dominion of Canada, regarding the act of Congress giving effect to the Treaty of Washington as not going into operation till July 1, 1873, has decided that, till that time, American fishermen have no legal right to fish in Canada waters, and their vessels are liable to seizure for doing so; that the Dominion Government will, however, take no steps to prevent vessels from fishing within the three-mile limit; that such vessels will have permission to fish so far as that Government can grant it, and that it is not probable that any seizure will be made at the instance of private parties, but that, should such a case occur, the good offices of the Government will be used in advising the release of the vessel and the remission of any penalties incurred.

In view of this courteous and liberal act of the Government of the Dominion, you are hereby enjoined to make known to the public interested in the subject, as far as possible, that until the provisions of the Treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries shall go into effect, the liberty of fishing in the waters hereafter to be thrown open to the fishermen of the United States by the operation of these provisions, is permissory only and subject to attempts by private parties to enforce the still existing legal restrictions which are set forth in the circular of this department, already referred to; and that if American fishermen engaged in fishing within the three-mile limit hereinbefore mentioned, before July 1, 1873, they may still be subjected to serious difficulty by private parties, under the provisions of the statutes of the Dominion of Canada.

(Signed,) WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Continued Activity of the Spanish Carlists—Narrow Escape of the Cure of Santa Cruz.

BAYONNE, April 1.—The Carlists in Spain are receiving supplies of arms, ammunition, and provisions in various ways, but mostly by sea. A body of 400 Carlists, recruited in Navarre, last week, were equipped almost as soon as their organization was effected.

Señor Elio, who was the director of the Carlist Committee here, eluded the local authorities, who had orders for his arrest, and crossed into Spain on Saturday last.

A battalion of French troops leaves this city to-morrow for the frontier.

It is reported that all the Custom-houses on the frontier except that at Irun have been occupied by the Carlists, who are fortifying them.

MADRID, April 1.—The Curé of Santa Cruzwas surprised yesterday and narrowly escaped capture. Several of his men were taken prisoners.

The agitation in Barcelona is subsiding. No further outrages have been perpetrated by the populace.

A force of Carlists under the command of the Chieftain Cucula made an attack on Venaroz, province of Castellon de la Plano, yesterday. After a short contest, the insurgents were defeated by the Republican troops, and fled in disorder from before the town.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities at Barcelona to preserve the peace in that city, disorder has occurred. The populace, enraged at the burning of Berga and other outrageous acts of the Carlists, attacked several Catholic churches, and seriously damaged the sacred edifices.

Additional reinforcements for the Spanish troops in Cuba were sent to that Island by the steamer which sailed from Cadiz, for Havana, yesterday.

PARIS, April 1.—The Spanish Vice-Consul in this city absconded, leaving a deficit in his account to the amount of 70,000 francs, but he has been arrested and sent in custody to Spain.

Characteristic Scene in the French Assembly.

PARIS, April 1.—The Assembly has been debating for two days the Lyons Municipality bill. The discussion to-day closed with a remarkable scene.

M. Le Royer, a Radical, described the committee's report which accompanied the bill, as trumpery.

The Marquis de Grammont bitterly retorted, and accused the deputy of impertinence.

President Grevy called the Marquis to order, but the latter refused to retract his language.

The members of the Right, exasperated at the call to order, threatened to quit the chamber.

President Grevy made a dignified speech, in which he intimated that he should resign, and declared the sitting ended.

The House broke up amid the intensest excitement.

Deputies of all shades of political opinions waited on M. Grevy to-night, and begged him to overlook the incident; but it is expected that his resignation will be offered to-morrow.

Prince Alexis at Shanghai—The Danish Ministry.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces the arrival in that city of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.—The Folkething, the Lower House of the Rigsdag, has passed a vote declaring a want of confidence in the Danish Ministry.

THE INDIANS.

Massacre of the Surveying Party on Cinnamon River—The Modocs.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 1.—The surveyors murdered on Cinnamon River on the 19th of March by Indians, were Daniel Short, E. M. Deming, of Arkansas City, J. H. Davies, of Chillicothe, Mo., and an Englishman named Robert Pool.

The Indians were Whirlwind's marauding band of Cheyennes. An expedition has been organized at Arkansas City to go to the relief of surveying parties on the Cinnamon. Much excitement prevails on the frontier.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—It is reported that Gen. Canby is surrounding the Modocs, and will soon oblige them to surrender. Capt. Jack's force is fifty-three.

Suicide of a Well-to-Do Citizen of Wake County, North Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 1.—Duncan Glenn, a citizen of Oak Grove Township, Wake County, committed suicide on Friday morning last by hanging himself. A little before daylight Glenn got up and went out of the house, as he usually did every morning. When his wife woke she found that her husband had not returned. She got up and went to look for him, and, on opening the front door, she was horrified to behold her husband suspended from an apple-tree, dead. He had been hanging two hours. It appears that Glenn climbed the tree, tied the rope around his neck, and jumped down. His neck was not broken, and death ensued from strangulation.

The cause of the suicide is unknown. The deceased was a man of property, had money at interest, was not involved financially, or otherwise, lived happily with his wife, and was exceedingly fond of his only child. Glenn never exhibited any signs to cause his friends to apprehend that he might take his life. The deceased was a good citizen, and generally esteemed by his neighbors. He was forty years old.

War on the Monopolies—The Western Farmers Organizing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.—The State Central Committee of the Farmers' Organization had a meeting this evening, Mr. Flagg in the chair. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and of the State Convention, which is to meet to-morrow. The object is to organize the producers of the country to resist the extortions of monopolies. The committee appointed J. B. Turner and S. M. Smith as delegates to the National Congress, which will meet in Indianapolis on the fourth Monday of May next. It is anticipated that the convention to-morrow will be largely attended.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 1.—The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Government of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, embracing officers of the National Union, and Presidents of the various State Unions in the country, was held here to-day. Rev. James McDevitt, of Washington, D. C., occupied the chair. He announced the death of James D. Hawley, of Philadelphia, who filled the position of Sergeant-at-Arms in the National Union. The vacancy occasioned thereby had been filled by the appointment of James M. Kelly, President of the Philadelphia Diocesan Union.

The semi-annual report, which is an elaborate statement of the condition of affairs within the organization, was read, and shows that there are in the union 152 societies, aggregating about 20,000 members, and that there are 200 Catholic total abstinence societies not yet affiliated with the union. The report was accepted.

It was declared to be the sense of the board that, under the constitution, a society which had acquired membership in the General Union on the basis of its status in a subordinate union, and had withdrawn from said subordinate union, can only be admitted again into the General Union on the same terms as societies not connected with subordinate unions.

The following committee was appointed, with a view to connecting the societies of Ireland with those of this country in international union: Rev. J. McDevitt, Washington; J. W. O'Brien, New-Jersey; Dr. J. B. Richmond, New-York; J. M. Kelly, Philadelphia, and John O'Brien, St. Johns, N. B.

The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare a pledge for societies, to be presented at the next general conference, in New-York, on the 18th of October next.

The board partook of a banquet to-night at the Lapierre House.

A GANG OF FORGERS.

History of Some of the Bank of England Forgers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 1.—Something of the past history of Macdonnell, the Bank of England forger, now under arrest in New-York, is obtained by the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. Macdonnell, under the assumed name of George W. Bradford, operated in a cattle swindle in Portland, Me., several years ago, and while under arrest there was delivered up to late Detective Coyle, of New-York, who had the papers for him on a swindling operation at Tiffany & Co.'s, the Broadway jewelers, and he was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years. In the Summer of 1868 he and his brother Michael, professing to be commission merchants, attempted to get $5,000 out of the Hide and Leather Bank, of Boston, on a bogus check drawn by a Chicago house, but the bank officers were too smart for them, and they made off to escape arrest. Michael, in October, of the same year, having in his company a young man named Hills, appeared in Worcester, Mass., and by forging a certified check got $2,200 out of a bank there, and then stole a horse and wagon to aid them in escaping. Macdonnell, in that scrape, gave the name of Hiram Tucker, and Hills, the name of H. B. Conklin. Hills was subsequently arrested in New-Jersey for a forgery perpetrated in connection with Michael Macdonnell on the Sturtevant Bank, and got seven years in the State Prison, but was pardoned out last Fall. Since his release he has settled with the Worcester Bank officers. George Macdonnell was one of the gang at the time of these forgeries, but did not appear as a principal. Michael, taking the name of Andrew Stanley, went to Hartford after Hill's arrest, and committing a successful forgery upon the Trust Company, getting $4,500. His confederate escaped to California, but he was arrested in Canada, and is now serving time in the State Prison at Wethersfield, in that State. Before he went to prison, and after his sentence, he said that the gang with which he was connected—George, the Bank of England forger, being the inventive head of the organization—had planned a gigantic system of forgeries in the United States. Deposits in small amounts were to be made in different banks and certified checks obtained thereon, which were to be altered, and by simultaneous action the forgers expected to make a haul amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In all the forgeries committed, the certified check plan was adopted. The Sturtevant Bank fraud was successful on an alteration of two checks for $67 and $41, which amounts were increased by the addition of two ciphers, making the sums drawn $6,700 and $4,100. After Michael had been in prison over a year, George came here and tried to get him released when the Legislature was in session, but met with no encouragement. Michael then tried to bribe the son of the late warden, Willard, to aid him in securing outside assistance, and gave him a letter to W. W. Bidwell, in New-York, which was never delivered. This Bidwell, it now appears, was one of the confederates of George Macdonnell in the English robbery. These facts go to show that the gang is an old one, and the New-York detectives in concealing that fact evidently have some motive for it.

The father and mother of George and Michael Macdonnell live in Lachine, Canada, and are in good circumstances. Mrs. Macdonnell was in Hartford for some time before Michael's trial, endeavoring to make a settlement and get him off. The father's name is Michael, and he is reported to be a large holder of real estate in Montreal, where himself and family reside every Winter.

Michael's term in the State Prison will expire next Fall, and he will go free now that the Worcester matter has been settled.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Print cloths, market of Providence, was quiet at 7c. for best 64's.

Augustus Young was run over and killed in Fall River, Mass., to-day.

James K. Witbeck, clerk of F. Ruse & Son, Albany, is accused of embezzling $500 and absconding.

A. A. French's house and barn, at Gill, Mass., were burned yesterday; loss $2,500, partially insured.

Mrs. John Goodwin, of Wakefield, Mass., was killed on Monday evening while leaving the train at that place.

About fifty journeymen house-painters in Springfield, Mass., struck yesterday for an advance of wages from $2 50 to $3 per day.

Father L. Lapie, the oldest priest of the Diocese of Ogdensburg, died at Corbeau, N. Y., on Sunday last, aged seventy-four years.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Edward S. Holden, of the Engineer Corps, to take effect March 7.

The new city government of Portsmouth, N. H., was inaugurated yesterday, E. O. Marvin, Mayor, and Marcellus Bufford, City Clerk.

In the Ohio House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill to abolish capital punishment was defeated, only twenty-nine voting for it.

Mrs. Newman and Chas. Ward, arrested last week in Denver, Colorado, for poisoning the woman's husband, were discharged yesterday.

John Callaghan, Boston and Albany railroad brakeman, was instantly killed by an engine at West Springfield, Mass., yesterday morning.

The proposition to widen Water-street, Boston, in the vicinity of the new Post-office, has been approved by the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 9 to 3.

The Supreme Court in Boston, has ordered judgment on the verdict against that city for $10,000 for injuries sustained by Thomas M. Prentiss through a defect in a street.

Hon. Arthur W. Hunter, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., by 272 majority, yesterday. Three Republican and two Democratic Aldermen are elected.

The Board of Naval Officers to examine candidates for promotion in the navy, and officers for retirement, will reconvene at the Navy Department, in Washington, to-day.

The city debt of Portsmouth, N. H., is $209,000, a reduction of $39,000. The State and County taxation is increased this year about $10,000. The Portsmouth and Dover Railroad bonds amount to $300,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday called in the balance of the three per cent. certificates, amounting to $825,000. They are of the denomination of $5,000, and number from 5,766 to 5,831, dating from Jan. 8, 1870, to Aug. 3, 1872.

The eighty-third session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will assemble in Hudson, N. Y., to-day, and continue through the week. The members will be entertained by the citizens of all denominations.

The President has appointed Dr. Henry R. Linderman Director of the Mints; G. W. Bryant, Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Carson City, vice Andreus, suspended, and Wm. H. Doane, Coiner of the Mint at Carson City, vice Notware, suspended.

The great case of Samuel Wetherell and George W. Gilbert, (Administrators of Charles T. Gilbert, deceased,) and Martha M. Jones, (Administratrix of Samuel Jones, deceased,) against the New-Jersey Zinc Company, began yesterday in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J. Wm. M. Evarts, George M. Harding, Mr. Keller and others are engaged.

THE GOODRICH INQUEST.

Testimony of Lucetta Armstrong, Alias Meyers—Text of the Mysterious Letter—The Proceedings in Full.

The inquest into the manner of the death of Charles Goodrich was resumed in the court-room of the General Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Coroner Whitehill. From an early hour in the morning a large concourse of people thronged the court-room and the adjoining corridors, and when the time arrived for the commencement of the proceedings every seat in the room was occupied. A great deal of interest was anticipated from the examination of Lucetta Armstrong, alias Meyers, who has been in custody for some days on suspicion of knowing the circumstances connected with this mysterious murder. She was called immediately on the opening of the inquest, and her testimony, which lasted three hours, was listened to with the utmost attention. Mrs. Armstrong is about thirty-two years of age, with no extraordinary personal attractions. She had a very wearied expression of feature, perhaps the result of her recent imprisonment; her manner was slow and hesitating, and her utterance was somewhat indistinct from the loss of her teeth. Her evident unwillingness to tell everything she knew was so apparent as to induce the Coroner to announce that she should not say anything to criminate herself, as it might subsequently be used against her. Her testimony is herewith reported in full.

THE MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

Coroner Whitehill decided to give the following letter to the Press for publication. It is the one that was mentioned in THE TIMES of the 24th ult., and was the first clue that came into the hands of the police:

BROOKLYN, February, 1873.

Mr. Goodrich:

SIR: I propose to tell the truth. Will you listen?

For the past eight months I have been living in the second house of the block of new buildings on Degraw-street, the third door from Fifth-avenue. I have lived there, unknown to any one except Charlie. About one year ago I was married to him secretly, for I trusted, I loved him so truly that his word was law to me, and he wished for no one to know of our marriage until some future time on account of property. The reason connected with it he did not fully explain. I was very foolish, but I was alone in New-York, with no friend—only him. I have learned since then that the clergyman who married us was no minister at all, only a friend of his, Ruben Smith, a doctor, I think, who lives in the City.

In December last—two months ago—our baby was born. Before that and since then Charley has treated me with the utmost cruelty, disowning all ties between us. Several days ago, a woman with ringlets came here to one of the houses after a stove he had for her. I was at the window, and noticed the conversation between them. When Charley came into the house he told me that we must part; that there was no marriage between us; that he had tired of me, &c. This woman with the ringlets is his new love; he acknowledged that. Oh! it seems as if it would not be the same world to me now; all is so dark, so desolate.

My heart is completely broken. To love and struggle on alone I have got to do, and I cannot without assistance. The reason I write this and the circumstances under which I write are most painful. I have been trying to work. I have been at work in a store all this week. To-night—Saturday night—I came here to my lonely home, and was very unexpectedly accosted by a man just as I was unlocking the door. He asked me if I wished to see Mr. Goodrich. I told him yes, and asked him who he was. He said his name was George Baker, that he had been employed to watch the building, and that my trunks and clothes had been taken into another house. I was quite bewildered, and I had not the slightest idea that Charley would ever treat me in this manner. I followed the man into the house, and saw all my things thrown upon the floor.

It seems like some dreadful nightmare. To-morrow is the Sabbath, and where will I stay? or what will I do? I have no money and no friends. I am seated on my trunk writing this to you. My hands are so stiff with the cold that I cannot hold my pen; for that reason pardon, it may not be easy for you to decipher my hurried writing.

AMY G——.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15.

TESTIMONY OF LUCETTA ARMSTRONG.

Lucetta Armstrong testified, in reply to the Coroner, that she resided in No. 46 Rivington-street.

Q.—See if you recognize in these photographs any person whom you knew? A.—(After a pause.) Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who is the person? A.—Charles Goodrich.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Goodrich? A.—About two months.

Q.—State about the day when you first became acquainted with him? A.—I can't tell the date, but it is over two months since.

Q.—Since Christmas or before? A.—Since Christmas. I disremember, but to the best of my recollection it is about nine weeks.

Q.—Where did you get acquainted with him—in New-York or Brooklyn? A.—I saw him first in Brooklyn, but I became acquainted with him in New-York.

Q.—How many times did you see him before you became acquainted with him? A.—Once.

A Juror—I don't well understand you. Had you any correspondence with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say you only met him once before you became acquainted with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During the two months that you knew him, did you see him very frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How frequently did you see him—once a day? A.—Sometimes four or five times a week, and sometimes less frequently.

Q.—Can you give us the average? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any interval—say of a week—during which you had not seen him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You saw him every week, more or less, during the time you became acquainted with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—(A pause)—The Thursday night previous to his death.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—In Rivington-street.

Q.—Where in Rivington-street? A.—Corner of Allen.

Q.—You saw him on Thursday night at the corner of Rivington and Allen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time in the evening was it? A.—About 7 o'clock, as near as I can tell.

Q.—Did you meet him accidentally, or by agreement? A.—By agreement.

Q.—When was the agreement made by which you were to meet him on this Thursday evening—how long previous? A.—(After a very long pause, and with a very languid air.)—I don't remember; two or three days before.

Q.—Are you positive it was on the Thursday evening before his death that you last saw him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are quite positive in reference to the date? A.—I am quite positive.

Q.—At what time did he leave you on that Thursday evening? A.—I think it was a little after 9 o'clock.

Q.—Where was it you last saw him at this time? A.—At No. 46 Rivington-street.

Q.—Was Mr. Goodrich in the habit of calling to see you at your house? A.—Before I removed to Rivington-street, I lived in No. 13 Stanton-street, and he was in the habit of calling to see me.

Q.—Did he make the acquaintance there of any other persons beside yourself? A.—Not to my knowledge, excepting two gentlemen.

Q.—He made no acquaintance at No. 13 Stanton-street except two gentlemen. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What were the names of these two gentlemen? A.—One was John Beach, or Henry Beach; he went by both names.

Q.—Who was the other one? A.—Roscoe.

Q.—Roscoe what? A.—Mr. Roscoe.

Q.—What was his first name? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How long before Mr. Goodrich commenced visiting you that he became acquainted with these gentlemen? A.—Two or three weeks.

Q.—How did he become acquainted with them—introduced by you or by somebody else, or in what manner? A.—Introduced by me to them.

Q.—Did he see them quite frequently when you lived in Stanton-street? A.—He would see them occasionally.

Q.—Do you know whether he ever went out with them or was in their company either in Stanton or Rivington streets? A.—I never saw them in company.

Q.—Did you ever know of their being together except in your presence? A.—Never.

Q.—You never heard him say that he had been out with them? A.—Never.

Q.—Neither did you hear them say it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear him speak of them at all? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear him speak of Mr. Beach? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What have you heard him say about Mr. Beach? A.—I don't remember; I have heard him speak of him often.

Q.—You don't remember what you heard him say about Mr. Beach? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard him speak in a disparag ing manner of him? A.—No, Sir; but always in friendly terms.

Q.—You are certain everything he said in relation to Beach was of a friendly character? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What have you heard him say about Mr. Roscoe? (A long pause.) The question was repeated, and the witness replied: I heard him say he thought he was a dangerous man.

Q.—How long had he been acquainted with you when he first said this? A.—Four weeks.

Q.—What reasons did he give you for saying that he thought Roscoe a dangerous man? A.—There had been a disturbance between them—a few words.

Q.—Was this a disturbance you had personal knowledge of, or whether he told you of it? A.—I had personal knowledge of it.

Q.—Give us the details of that disturbance, please—how long had you known him when it occurred? A.—I don't remember the date.

Foreman—As near as you can judge. (A pause and no response.) Was it a week, or two weeks, or a month? No response.

Coroner—We don't want the exact time—can't you give us an estimate? A.—I don't remember.

Coroner—I don't feel disposed to badger the witness, yet, with only two months' acquaintance, she ought to be able to locate it somewhere.

Foreman—I understand you to say you cannot remember anywhere near the time when the disturbance took place? A.—I remember when the occurrence took place.

Q.—When did it take place? A.—Between four and five weeks after I made his acquaintance.

Q.—Give us the details of that occurrence. Where was it? A.—In my apartments, No. 13 Stanton-street.

Q.—In the daytime or in the evening? A.—In the evening.

Q.—Who was present at the time? A.—Beach, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Goodrich, and myself.

Q.—You don't remember what the disturbance commenced about? A.—They were talking in a low voice first, and I did not understand them.

Q.—It seemed to originate between Mr. Goodrich and Roscoe, or was it between other parties, and was Mr. Goodrich drawn into it? A.—I think somebody was talking about Mr. Goodrich.

Q.—Who? A.—I think Roscoe and Beach.

Q.—Do you recollect what they were talking about Mr. Goodrich? A.—No, Sir; I can't give the details.

Q.—Was it something discreditable to Mr. Goodrich? A.—Roscoe made a remark about me, and Mr. Goodrich said it was not a remark that any gentleman would make about a lady. They talked for some time, and then took Mr. Goodrich into the next room, leaving Roscoe and Beach to themselves.

Q.—What was it they were saying—can you give us the substance? A.—The substance of it was that one of them said he had as good a right to be there as the other. I can't remember the details.

Q.—The substance was the right of one being in that place as well as the other. Were any threats made? A.—Not at the time, to my knowledge.

Q.—You heard no threats made by either party? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—After Mr. Goodrich went into this room with you, did you come out into the room where Roscoe was? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—He had gone.

Foreman—How long after was that? A.—A half an hour, I think.

Q.—Was it the next time you saw Mr. Goodrich that he told you Roscoe was a dangerous man? A.—Not the next time. I think I saw him once or twice after before he said so.

Q.—Did he say why he thought Roscoe a dangerous man? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You say he made use of that remark after the disturbance; did he say anything else about his being a dangerous man? A.—Nothing further at the time.

Q.—In your judgment the quarrel was predicated upon this disturbance you knew of? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And nothing further was said on the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any further conversation with Roscoe about that time, in reference to Mr. Goodrich? A.—Nothing that I can remember.

Q.—Did he ever say anything that you can recollect about Mr. Goodrich? A.—Nothing that I can remember.

Q.—Tell us what Roscoe said at any time, either to you, or in your presence? A.—He asked me if I intended to keep company with Goodrich.

Q.—That was after this difficulty? A.—Yes. I made him no answer, and he said he would be even with me.

Q.—He said he would be even with you—what else did he say about Goodrich? A.—I disremember (with a languid manner.) I don't remember.

Q.—Do I understand you that he talked about Mr. Goodrich? A.—He might.

Q.—Is that all? A.—He often spoke about him.

Q.—Did he speak of him in a manner with some show of feeling on his part toward Goodrich, or did he speak friendly? A.—He did not speak friendly.

Q.—Was his conversation friendly, or such as to show a bad feeling on his part? A.—I think he entertained bad feelings toward him.

Q.—You remember he talked at different times on the subject, and while you don't remember the details of it, its purport was unfriendly to Mr. Goodrich? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak frequently of Mr. Goodrich, particularly after the difficulty? A.—Yes, for two or three weeks after the disturbance.

Q.—He spoke frequently of it for two or three weeks after the disturbance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you ever remember hearing Roscoe make any threats toward Goodrich? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are quite positive in relation to that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You never heard him make threats toward Goodrich at any time of any character? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear him make a threat in a general way, as it were, toward any person with whom you were acquainted? Did you ever hear him make threats toward any person? A.—None, with the exception of myself.

Q.—You never heard him make threats toward any person but yourself? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Roscoe say anything like this: "God help the person that comes between you and me?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The question I asked you a while ago was whether you heard him threaten any person with whom you were acquainted? A.—Well, I don't know that he had any reference to any person that I remember.

Q.—You do remember that you heard him make use of this remark? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was this previous to or after the quarrel he had with Mr. Goodrich? A.—After.

Q.—How long previous to your hearing of his death was it? A.—Between two and three weeks; I disremember the time.

Q.—Locate the time as well as you can. A.—I don't remember just what time.

Q.—Was it a week before you heard of his death? A.—It was nearer two weeks, I think.

Q.—Did you ever hear Roscoe say as to whether he knew where Goodrich lived or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Recollect again, please, a little further? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember his ever saying to you that he knew Goodrich lived in Degraw-street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you ever remember your telling him that he lived there? A.—No, Sir. I never told him where he lived.

Q.—Did Roscoe carry a pistol to your knowledge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have seen it? A.—I have.

Q.—Can you describe it?

The witness did not reply, and on the question being repeated, she slowly shook her head.

Q.—Did Mr. Goodrich ever say to you that he ever had any trouble with any person or persons?

There was no response, and after some delay the question was repeated. The witness then answered: I remember his saying that "this world is full of troubles, and I have my share."

Q.—About what time was that—how long previous to his death? A.—It was soon after I became acquainted with him.

Q.—What else had he said to you about his difficulty or trouble? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you ever remember his saying that he had a trouble with a female? A.—He told me he foolishly formed an acquaintance with a woman, but it did not amount to much, and he was going to shake her.

Q.—Did he say how long he had known her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he explain why he thought he foolishly formed the acquaintance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ask him any questions in reference to it banteringly or otherwise? A.—I asked him if he was a married man, and he said no.

Q.—Did you not ask him why it was that he wanted to shake her? A.—I asked him if she lived in New-York, and he told me not. He said she lived in Brooklyn, but he did not say whereabouts.

Q.—You did not ask him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you remember him saying she lived in one of the houses in Degraw-street? A.—No, Sir. He did not tell me so.

Q.—Did you know that she did live there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he say that she annoyed him for money or anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir. He never told me where she came from. He told me she lived in Brooklyn, but he did not say where.

Q.—Did you ever hear Roscoe make any threats, except the one I have named—"God help the man that comes between you and me?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I understand that you recollect clearly that he made no other threats, or if he did that you don't now remember any, except what you have stated? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then your answer is that you don't remember any threats? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what you saw and heard of Roscoe, and from him, did you believe that he had any feeling of enmity toward Mr. Goodrich? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—What conclusion was it based upon. Was it based upon his general conduct and manner when Mr. Goodrich's name came up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From his general conduct, your opinion was that a feeling of resentment existed on his part toward Mr. Goodrich? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you remember that he ever said anything that led you to think he would harm Mr. Goodrich if he ever got the opportunity? A.—I never heard him say so.

Q.—But from his remarks did you think he would do so if he had an opportunity of harming him—that is, before you heard of Mr. Goodrich's death? Did you have that opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you last see Roscoe previous to hearing of Mr. Goodrich's death? A.—On the Saturday evening previous.

Q.—Was it previous to his death and previous to hearing of his death? A.—The Saturday after his death.

Q.—What I want is the time you last saw him previous to Mr. Goodrich's death? A.—On Monday.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—In the Bowery, near Bond-street.

Q.—In a house? A.—No, Sir; I met him accidentally.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—Only a few words.

Q.—What was the conversation, if you can remember it? A.—I told him I thought he had gone out of the City, and he replied, "Oh, no; I did not."

Q.—Why did you tell him that you thought he was out of the City? A.—Because he told me previously he was about to leave the City for a week. I don't remember anything else that was said on that occasion. There were only one or two words interchanged. He told me before this that he was going to Baltimore, and he used sometimes go to New-Orleans.

Q.—At this interview between yourself and Roscoe, when you met on the Bowery, was Mr. Goodrich's name mentioned by either of you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any difference of opinion between you at that time, no matter of what kind? A.—No, Sir; only I think he did not intend to leave the City.

Q.—Why did you think that? A.—Because he said he would go and did not go.

Q.—Did he know where you had removed to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He wanted to call to your house, and you did not want him to do so? A.—Yes, Sir. He said he wanted to call, and I said I did not wish him to call.

Q.—There seemed to be a feeling on his part at the time? A.—There seemed to be.

Q.—Was it confined entirely to his visiting your house? A.—It seemed to be. I did not consent to his calling, but persisted in his not doing so.

Q.—Did he go away offended? A.—I don't know whether he was offended or not.

Q.—Did you judge that he was or not from his manner and language? A.—I did not think anything of the kind.

Q.—Why was it that you did not want him to call at your house? Had it anything to do with the fact that you believed he had a feeling toward Mr. Goodrich—was that one of the reasons why you did not wish him to call? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that *the* reason or one of the reasons? A.—It was the reason.

Q.—How long had you known Roscoe? A.—About six months, I believe. I was never in Brooklyn with him and never saw him there.

Q.—Have you heard him say that he was in Brooklyn?

(A pause.) A.—Yes, Sir; but I did not hear him say he was there frequently.

Q.—Have you heard him say he went to Brooklyn more than one time, or that he went there several times? A.—He spoke to me only once on the subject, but his remarks seemed to imply that he had been in Brooklyn several times.

Q.—How long previous to Mr. Goodrich's death did he say he had been in Brooklyn. A.—About four or five weeks ago. He said his business took him to Brooklyn, Hoboken, Williamsburg, and New-Jersey.

Q.—Did he ever tell you what his business was? A.—I think by what he said that he was a counterfeiter.

Q.—Did he make the counterfeit money, or did he pass it, or did he do both? A.—Passed it, I think.

Q.—What was it he said that made you believe that he was a counterfeiter? A.—He said he wished to assist me, and the way he proposed was by passing counterfeit money, and giving me so much for myself.

Q.—Did he ever say that he passed counterfeit money himself. A.—He gave me to understand that he did; he said that was his business.

Q.—After hearing of Mr. Goodrich's death, when did you next see Roscoe? A.—The Saturday after.

Q.—Where did you first hear of Mr. Goodrich's death? A.—At No. 22 Orchard-street.

Q.—When, and by what means? A.—I think I saw it in Saturday morning's papers. This house, No. 22 Orchard-street, is a private residence—a tenement-house. It was here I worked.

Q.—You went there to work on Saturday morning, took up the paper, and saw the account of his death? A.—It might have been on Friday, but I think it was on Saturday morning; I cannot say which.

Q.—Was it on Saturday evening you saw Roscoe last? A.—Yes, Sir. I saw him then at No. 46 Rivington-street.

Q.—Did you meet him there by agreement? A.—No, Sir. Our meeting was an unexpected one to me. I did not meet him in the house, but on the sidewalk.

Q.—The last time before this, you told him you did not want him to call at your residence—what did he say to you this Saturday night? A.—He said he was going to Baltimore.

Q.—How did that interest you? (No answer.) Did you say anything to him in reply? A.—I made him no reply.

Q.—Did he say he came purposely to tell you he was going to Baltimore? A.—He said he wanted to see me before he went.

Q.—Was Mr. Goodrich's name mentioned? A.—No, Sir; neither by him nor me.

Q.—You don't know whether he was aware of Mr. Goodrich's death or not? A.—I do not. He told me that his business took him to Baltimore, but I understood him to say he was coming back. This conversation took place about dark.

Q.—Up to the time of getting acquainted with Mr. Goodrich, had you been on friendly terms with Roscoe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understand you, then, that it was after you became acquainted with Mr. Goodrich that you desired Roscoe to cease visiting you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that he persisted in calling to see you? A.—Yes, Sir. Mr. Goodrich told me he lived in Degraw-street, Brooklyn.

Q.—You have been there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it that you first went there? A.—I don't remember, it was some time in February.

Q.—In the day or in the evening? A.—In the evening.

Q.—Have you ever remained in the house through the night? A.—No, Sir. My visits were very brief, and were always on the invitation of Mr. Goodrich. When I first went there it was to see the house. That was in February, and my next visit was in the end of the same month.

Q.—Did you make any other visit? A.—Yes; the first week in March, and that was the last time I was there. I made three visits to his house altogether.

Q.—Did you ever see any females in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Goodrich ever say he had any financial troubles of any kind? A.—No, Sir; I observed when I went to his house that it was unfurnished. He told me that his financial affairs were in a very good condition.

Q.—Did he ever say anything besides this general remark, that he had his share of the world's troubles as well as other people? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—About this female, did he ever say anything else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether this Roscoe ever had been arrested while you knew him? A.—No, Sir; I don't know. I cannot say to whom I first spoke about the murder of Mr. Goodrich.

Foreman—You understand the object of this inquiry, I suppose. We are brought here to find out when, where, and in what manner Charles Goodrich came by his death?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Foreman—There is no one on trial. We are here simply to get all the information we can, and you, as a witness, will give us all the facts that you know concerning this case.

Coroner—If there are any questions tending to criminate you, Mrs. Armstrong, say so, and you need not answer them.

Q.—Where did you first meet Mr. Goodrich? A.—He followed me from Brooklyn to my residence.

Q.—Where did you first see him in Brooklyn to know it was the same man who followed you to your residence? A.—Not far from Fulton Ferry. He stepped on the back of my dress and asked me to excuse him, but I did not reply. I meant to cross the ferry, and when I got on the boat he approached me and began talking. Still I did not say anything. He followed me to my home, and as I entered the door I saw him standing near me. This was 12 o'clock in the day. In the evening he came up to the door and wanted to know if I wanted any boarders, and he could furnish the best of references.

Q.—What further conversation took place at that time? No answer.

Q.—That was the commencement of an acquaintance? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you somewhat intimately acquainted with Roscoe before this? A.—Rather.

Q.—Was the intercourse between Roscoe and yourself one in which the affections of both parties were interested? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was there any reason, so far as you can judge, why Roscoe should be jealous of Goodrich from the fact of Goodrich becoming acquainted with you? A.—No reason.

Q.—So far as you know, did Roscoe and Mr. Goodrich meet again after this quarrel? A.—They did twice—once on the stairs, when Roscoe was going down and Mr. Goodrich was coming up. They did not speak on that occasion.

Q.—What was the next time they met? A.—Mr. Goodrich was in the room when Roscoe came in, stayed for a few minutes, and went out.

Q.—Did Roscoe at any time declare his love or affection for you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the character of the response, whether it was encouraging or otherwise? A.—I told him we were not suited for each other.

Q.—Did you give him to understand you had an affection for some one else? A.—No, Sir; not at that time.

Q.—After that, on any occasion, was there anything occurred between you and Roscoe that made him think you thought more of Goodrich than of him? A long pause.

Q.—Was there? After another pause, the witness answered, Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you gave him to understand that, what did he say? A.—He said it was money.

Q.—That money was your temptation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what occurred between you after that remark from him? No answer.

Q.—Were there any threats or was there any conversation implying threats or dislike for Goodrich on the part of Roscoe at this time? A.—There were no threats.

Q.—What remarks were made implying bad feeling? A.—He said, "God help the man that comes between you and me."

Q.—That was in connection with your stating that you had an affection for Mr. Goodrich? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Roscoe declare his affection for you previous to your getting acquainted with Mr. Goodrich on any occasion? A.—Once.

Q.—What did you respond to him at that time? No answer.

Q.—Something of a more encouraging character than you gave subsequently? A.—I may have at the time.

Q.—You think that before you got acquainted with Mr. Goodrich your response to Roscoe was more encouraging than afterward? A.—Yes, Sir. I never met Mr. Goodrich at his house, but went there from New-York with him. I was never in any other house with Mr. Goodrich except his house, my own, and the theatre. I went to the theatre with him several times, the last time being about three weeks before his death. There was no one else in our company on those occasions.

Q.—You say that on the Thursday night previous to the death of Mr. Goodrich you met him at 7 o'clock at the corner of Allen and Rivington streets? A.—Yes, Sir; it must have been about 9:05 when I parted from him. In the meantime we had been to Central Park to my aunt's. We had no refreshments during the evening—nothing to eat and nothing to drink. I saw Roscoe's pistol on one occasion when he partially pulled it out of his pocket. It was a small pistol, but he said it was a six-shooter.

Q.—Did you ever see a pistol with Mr. Goodrich? A.—I never saw it, but he told me he carried one.

Q.—After this trouble, had you forbidden Roscoe to come to your house? A.—No, Sir; I did not want him to come on account of Mr. Goodrich.

Q.—How did he know that? A.—By appearances, I suppose, and by what had been said.

Q.—What had been said to give him that understanding? A.—What was said about the disturbance.

Q.—Have you any reason to suppose Roscoe knew Mr. Goodrich's residence in Brooklyn? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was anything said from which you could infer that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you heard of Mr. Goodrich's death, what did you say or do, immediately? A.—I disremember. I don't remember having mentioned it to any one during the day, but in the evening I told it to my mother.

Q.—What opinion did you form, if any, when you read of the account of his death, as to whether he had been murdered by some one, or had committed suicide? A.—My opinion was that he had been murdered.

Q.—Did you see enough of Roscoe's pistol to know what size it was? A.—It was about the same size and character of the pistol now shown me.

Q.—Was it your opinion that Mr. Goodrich was murdered? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you hold that opinion? A.—On account of the circumstances related in the papers, that it could not be a suicide.

Q.—Had you ever heard him make any remark with reference to the question of self-destruction, or suicide? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What has occurred, if anything, in your knowledge of Mr. Goodrich, or any other person, to lead you to believe that he was murdered? A.—Well, by reading the circumstances in the papers.

Q.—Did anything growing out of the remarks or action of any other person lead you to believe that some person known to you had murdered him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What had occurred to lead you to that belief? A.—Words that had been said to me.

Q.—By whom? A.—By some one who was visiting me on the week previous.

Q.—The week previous to Mr. Goodrich's death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell us what these words were? A.—Some person said he would get all right with me.

Q.—Who was that? A.—The person who had the disturbance before.

Q.—What did you understand that person to mean when he said he would get all right with you? A.—I thought it was injury to myself.

Q.—Did you think it might be injury not only to yourself but to some one near to you? A.—Yes, Sir. There was a gentleman visiting at the same time from No. 302 Broadway, when he came but I sent him into the front room and the person asked if that was Mr. Goodrich.

Q.—Who thought it was Mr. Goodrich? A.—The person who made the remark thought it was Mr. Goodrich.

Q.—How do you know he thought so? A.—Because he said is Charlie here again? He then took his hat and walked out.

Q. Who was that person? A.—His name was Roscoe.

Q.—Did the gentleman from No. 302 Broadway hear your conversation? A.—No, Sir; he never saw my company.

Q.—Then you believed, as I understand you, from what had occurred and from what had been said, that Roscoe had murdered Goodrich? A.—Yes, Sir; that was my opinion at the time.

Q.—When Mr. Goodrich said Roscoe was a dangerous man did you express your opinion of Roscoe to Mr. Goodrich? A.—I might.

Q.—What was your opinion of him? A.—Not good.

Q.—Did you have the opinion yourself that he was a dangerous man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you seen any evidence by which you could infer he was quick of passion or whether he was brooding in his revenge and would retain it for a long time? A.—Yes, Sir, I think so.

Q.—He would brood over and carry it out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Goodrich in regard to his proposing marriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you still hold to the opinion that you formed when reading the papers of the manner in which Mr. Goodrich came by his death? A.—Well, I think so; I think I do.

Q.—You don't know that you have changed your opinion since? A.—No, Sir. When I met Roscoe on the Saturday after Mr. Goodrich's death I declined to shake hands with him, but I afterwards did do so. He said he was going to Baltimore, and I asked when? He replied right away. He wished to know where I had been, and I said in the store. I asked how long he was going to be away, and he said two weeks. I hurried up-stairs then and left him.

Q.—In that conversation was any reference made to Mr. Goodrich by either of you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything said, any look or action to induce you to infer he was thinking of Goodrich at the time? A.—No, Sir; nothing that created my suspicion.

Q.—Was his manner in any way embarrassed, or was it just the same as you had seen it before? A.—It was rather hasty, as if he was in a hurry.

Q.—Was there anything to lead you to suppose that he was under apprehension that he might be watched or looked for? A.—I think he said he was in a hurry to go to the cars.

Q.—Was there anything occurred, taking in view your knowledge of the death of Mr. Goodrich, and Roscoe's previous feeling in relation to you and Mr. Goodrich, to give you any impression at the time in addition to what you had formed on reading the articles in the papers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred to give you additional impressions? A.—His coming there and bidding me good-bye, saying he was going to Baltimore, and telling me not to write to him.

Q.—Did he say any reason why? A.—He said he did not know what place in Baltimore he might be, and therefore not to write to him. I never wrote to Mr. Goodrich, and we never had any conversation on that subject.

Q.—When Mr. Goodrich spoke to you about becoming your boarder did he then or subsequently pay you a certain sum? A.—He made me a present that night before he went away, and told me that if I was in want he would be my friend. On several occasions he paid portions of my expenses, and he made me presents. I have seen him wear a gold seal-ring and sometimes a plain ring; also a gold watch and chain and a breast-pin of imitation diamond. When I last saw him on Thursday evening the bell tolled, and I thought it was a fire. I asked him what time it was, and he said his watch was out of order. I did not see his chain, for his coat was buttoned during the evening. During the night he had no occasion to take out any money, so I did not see his wallet or pocket-book. The remark Mr. Goodrich made concerning a foolish intimacy with a woman was volunteered by him, but he did not mention any woman with whom he spoke as having intimate relations.

Q.—Did he ever mention the name of Kate Stoddard? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

Q.—On Thursday evening, after parting with Mr. Goodrich, where did you go? A.—Up-stairs to my own room.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—Until morning, when I left, perhaps about 8½ o'clock. In the evening I met Roscoe in the Bowery, near Bond-street. He told me he was leaving the City. He had previously said the same thing to me, but on one occasion I saw him on the street when he did not see me, and when he gave me to understand he was absent.

Q.—Did he at any time relate any deed of violence in which he had been engaged, or in which he had wreaked his vengeance on others? A.—After being acquainted with him a short time he had a row in a billiard saloon, and his head got cut. I don't think Roscoe is a native of this country. He said he was a Spaniard from Cuba, and was about thirty-five or forty years of age.

Q.—Did Roscoe ever tell you where he lived? A.—He said he had lived in Plank-row, Rochester, but he never told me where he boarded, or where he resided, in this City.

Q.—You say it was something over a week before Goodrich's death, that being at your house, the question came up about your keeping company with Goodrich, and Roscoe said: "God help the man that comes between you and me"? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did anything occur at any time that implied a hostile feeling on his part toward Mr. Goodrich? A.—Nothing further than what I have related.

Q.—Did you ever send to Mr. Goodrich for money and was refused? A.—No, Sir, never; and I never wrote to him for any.

To the Foreman.—When Roscoe was away, out of the City, I corresponded with him to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and Ellsworth.

Q.—What did he say was his business in these various places? A.—He never told me except the time he wanted me to take some counterfeit money, and said that that was the most profitable business that any person could follow.

Coroner—Look round this court and see if there is any person you recognize as Roscoe. A.—That gentleman (pointing to the Clerk of the Court, who was speaking to a friend among the audience) resembles him, but it is not he. [A laugh.] There is a gentleman here with whom I am acquainted, but he is not Roscoe. I think his name is Roscoe or Roder, but he is not the person I have reference to. The gentleman I first pointed out (the Clerk) bears a marked resemblance to him. Roscoe could not speak English perfectly, for sometimes, when he became excited, he stammered a good deal. I may have seen Mr. Goodrich's pistol and wallet, but I cannot remember now.

In reference to Roscoe, I remember one day seeing in the newspapers something about a sawdust operation, and as he was present I took it up and read it aloud. I noticed a change come over him at once, and he asked why I read that. I said I expected to see his name in the paper in connection with it, and he said: "There is no better business than that." [Laughter.] About this time he said he was going to New-Orleans, and I wrote to him, but the following morning he came to my house. This was after the conversation about the sawdust swindle. My letters to him were generally friendly ones.

Q.—In writing him how did you sign your name? A.—Sometimes Loo, and sometimes Lou.

Q.—When you read the account in the newspapers of Mr. Goodrich's death, knowing him and thinking well of him, and having the suspicion that you had, why was it you did not come over to Brooklyn and give the authorities the valuable information you have given to-day? A.—There is no reason in particular.

Q.—You had no reason, but simply concluded you would not come—is that your answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you read the account of the murder and having the opinion you expressed here in regard to it, did you not think it your duty to inform the authorities of it? A.—No, Sir; I did not consider it my duty to come over here and say anything about it; it might have been my duty, but I did not think so?

Q.—Can you tell us why, having this impression, you did not speak to Roscoe about it on Saturday evening or charge him with it? A.—I felt bad about it; I felt bad on hearing of his death; he proved a friend to me and I did not feel like saying anything about it; it never occurred to me that the authorities should be informed of this matter; I removed from Rivington-street in March on account of pecuniary embarrassment.

Q.—When you wrote to Roscoe, how did you direct your letters to him? A.—Always Roscoe, Esq. That was how he wished to be addressed. I was acquainted with him six months and never knew his first name. I asked him several times what it was, and his reply would be, "never mind, you don't want to know yet."

Q.—When you saw this matter in the papers did you expect the officers would be after you? A.—No, Sir. I cannot say where Mr. Beach is now. The morning I was arrested I saw him at the corner of Delancey and Orchard streets, but I did not speak to him, nor he to me. I think he saw and avoided me. I saw him the previous Monday, and he asked when I had met Roscoe. I told him the Saturday before, and he replied it was a bad thing that I knew him. I said I did not know there was any harm in it, and he answered he hoped not. I did not know any of Roscoe's acquaintances, but heard him mention a Jack Smith frequently. Roscoe intimated once that I gave up my boarding-house because Mr. Goodrich told me to, and he seemed displeased. He then asked me if I had given him a furnished room, and I said I had not.

AFTER THE RECESS.

Mr. McClelland, counsel for Mrs. Meyers, moved that she be released from custody, or at least permitted to go to New-York to see her parents. The Coroner held the motion in abeyance, saying that he should consult the District Attorney, but meanwhile he would see that everything was done for her comfort. At this point a young man whispered to the counsel so mysteriously that he was at first supposed to be a detective; but the counsel immediately announced that he had generously volunteered to go bail for his client.

A LUDICROUS SCENE.

About two hours afterward the generous young man returned, and walked about the room so noisily that Alderman Richardson requested that he be ordered to a seat. He was asked if he waited for the purpose of going bail. He replied with a drunken leer, "just want to see the 'vestigation go through." He supplemented this by declaring his extensive ownership of real estate in Brooklyn. He was requested to be seated, but in an effort to comply stumbled and rolled under the chairs of the jury. On arising, he made frequent attempts to be heard, but got no further than "Mr. Coroner," or "As a citizen and tax-payer," and "My rights is to be heard." In a few minutes he made a verbal assault on Alderman Richardson, and was bustled out by Detective Folk. A clue to his subsequent whereabouts was furnished a few minutes afterward by the sound of his voice in the corridor demanding his rights. Shortly after, he rushed in reiterating his citizenship. At the First Precinct Station-house he gave the name of Fullum, and was shown to the inebriates' apartments.

Mrs. Armstrong was recalled, and asked to tell how many Roscoes she knew. She explained that about six months ago she determined on starting a boarding-house in Stanton-street, and advertised for boarders. In answer, a Spaniard named Roscoe called, and made arrangements to dine there every day. As she got no boarders and sent off Roscoe, he frequently returned during three weeks thereafter and dined. She accepted invitations from him to go out for a walk on the streets in the evening. This intimacy continued up to the last time she saw him. On giving up her boarding-house, she answered an advertisement for agents, and called at No. 302 Broadway. A man, who said he was named Roscoe, called on her three or four times at her house during the latter part of February in relation to the business. One night when he called, Goodrich was there, and he (Roscoe No. 2) asked who he was, and she replied that it was one of her boarders. Here her examination concluded for the day.

Coroner Whitehill—Call Samuel Roscoe.

Everybody in court turned round in astonishment, as a short dark featured man stepped briskly from his seat behind the jury's chairs and went up to the witness stand. His complexion was dark and his countenance heavy, and his hair, of ordinary length, was of the darkest brown. A heavy mustache covered his lip. It seems that he has for some time been employed in a toilet and perfumery agency at No. 302 Broadway, and learning his whereabouts he was arrested by two Brooklyn officers and taken over to Police Head-quarters, and subsequently to the court-room. He was dressed in a heavy brown jacket, corduroy breeches, and top boots. He stated that he had known Mrs. Armstrong only in a business way. She had called at the place where he was employed, to seek occupation as an agent. He called once or twice on her in relation to the business, but had never told her his name, which however, he declared was Samuel Roscoe. On the conclusion of his testimony he returned to New-York. His appearance, however, created a decided sensation, and has given rise to the theory that there is no other man named Roscoe in the case, and that Mrs. Armstrong has merely conferred this name on her Spanish friend. The admission of this theory, however, considerably weakens even a theory against Roscoe.

MR. W. W. GOODRICH RECALLED.

Mr. W. W. Goodrich was recalled, and in general terms recited the history of his brother's life. His relations with his brother had always been of the most pleasant character, and although Mr. Charles Goodrich was not rich, yet he had sufficient for his wants. The letter printed above was here shown by Coroner Whitehill to the witness, and identified as the one received by him. Mr. Goodrich continued:

I received that letter at my office in New-York on Feb. 20, and on the same day my father was handed an exact copy of it, in the same hand, at his office, on John-street. My letter came through the post, but his was given him by a woman, the same, I am satisfied, that wrote it. This was the first intimation I had of there being anything wrong or immoral in my brother's character. I was greatly shocked. On the following Thursday I went to my brother's house on Degraw-street, expecting to see the woman. She was not there, but I read the letter to my brother. He did not deny the statement of her having lived in the house, but assured me that there was no foundation for her assertion of a mock marriage having taken place. He had met this woman in July on the streets in New-York, and she had come over to stop in the house. She was a loose character, and very violent in her temper. He said he intended to get rid of her, and send her back to New-York, making some provision by which she might be in as good a position as when she became acquainted with him. My father had already sent Charley the letter he got from this woman. He gave me the names under which she passed; I think they were Amy Snow, Amy Stone, and Kate Stoddard. George Baker, who has been alluded to, is, in reality, Charles Greene, my brother's wife's brother. The woman, Kate Stoddard, was described to him as a blonde in every respect. Directly after the receipt of this letter I asked Dr. Smith about the mock marriage, but he indignantly denied it. I am satisfied that this letter was an attempt at black-mail. Previous to the receipt of this letter I saw on the floor of the kitchen of the next house a trunk and dress, which afterward turned out to be Kate Stoddard's. Some few days after receiving the letter I called at the house, and saw a woman pass one of the doors; my brother said, "She is in there," and I understood him to mean Kate Stoddard. I have called on Charles Greene, who is spoken of as George Baker, but he knows nothing of this mock marriage story. About two weeks before his death my brother told me that Kate Stoddard had left and gone to New-York. I have heard nothing of her since his death.

TESTIMONY OF DR. SHEPARD.

Dr. A. W. Shepard, the County Physician, who made the post-mortem examination, was sworn, and detailed the result of the examination, illustrating the point of entry and course of the bullets by means of a skull which he exhibited to the jury. The ball entering in the left temple had taken a straight course and lodged in the larger brain. The ball behind the left ear did not penetrate, part flattening against the bone, a part entering the outer table of the skull. The third ball entered about two inches and a little below the right ear, and had carried fragments of bone through the head to the smaller or vital brain, in which it lodged. All the wounds were made before death, as the blood was clotted or extravasated. The left temple wound, and that behind the left ear, showed that the pistol had been held immediately against the head, the hair being singed and the outer layer of skin burned by powder. The hair behind the right ear was not singed, and the bullet in this case was evidently shot from a distance of at least a foot. The stomach was empty and the bladder greatly distended, which led the witness to believe that he had died soon after rising on Friday morning. There was a wound over the right eyebrow, which was probably inflicted by a fall; there was a slight bruise over the right ear, apparently the result of a light blow or of the fall. The bruise over the eyebrow had undoubtedly been inflicted before death, and was not the mark of a bullet. The jury and Coroner Jones now subjected the witness to a series of questions, evidently with the determination of settling the possibility or impossibility of suicide. The doctor was of opinion that either of the wounds in the left temple or behind the right ear would have produced immediate muscular insensibility and death.

Foreman Richardson—Was suicide possible?

Dr. Shepard—In my opinion it was not.

Foreman—Could a man inflict the wound behind the left ear, fall, and cut his head, and be revived by the bleeding from the latter wound?

Dr. Shepard—He might; we have heard of such cases. I do not believe that he committed suicide.

After further questioning, with no change in the doctor's opinion, the stand was taken by Prof. Boyle, a resident of Degraw-street. He stated that he had seen Goodrich and a fair-faced blonde on certain evenings last Summer sitting together on the stoop. He also recited the circumstance of the struggle in the house on Degraw-street, which is more fully stated in the evidence of Miss Leland, who stated that about 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 15, she passed the house in which Chas. Goodrich was shot. She heard the sound of the scuffle, and as if a body was pushed against the door. A woman's voice cried "Help! Do you want to kill me?" and "Murder!" several times. She went on, but returned, and heard the same thing going on; she waited a moment at the gate, and all became suddenly still; she was frightened, and thinking it time to leave, walked backward up the street to Prof. Boyle's house. On hearing of the circumstance, Mr. Boyle went to the house, but all was silent. The witness did not see any light in the house at the time of the scuffle.

TESTIMONY OF ROSALIE LOGAN.

Rosalie Logan, a young colored domestic employed by Mrs. Snedecker, of No. 778 Degraw-street, testified that one morning in February she showed a lady to Mr. Goodrich's house. The former had asked for some name she did not know, and the witness showed her to Mr. Goodrich's house. He opened the door to her; both smiled in recognition, and the lady entered. The witness identified Mrs. Armstrong as the lady she showed to the house, and stated also that she was the lady she had spoken of as having seen hanging up window-curtains in Mr. Goodrich's house. Mrs. Armstrong rose from her seat and drew aside her vail, saying to the witness, "Take a good look at me." The girl replied "Yes, you are the lady," and Mrs. Armstrong said, apparently angry, "Excuse me; you are mistaken." Mr. Snedecker, Sr., and Mr. Geo. Snedecker; also Mrs. Snedecker, Sr., and Mrs. Snedecker, Jr., were severally and consecutively sworn and examined. Mrs. Snedecker said that for two weeks previous to Mr. Goodrich's death she had noticed a strange lady passing the locality early every morning, coming from Sixth-avenue, and going toward Fifth-avenue. Mrs. Snedecker, the younger, said that she had seen a lady come out of the house in which Mr. Goodrich lived on several occasions. One day last Fall she saw Mr. Goodrich and another gentleman walking toward Fifth-avenue. As they were passing a lady came out of one of the Goodrich houses, the nearest but one to Fifth-avenue, and called after them, "Charley! Charles Goodrich!" Very little notice was taken, however, and she went in again. Mr. George W. Snedecker testified to having seen a lady, wearing dark clothes, and of a small, slight figure, come out of Goodrich's house and go down the street to Fifth-avenue.

Mrs. Anna Van Knapp, of No. 799 Degraw-street, testified that she had heard about the struggle in the house, and shortly after saw Mr. Goodrich at a fire, and observed a scar on his face. She joked him about it, and he appeared much annoyed.

The inquest was here, at 8½ o'clock, adjourned to Friday next at 7 P. M.

THE PHYFER MURDER.

The Trial of Michael Nixon Continued—Testimony for the Prosecution.

The trial of Michael Nixon for the murder of Charles H. Phyfer in Chatham-street, on the evening of Jan. 21, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. During the previous day, on which the trial commenced, nine jurors were obtained, and by mid-day yesterday the additional three were sworn. To complete the panel sixty-three jurors were examined, some being excused on stating that there opinions were such that no amount of explanatory evidence could change them. Others were challenged peremptorily by the defense. The following are the jurors accepted by both sides: Simon Goldenberg, John A. Linscott, Garrett D. Clark, James S. Shell, Richard Sweetman, Charles J. Stewart, Frederick W. Jackson, Alpheus A. Courter, Abraham F. Pruyn, Phineas L. Cooper, George B. Shave, and John Dewnurst.

The prisoner, who is a little man of compact build, with low forehead and restless greenish eyes, sat by his lawyer with a half-frightened, anxious look. On his lap sat a little girl about four years old, and beside him his wife, with a baby in her arms. As soon as the panel was completed, Assistant District-Attorney Russell opened the case for the prosecution. Most of the jurors, he said, had stated in their preliminary examination that they had read the accounts of the murder already published, and were, therefore, perhaps, as well acquainted with the circumstances as he was. Though the parties were obscure, he regarded the case as one of great importance. The jury were to decide whether a man who left his home in the morning in peace with the world was to be protected in going through his labors, or whether some ruffian whom he may chance to meet at any street corner shall have the right to take his life for some imaginary provocation. He described briefly the meeting of Nixon and Phyfer, the shooting of the latter, and the flight of the former; his arrest and cool assertion that he had done the deed in anticipation of an attempt on the part of the deceased to strike at him. This act, he said, was murder in the first degree, the legal meaning of which he explained. He concluded by urging upon the jurors the necessity of fair and fearless action on their part, regardless of the sympathy sought to be excited for the prisoner by the presence of his wife and children in the court-room. They should remember that the dead man had also a wife and little children who waited for his coming on that fatal night, and wondered why he stayed so long away.

A recess of half an hour was ordered when Mr. Russell had concluded, and on its termination the first witness was called. This was Mr. Frederick Cloughs, paying-teller of the Bowery Savings Bank, and a resident of Brooklyn. He testified that while riding down-town on the platform of a horse-car, about 5:40 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 21, the car he was on was detained by another ahead of it. As he looked to see the cause of the delay he heard a pistol-shot, and saw Phyfer falling on the sidewalk by the side of a gray horse. The horse looked as if just detached from a wagon. Witness went up to Phyfer, and feeling his pulse found that he was still alive, though he did not present any other evidence of animation. He had a little hole on the side of his nose, near the corner of the left eye. He was removed soon after to a store near by. A moment after noticing the man fall, witness saw a man in a wagon driving hurriedly away toward New-Bowery. Leaving the dying man in charge of the police, witness next went to Lindemann's place at the corner of East Broadway and Catherine-street, where he saw a number of people gathering to see the man who shot Phyfer. Witness did not then see Nixon, but went to the Station-house of the Fourth Precinct, and saw him there. Here some one made a remark to Nixon about the murder, and he said he shot the man because the man threatened to strike him. The man, Nixon stated, had come to the side of his wagon and struck at him twice, and he cautioned him not to do so again or he would shoot; the man did offer to strike again, and he shot him. On being cross-examined, the witness said he noticed no whiffletree on the ground near the man when feeling his pulse. The wounded man was lying between the rails of the Bleecker-street car track, where it crosses from New-Bowery to the Bowery.

Andrew J. Willets, No. 7 James-slip, was next called. He was, he said, standing in Chatham-square, waiting for a car, when he was surprised by hearing a sudden sharp report. Turning in the direction of the noise, he heard some one say, "a man shot," and saw smoke in the direction of an express wagon, in which Nixon was sitting. The man in the wagon commenced jerking the reins, and the horse trotted over the mounds of snow toward Lindemann's. The cross-examination of Mr. Willets revealed nothing in addition to what he had already stated. He left almost immediately when he saw the man was shot.

Patrick Grady, a driver of the Second-avenue Railroad, was next called. His evidence was the most pointed of any who were examined yesterday. He testified that his car arrived at Chatham hill on its up-town trip, about twenty minutes before 6 o'clock on the evening in question. The first thing he noticed was, that a small man in a light express wagon, and another man on a grey horse partially harnessed, were in each other's way, and neither would move to let the other go his way. After they had been standing for a few moments, the man in the wagon partially raised himself from his seat, drew a pistol from the back pocket of his pantaloons, with his left hand, presented it at the man on horseback, and fired. The man on the horse dropped back and fell to the pavement, and the man in the wagon drove off.

John Long, the conductor of Brady's car, saw Phyfer after he had fallen, and saw the wagon driving off, but did not see the shot fired.

John McKeon, No. 131 Cedar-street, an expressman, saw Phyfer on the street, and heard some one say that the man in the wagon had shot him. He followed Nixon's wagon to Lindemann's door, and saw Nixon go into the saloon; went back to where Pfeifer was lying, and saw a whiffletree near his right hand.

James Riley, a coach-driver, who was standing on the square, heard the report of a pistol, and saw Lindemann's wagon driven away by a man whom he could not identify. The wagon drove to Lindemann's door. This witness noticed that, a whiffletree, about three and a half feet long, such as are used for hoisting, was lying beside Phyfer on the street.

Officers Craig and Towne, of the Fourth Precinct, testified to the removal of the dying man to the station-house in the wagon in which Nixon was riding when he shot him. When Phyfer was taken to the station-house, Officers Van Buskirk and Fitzsimmons were sent to arrest the murderer. They testified that they went to Lindemann's first, from thence to the Bowery Theatre, and next to Nixon's apartments, No. 44 Baxter-street. He was sitting here with his family. Van Buskirk said, "I want you for that affair in Chatham-square." Nixon replied that he shot the man because he was striking at him. "But he did not hit you, Mike," answered the detective, who knew Nixon, "you have no marks on you." "No," said Nixon, "but he hit at me." At the station-house he made the same statement to Capt. Ullman. From the station-house Phyfer was removed to the Park Hospital soon after the shooting.

Peter Brown, a Third-avenue car-driver, who was passing at the time of the shooting, heard the shot and saw a whiffletree lying beside Phyfer on the street.

Wm. Pecan, an undertaker, testified that he last saw Phyfer alive in the North Fifth-street Methodist Church, and saw him dead the morning after the shooting in the Park Hospital. This closed the proceedings of yesterday.

Judge Brady, before adjournment, said to the jurors that as this was a capital case, he should keep them together. He thought it better for the ends of justice, as well as for their own reputation, that he should do so. The condition of the public mind in regard to the conduct of juries had been such of late as to cause him to feel that this was the only safe rule to follow. There would be no unnecessary delay, he said, in the conduct of the case, and the jury, during their confinement, would be made as comfortable as possible. The court then adjourned to this morning.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

Meeting of Depositors and Stockholders—Subscriptions to the New Capital Stock.

A meeting of the depositors and stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Ashland House. About forty persons were present, including several ladies. J. E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, was moved to the chair.

Mr. F. E. Mather, on the part of the Committee of Five, said that, in relation to the financial condition of the bank, there were many conflicting reports, and the Committee had been unable to learn that any material change had taken place in the statement originally presented by the officers of the bank. He had hoped that Mr. Meigs, the bank examiner, would have been present and made a statement, but such was not the case. Only about $60,000 of the $150,000 of the capital stock to be subscribed by the stockholders had been contributed when the meeting began, but he would state that he thought some of the stockholders must not have been made aware of the meeting.

In reply to a question of a stockholder as to the status of the Bull's Head Bank in the courts, Mr. Mather continued to say that the bank had got over a crisis on Saturday. He had been fearful that the court might have made a decree declaring them bankrupt; but the Judge had postponed it for a week, hence the necessity which existed that whatever was done by the stockholders should be done promptly. Everything looked favorable for them, and if the stockholders only exerted themselves, the present difficulty would be surmounted.

Mr. A. S. Cameron, on the part of the depositors, said that a scheme for reorganization had been submitted to them, which embraced the idea of asking the depositors to come forward and help the stockholders, assigning to them one-half the capital stock of $300,000. He now reported that he was prepared to hand over that amount at any time.

The Chairman thought the stockholders should exert themselves, or the depositors would control most of the new stock. The depositors had subscribed the one-half assigned; but they were not satisfied at that, and had gone on subscribing. Almost every stockholder present, he believed, had subscribed more or less; but it would be necessary for them to subscribe still more in consequence of the inability of ladies and others connected with the bank to do so. At present the stockholders were literally without a penny in the Bull's Head Bank, but with proper exertion would be able to realize 100 per cent. on their outlay. He could not impress on them too forcibly the vital importance of taking the bank out of the hands of the lawyers and putting its affairs in the hands of honest men. In his opinion they never had a better opportunity than the present for doing a kind and honest act, in coming forward to help the bank in its difficulty.

The following resolutions, proposed by Mr. Mather, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby reiterate our acceptance and adoption of the plan and proposition approved at our meeting held March 26, 1873, for the creation and issuing of new shares of stock, and that it be preferred.

Resolved, That all payments by the stockholders for new stock be made to John E. Williams, Esq., as he shall request, to be deposited by him in the Metropolitan Bank, the same to be paid by him to the Bull's Head Bank only when he and our existing committee shall be convinced that by so doing the bank will be enabled to resume its business, pay its creditors without further default, and have a working capital reserved.

Whereas, At our aforesaid meeting the directors of the Bull's Head Bank declared their readiness either to continue in office or to resign individually or collectively, should it be deemed by us in the interest of the bank for them to do so; therefore,

Resolved, That said directors be, and hereby are, especially requested to so reorganize their board from time to time, as shall be recommended by our existing committee, and John E. Williams, Esq., our chairman, such action by the directors being deemed by us for the interest of the bank.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, collectively and individually, be and hereby are especially requested to act in concert with our committee, and not otherwise, in all matters pertaining to the bank.

Mr. Mather urged the stockholders present who had not already subscribed to come forward and do so at present.

At the suggestion of one of the stockholders, the roll was called, and several additional subscriptions were received. At the close of the meeting it was found that about $80,000 of the new capital stock had been contributed by the stockholders, which, in addition to the $150,000 already subscribed by the depositors, leaves a balance of $70,000 yet to be obtained. The Committee of Five are confident that this sum will be forthcoming when the matter becomes known to the entire roll of stockholders.

Ex-Judge Emott, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony in reference to the affairs of the bank, sat yesterday for that purpose. Messrs. Meigs, bank examiner; Cameron, and Willett attended, and were examined. The testimony of those gentlemen as to the assets, liabilities, &c., of the bank was, it is said, very satisfactory.

The Gold Market Yesterday.

Wall-street continued lively throughout the day, yesterday. Gold declined to 117¼, the closing quotation. Stocks, in most instances, recovered somewhat from the marked depression of the previous day, although as yet fears of a panic are not altogether quieted. Money continued stringent, lending at three-quarters of one per cent. per day. Late in the afternoon a dispatch was received from Washington stating that Secretary Richardson had placed $11,000,000 of currency in the Subtreasury, and that it will be loaned out to the national banks to tide them through the present stringent money market. The parties operating for a rise in gold argued that this action of the Secretary is favorable to their interests. No failures occurred yesterday, although it was rumored that several small firms found it hard work to meet their obligations.

More Fatal Railroad Accidents at Jersey City.

Two more fatal railroad accidents have occurred in Jersey City, the first on the Midland at West End, and the second on the Central at Elizabethport. On Monday evening, a Swede, named John Davaquet, arrived at West End, to which place he and his family were on their way from Paterson, with the intention of making their residence at the former place. On the arrival of the train, deceased undertook to move some of his furniture from a freight-train, and while standing on the track he was run over by a drill engine and instantly killed. His wife and four children were standing on the platform, and witnessed the terrible affair.

The victim of the second accident was a man named Michael Lynch, a hardsman, employed at Bergen Point. He had been to Elizabethport, and started to walk home on the track, yesterday morning, when he was struck by a locomotive and thrown a distance of about thirty feet. He was taken up dead.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS, NEW-YORK, April 1.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for Wednesday, April 2: Nos. 8, 9, 10, 42, 17½, 12, 5, and 50.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—24, Baker et al. vs. Ship Chilian Wallah; 21, Millard vs. Schooner T. J. Lockwood; 73, Nickerson vs. Steam-tug Ebbs; 26, Fuller vs. Steam-tug Wyoming; 27, Herov et al. vs. Ship Montezuma.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—242, Taylor vs. Hoskiss; 289, In the matter of Manhattan Insurance Company; 271, Frigans vs. Latorme; 276, Britton vs. Brollon; 283, Fisherty vs. Fisherty; 287, Warrington vs. Gompers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1597, West vs. Stiber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas Lane, Michael McGrory, robbery and felonious assault and battery; Charles Racy, Charles McBride, felonious assault and battery; William Young, Thomas Carter, burglary; Henry M. Lowenstein, Carl Thorn, Robert Goff, grand larceny; John Haines, John Randall, larceny from the person; Solomon Norden, Ferdinand Bleichschild, false pretenses.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following decisions were handed down in the Court of Appeals yesterday:

The People, appellants, vs. Wm. C. Stephens et al., respondents; appeal dismissed with costs.

Alice E. Dutton, Administratrix, appellants, vs. Phillip Wilmer, respondent; judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Philip S. Justice, respondent, vs. Wm. B. Lang, appellant; judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Nathan B. Holmes, respondent, vs. Edward N. Mead et al., appellants; judgment reversed and judgment declaring that testamentary trustees are not entitled without costs to either party; judgment to be settled by Judge Allen.

John S. Pronty, respondent, vs. The Lake Shore and Southern Michigan Railroad Company, appellants; order reversed with costs.

John M. Moran et al., respondent, vs. George N. Chase, appellant; judgment modified by striking out the provision relating to the claim of the Dotys, and, as thus modified, affirmed, with costs.

The First National Bank of Jersey City, appellants, vs. James L. Leech, respondent; Annie Tustea, Administratrix, respondent, vs. James L. Philips et al., appellants; Aaron A. Degraw, respondent, vs. James H. Elmore, appellant; judgments affirmed with costs.

John Whitaker, Administrator, et al., appellant, vs. Mary A. Whitaker, Administratrix, respondent; judgment of Supreme Court and decree of Surrogate reversed and proceedings remitted, with directions to the Surrogate to disallow the claim of respondent for the note of the intestate claimed by her, without costs to either party.

Mary Ann Hatch, Executrix, appellant, vs. John W. Hatch, Executor, respondent; judgment modified, so as to give the widow the property allowed by statute, and, as modified, affirmed without costs to either party. Judgment to be settled by Judge Grover.

Wm. H. Hyde, Recorder, vs. John S. Van Slyke, appellant; judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

The People ex rel. Peter L. Williamson, appellant, vs. James W. McKinney, respondent; order affirmed and judgment ordered for the defendant, and that the relator was duly elected to the office of Collector, and that, upon taking the oath of office required by law, he will be entitled to take and hold the office for the remainder of the term for which he was elected, and without costs to either party as against the other.

Henry Suydam, respondent, vs. John Smith, appellant; Jerome L. Berger, respondent, vs. John Smith, appellant; John C. Berger, respondent, vs. John Smith, appellant; Charles McCrony, respondent, vs. John Smith, appellant; Wm. R. Hereman, respondent, vs. John Smith, appellant; Patrick McLaughlin, respondent, vs. John Smith, appellant; Wm. Rowehoven, respondent, vs. John Smith, appellant; Garrett L. Kowenhover, respondent, vs. John Smith, appellant; Andrew J. Ryder, respondent, vs. John Smith Tollgather, appellant; James Bretile, respondent, vs. John Smith Tollgather, appellant; Oliver Ryder, respondent, vs. John Smith Tollgather, appellant; John J. Ryder, respondent, vs. John Smith Tollgather, appellant; Dianna Coe, respondent, vs. John Smith Tollgather, appellant; Abram Voorhies, respondent, vs. John Smith Tollgather, appellant; judgments affirmed with costs.

Geo. W. Metcalf, respondent, vs. Josiah H. Baker, appellant; order affirmed with costs.

Benj Sneaman, appellant, vs. Joseph L. Sussman, respondent; appeal dismissed with costs.

Amasa O. Miller, appellant, vs. James R. Adams, respondent; judgment affirmed with costs.

Noody vs. James R. Adams, respondent; appeal dismissed without costs.

Edmund Day et al., respondents, vs. Hiram Post, appellant; order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for plaintiff.

Wm. Neuman, respondent, vs. Eli C. Frost, appellant; judgment affirmed with costs.

John T. McKnight, respondent, vs. Charles Devlin, appellant; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

Maria J. Meyers, Executrix, appellant, vs. Juan C. Demien, respondent; judgment affirmed with costs.

Mary O. B. Stoneman, respondent, vs. The Erie Railway Company, appellant; same decision.

Robert H. Drake, individually as Administrator, appellant, vs. Fanny Gilmore et al., respondent; The People ex rel Alex. Oswald and the respondents, vs. Thomas Taylor et al., assessors, appellants; John Mosher, respondent, vs. Charles M. Randall, Executor, &c., appellant; judgments affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 1.

By Judge Fancher.

Michels vs. Michels; report confirmed, judgment of divorce granted, and custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

In the matter of the petition of the rector, &c., of the Church of Atonement; petition granted.

By Judge Davis.

The People, &c., ex rel. Guidet vs. The Board of Apportionment and Audit; motion for alias and pluries peremptory writ denied, with $10 costs of opposing motion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—April 1.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Barry vs. Equitable Life Insurance Company; judgment for plaintiff, with costs. (See opinion.)

Wormser vs. Garvey; findings settled.

Hay vs. White; judgment for plaintiff. (See opinion.)

Gearty vs. The Mayor, &c.; demurrer overruled.

Fassin vs. Browning; complaint dismissed without costs. (See opinion.)

Messmore vs. Black; judgment for plaintiff without costs.

By Judge Harden.

Home Insurance Company vs. Watson; demurrer overruled. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 1.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Barth vs. Barth; judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Hilver vs. Oxenham; motion granted.

Shaffner vs. Cook; order denying motion.

Same vs. Same; order denying motion.

Wall vs. Watt; 2d Robertson, 583.

Bishop et al. vs. Garcia; order denying motion to vacate judgment.

Rock vs. McRickard; order granting motion.

Cleary vs. Donahue et al.; plaintiff is entitled to lien on check in the hands of guardian for Philip Hines for proportion of cost and expenses of suit, injunction to continue until paid.

Cochrane vs. Harnett; order denying motion without costs.

Dodge et al. vs. Wall; order amending judgment docket.

Leavitt vs. Mallory et al.; order of reference.

By Judge Curtis.

Stroud vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion for resettlement of case denied without prejudice to defendants renewing motion, and without costs to either party.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gillroy et al. vs. Coburn et al. (See opinion.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 1.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Koehler vs. Koehler; motion denied.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the United States District Court in Admiralty, yesterday, Judge Blatchford filed a decision in the case of Cyrus Whitney and Timothy Whitcomb vs. the Ferry-boat Sunswick, her engine, &c. Libel had been filed to recover damages for a collision, but the Judge decided that it must be dismissed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

SUIT FOR THE RENT OF THE THEATRE COMIQUE—THE DEFENSE OF NON-POSSESSION.

Wm. A. Hudden vs. Samuel Shafter.—This suit was brought to recover $1,200, as rent of the Theatre Comique for the month of June, 1871, and was against the defendant, Mr. Shafter, as the surety of Howe & Hart as lessees. The lease, it appeared in testimony, was made on the 15th of April, 1871, while Gilmore & Co. were yet in possession, and to commence on the 1st of May following. On the 1st of May, it was claimed, the agent of Howe & Hart tendered plaintiff a month's rent for May, which plaintiff refused, and received rent from the agent of Gilmore & Co. Under these circumstances defendant claimed that Howe & Hart were not bound by their lease, the plaintiff having failed to put them in possession on the first of May. It was further claimed on behalf of defendant, but denied by plaintiff, that there was a conspiracy between plaintiff and Gilmore & Co. to keep defendant's principals out of possession, and that under the circumstances Howe & Hart, and defendant as their surety, were absolved from liability for rent. After much testimony, the jury found in favor of plaintiff, the Court granting the usual time to defendant to take an appeal.

Martin & Smith for plaintiff; T. C. T. Buckley, Samuel G. Courtney, and Lewis Johnson, for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Held by Judge Larremore.

This Court has adjourned for the term, having reduced the general calendar of the Court, during the four weeks it was in session, to the extent of fifty causes, one of which occupied nine days in being tried.

The Modern Policeman.

Roundsman Peter Melly was on trial before the Police Commissioners yesterday morning, to answer the charge of black-mailing keepers of disreputable houses in the Fourth Precinct, as preferred against him by Officer Patrick O'Sullivan. Commissioner Manierre conducted the investigation. Officer O'Sullivan swore to his having seen Melly receive money from John Curtis, keeper of a concert-saloon in North William-street, on the night of the 25th of March. Curtis, on being sworn, stated that he had paid Melly the money on the night in question, and that he had often given him money on previous occasions, and that after the complaint was made, John Nash, an ex-roundsman of police, came to him and told him not to appear against Melly. Melly, on being examined, testified that he never asked or received any money from Curtis. Nash then came forward, and swore that he was passing through North William-street on the night of the 25th, when Melly was talking to Curtis. Melly was telling Curtis that there was a drunken man in the hall-way of the house, and that he ought to be more careful. Nash swore positively that Melly received no money from Curtis. Commissioner Manierre referred the case to the full board, and decision was reserved.

CALIFORNIA.

Condition of the Mining Interest—The Yield of the Principal Mines—Prospects for the Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRASS VALLEY, Sunday, March 23, 1873.

In your weekly issue of the 12th inst. I read your remarks upon the subject of Dr. E. S. Carr's lecture at Oakland, "Does Gold Mining Pay?" with much pleasure. Your criticisms were just, and are indorsed by that portion of the California Press which is well advised upon the subject. I fancy that Dr. Carr's investigations upon the resources of California have been made in the agricultural portions of the State, without any practical knowledge with regard to the working of our mines, and that he has accepted as true the assertions of those who have been unsuccessful in mining, or who have jumped to conclusions without understanding the subject, who have taken the early days of experimental mining when it was not understood. While I admit the importance of fostering the agricultural resources of the State, I claim that mining is, in fact, a greater industry than that of agriculture; that it is equally as profitable, as now pursued, and is equally entitled to encouragement as that of cultivating the soil for agricultural purposes. I have lived in the mining region of California over twenty years. During that whole period I have been engaged either in mining or in buying and shipping gold for myself and others. For several years I was the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express in this place, and consequently knew very nearly the amount of gold shipped by them and other express companies, not only here, but from the neighboring offices. At least I knew approximately the amount of gold and bullion shipped from Nevada County.

Nearly every mine in the county has been opened during my residence in it, and I probably understand the history of the mines, the causes of failure where it has been, or of suspension, as well as any other man from the days of surface digging, when a man's muscle was all the capital he needed, to the more expensive and complicated working of quartz mines, with all the improved appliances of the present day. Without meaning to be egotistical, I am thus precise for the purpose of showing your readers that I know from experience and observation something of the merits, or demerits, of mining in California, and more than those who have had no practical experience in the matter.

Mining in California, at present, is at a comparatively low ebb. The attention of capitalists have been divided to other States through the operations of stock gambling boards, and a speculative mania which has no regard to working mines upon their merits, yet without detracting anything from the real richness of our mines or their real value. I shall base my calculations upon the comparatively few mines now worked, and see whether Dr. Carr is justified in his assertion that every dollar extracted from the mines cost a dollar and a half. More. I hope to show that mining is a really profitable and legitimate business, as much so in the aggregate as farming, though I hope not to the detriment of the agricultural portions of our State.

Dr. Carr estimates that 50,000 men are employed in mining in California, at $2 50 per day, and that the product of gold in 1872 was $20,000,000. From the best information I can gather there are not 30,000 men employed, and probably not over 25,000. Of these at least 10,000 are Chinamen, who receive about an average of $1 50 per day, while I am willing to allow an average of $2 50 per day for the balance, 20,000, although in many localities miners are paid from $40 to $60 per month only. Now say—

10,000 Chinamen, at $1 50 per day for 313 working days, is	$469,500
20,000 white miners, at $2 50 per day for 313 working days	15,650,000
I will add for fuel, repairs, and contingencies	2,000,000
Extreme cost of working the mines	$18,119,500
The amount of gold extracted from the most authentic data in 1872	$30,000,000
Deduct expenses	18,119,500
Leaves a credit to profit and loss	$11,881,500

Now if any caviler doubts the correctness of the figures I will allow him to deduct five millions from the above statement and we still have a profit of nearly seven millions to the credit side of mining, showing conclusively that legitimate mining in these days, instead of costing a dollar and a half for every dollar produced, is actually and truly a profitable business in California. I will give some further local statistics of Nevada County which have come under my own observation, and which is only a type of many other mining counties in the State. I have been making recent investigations, and shall place the amounts below what I have ascertained to be actual facts. I will premise that a few weeks ago I had occasion to make a statement, and I find from more recent investigation that I was far below the actual amount, and although the present statement is not full, it is below the actual amount:

Grass Valley has taken out within twenty-two years, in a district of about five miles by seven, not less than	$45,000,000
Nevada Township not less than	45,000,000
Eureka Township at least	20,000,000
San Juan not less than	15,000,000
Columbia Hill, North Bloomfield, Cherokee, Washington, Omega, Woolsey's Flat, over	10,000,000
Other localities in the county	10,000,000
Total	$145,000,000

Does any sane individual believe that it has cost $217,500,000 to extract this amount? If he has any doubt, let him look to the number of men who have retired with fortunes, to the numerous thriving towns which have sprung up in the county, with all the concomitants of good, comfortable, and even luxurious homes, to the value of real estate, to opening of roads, the fine mountain farms; in short, the general air of thrift and improvement from the western line of our county to the very summit snows, and the amount of taxable property—all from the produce of our mines. And I only state what every intelligent man knows, that we have only approached the threshold of our gold fields, which can now be worked at a profit, which are worked at a profit with the experience we have obtained and the improved appliances in mining. I would not derogate one iota from the agricultural resources of our State. They are indeed great, and deserve encouragement. Perhaps no country in the world excels them, but my earnest conviction is equally strong that no country in the world excels California in the richness of its gold fields, or where capital can be more profitably invested in mining.

Our mining territory has an extent of seven hundred miles in length by a general breadth of about fifty miles. It was a characteristic of the early miners to rush from one locality to another, not satisfied with profitable or fair-paying mines. A feverish excitement was engendered, which resulted in the end, as other and more distant localities were discovered, in producing a mania for stock gambling in mines. Our own rich mines were passed over and left to languish. Those which could be worked upon their real merits were thrown aside, and millions squandered through stock boards upon distant mines in other States, with all the instability and feverish excitement of the early miners.

But our rich mines still exist, as rich to-day as they ever were, and it has been abundantly proved, and is daily verified that with judicious management they can be worked at a better profit than agricultural lands can be worked. Compare the produce of the mines even in my own town of Grass Valley, at the present day, with that of the feverish days of surface mining in 1852 to 1855.

Then, with 5,000 men at work in placer mines, the monthly average was about $300,000. When the surface mines were exhausted, quartz mining was extensively introduced, which, although they required more capital to work them, employed a much less force. To-day there are only ten or twelve quartz mines in operation in this township, with a working force of not over 800 men, yet the monthly yield is $250,000; over two-thirds as much as 5,000 men produced in the days of surface mining. I will add that there is not a single quartz mine now in operation in Grass Valley but what is paying dividends. There are 1,100 quartz veins entered on the record-books of this township. One half of these are indubitably paying lodes, but are laying idle for want of the capital which has been diverted by stock-gambling to other States, and only the few above-mentioned, are now worked. Even Grass Valley alone has the capacity of sending from fifty mines, if properly worked, $1,000,000 per month, and of affording to operators a much greater profit than fifty of the best farms in the State. I could extend this communication much further, but it would be too long. The errors, mistakes, and want of knowledge of the early days of quartz mining have been corrected, and now, skill and science have been introduced, and proper management, which makes gold mining quite as good and safe a business as any other. It is so throughout the county, and is fast becoming so through the State. Our mines are worked upon their merits, and not through the manipulations of gambling stock bonds. I am impressed to give these views in order to correct any false impressions which may have been given by Dr. Carr's lecture.

OLD BLOCK.

A MURDEROUS WEAPON.

An Experiment with the New Taylor Mitrailleur.

An experimental test of the new mitrailleur invented by James Patten Taylor, of Tennessee, was made, yesterday, at Sands' Point, Long Island. A number of gentlemen, including a delegation from the Press of the City, were invited, and were much interested in viewing the trial of this novel instrument of warfare.

A brief notice of some of the features which distinguish this gun from the French imperial mitrailleur and the Gatlin gun has already been published in THE TIMES. Except in the central idea there are very few points of resemblance. In appearance, it is a short brass cylinder containing twenty-four barrels, to which is attached a lot of apparently complicated mechanism, consisting of circular plates of steel, screws, springs, ratchets, and cylinder-pins, with a lever and a crank, the whole mounted on an ordinary gun-carriage. The weight of the gun is 700 pounds, and with the carriage, 1,000 pounds. The mechanism of the gun, when explained, is simple enough. It is about twenty-eight inches long from breech to muzzle, and contains twenty-four barrels. A lever, which slides on the breech-plate, sets in motion a revolving chamber plate, cleaning apparatus, &c., and executes three, and sometimes four distinct offices. It ejects the cartridges from discharged chambers, forces the brushes at the breech to clean them, brings forward the cartridges from the feeder, and discharges a volley of twenty-four shots when a small spring is touched. The whole of this work is accomplished by an upward and downward motion of the lever. A small steel crank, in form and size like that which grinds out discordant sounds from a barrel organ, is used to make a fusillading fire. The swift succession of shots depends upon the rapidity with which this crank is turned. When the twenty-four chambers are exhausted, the further turning of the crank is prevented by a piece of mechanism. The magazine or feeder of the gun is a steel cylinder containing the same number of tubes as the gun. It will hold, when filled, 216 of the Patent Berdan Centre Fire Cartridges, suitable to the calibre of the gun, which is 44. As the lever is worked, a number of iron pins, somewhat thicker than the largest sized lead pencil, plunge into the tubes of the magazine, and force the cartridges forward into the barrels of the gun, where they are discharged by the twenty-four hammers set in motion by the crank, or lever. The piece is moved horizontally, elevated and depressed for sighting by a simple attachment at the rear. The danger of the over-heating of the barrels by rapid and continuous firing, an objection to which the French invention is open—is obviated by means of a water casing. The water is poured through a small funnel into a circular compartment between the barrels and the outer casing of the gun.

The barrels are elliptically grouped at their muzzle, and a lateral or horizontal range is thus given, it is claimed, instead of, as in some guns of a similar character, throwing the projectiles up and down at right angles with the ground. In firing, the balls discharged spread right and left over a space of twelve feet wide, in a range of 100 yards, twenty-four feet in 200, and so on to the full extent of the range taken. The gun experimented with will fire a distance of 500 yards effectively, and its inventor is sanguine that other guns on the same principle can be made to reach as far as two miles.

In the experiments yesterday the gun was planted on the portico of the Sand's Point Hotel, at a considerable elevation above the waters of the Sound. It was depressed, and tested at a range of about 100 yards—being fired at a target about twelve feet wide. The target was riddled, and the balls were found distributed over its entire breadth, thus demonstrating the truth of the statements relative to its radiating or spreading principle. Standing at the side of the gun, one would imagine what fearful havoc might be executed upon a body of troops charging up the hill, each volley, in response to the jerk of the lever, clearing a space of twelve feet in front of the engine of destruction. In close quarters as against a boarding party on ship-board, in street fighting, or against infantry and cavalry assaulting a position, it would be, if it as little likely to get out of order as is claimed, a weapon which could scarcely fail to strike terror to the enemy. The fire *en fusillade* is intended to be used for long range firing, and is similar to the "firing at will" by a platoon of soldiers. In the experiments yesterday, the gun was elevated, and the balls discharged were seen to strike the water at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, dropping after the discharge like a shower of stones thrown simultaneously by twenty-four men. By fusilade it was calculated that 700 rounds per minute were discharged, and 1,000 rounds by volley firing. Four men are required to work the gun with effectiveness, that is, to fire, aim, take out and replace magazine and to supply ammunition from the caissons.

The inventor, while well satisfied with the result of his work, is sanguine that he can improve upon the idea by doing away with a good deal of mechanism which he deems unnecessary. He is now having an improvement on the principle made at the Hoiske Machine-works, of this City. The experimental gun and the improved one are both to be taken to the Vienna Exposition, where they will be exhibited in the department allotted to Tennessee.

Vienna Exhibition—More Space Wanted by American Exhibitors.

Notwithstanding the publicity given to the fact that no more space could be given to exhibitors in the American section of the Vienna Exhibition, the acting Commissioner, Francis A. Stout, Esq., is still overwhelmed with applications. There is only one way by which this cry for space can be met. Persons to whom permits for space have been granted by the United States Commissioner, who do not intend to avail themselves of the privilege conferred, would greatly oblige the Commissioner by returning their permit to the office, in which case the space can be given to others. The North German Lloyd line of steamers will convey goods destined for the Vienna Exhibition at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from their usual rates.

The arrival of the Supply, the first ship sent with the goods for the Vienna Exhibition, was announced on the 29th of last month, she having made the passage in twenty-four days. As the Guard is a faster vessel, it is thought she will make the passage in twenty-two days. Both vessels are to be towed to Trieste, and on Saturday Mr. Sergeant, the assistant commissioner, will leave to meet them at that point, and attend to the unloading.

A Congressman's Story of the South.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, March 31.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, member of Congress from this district, arrived home Friday evening. Mr. Frye is in excellent health. He made a brief trip into Virginia, with a view, at the outset, of traveling further South, but his experience of southern life was so unpleasant that he returned, going no further than Petersburg. He says that the utmost poverty, neglect, and prejudice still prevail, and that the people are far behind in improvements, and in their methods of living. The hotels are foul and unwholesome; the cookery bad, and the entire atmosphere tainted with shiftlessness. The prejudice against Northern men is still deep, especially in social relations. Mr. Frye speaks of one gentleman (a Maine man) who has lived in Petersburg twelve years, next door "neighbor" to an "F. F. V.," of most azure blood. It chanced that the houses of the two were identical. For nearly twelve years the two families had lived, side by side, without the slightest social intercourse, till, one day, recently, a daughter of the aristocratic Virginian stumbled into the Yankee's house, by blunder. She soon retreated on discovering her mistake. On reaching home her mother required her to remove her clothing and be sure not to put on the habiliments desecrated by the Yankee's footstool, until they had been washed

HELL GATE.

The Works at Hallett's Point—Their Present Condition, and When They Will be Finished.

The operations for the removal of the reef at Hallett's Point are progressing in a most satisfactory manner. In a work of this peculiar character, much care has to be used to insure the absolute safety of the men. In ordinary mining operations, such as the St. Gothard tunnel, the engineer takes no heed of the surface above him, but in work of this special kind, where overhead flows a huge river, a single fissure made might open the bottom of the river, and in an instant every occupant in the galleries and headings below would be drowned. The simplest description of the method absolutely employed is that a shaft has been sunk in the rock, and from this radiate headings, which are intersected by galleries, so that when completed, the whole rock will be honeycombed by chambers, and the roof, which is the bed of the river, will be supported by piers. When the whole system of chambering is completed, the piers which are the supports of the bed of the river will be removed by explosion, an excess of explosive powder being used at the same time to burst open the roof, and then the bed of the river will fall through, literally the bottom will be out, and a depth of from twenty-four to twenty-six feet will be obtained. To comprehend the amount of work done, a description of the reef which it is proposed shall be removed is necessary. This reef, measured along its ridge projects into the channel at Hell Gate, a distance of 300 feet from high-water line, allowing a draught of water over it referred to mean low water, not exceeding 12 feet for a distance of 270 feet from the shore. In order to secure a draught of from 25 to 26 feet at a mean low water, the excavation must embrace an area of 14,036 square yards. The quantity of rock to be removed above a horizontal plane, 26 feet below mean low water, would be 50,584 cubic yards. A coffer dam, placed between high and low water marks, was commenced in July, 1869, and in October of the same year the main shaft was opened. This shaft, pierced through the solid rock, is 150 feet by 70, and 33 feet deep; from this, which may be compared to the handle of a fan, radiates 10 main headings, which are again divided up by eleven more, as necessarily the radii of a circle diverge more and more as they approach the circumference, and because, without these additional headings, the chambers at the furthermost part would be too far apart. These are intersected by the galleries, which describe circles from the centre, which is the main shaft. The entire length of the headings and galleries is now 5,000 feet, by actual measurement; a month ago it was 4,716. It is difficult to state exactly how many additional feet will be driven, but it is possible that it will be 1,600 more feet before all are completed. So far fully 30,000 cubic yards of stone have been removed. When these main galleries and headings are finished, a last gallery will be driven all along the extreme outside, as a final circumference, so that when the explosion takes place the present work will be entirely severed from the main reef. But even when this last gallery is thrown out, the work inside will not be concluded. Then the floors will have to be lowered following the outside slope of the rock, and the more delicate task will have to be accomplished of paring down the supports of the roof, or the piers, so that though strong enough to bear the weight of the ceiling and that of the river, when the explosion takes place they will offer the least resistance, which, compatible with safety, was necessary while the work was going on. Nitro-glycerine will be used, and the piers will be perforated by a system of holes or borings made into them, the explosive fluid being introduced into iron pipes of about two inches in diameter. The quantity of nitro-glycerine for the final explosion has not yet been determined on, as the exact calculations cannot be made until the whole work is finished. To study the exact shape of the rock, no less than 20,000 soundings have been made, and over the whole area of the rock it is safe to say that there is not a single foot of it below water which has not been noted.

In examining the wonderfully accurate maps made for this exploration, two distinct sets of figures are seen. One indicates the plummet depth, or the strata of mud or soil over the rock, but the other the exact depth from the water to the rock itself, it having been necessary to bore through the mud to the true rock. It may readily be understood why such careful measurements were necessary, as without an exact knowledge of the outside shape of the rock, the roof might have, through a slight error, been pierced, and in an instant the whole work would have been flooded, and the men drowned out. The whole system employed has been that of careful exploration. Even granting that by thorough engineering skill, the exact slopes necessary to be taken by the galleries and headings had been accurately taken, a vertical seam of disintegrated rock might have been cut into, in which case the water might have poured through. Very fortunately the rock, a tough gneiss, has been of such a character as to present no difficulties of this sort. If the rock has been exceptionally hard and tough, rendering the drilling processes a slow one, this very toughness has been a cause of safety. Of course all the rock is not absolutely of the same strength, and what is very aptly called by the workmen *demoralised rock*, or more properly desintegrated rock, is sometimes found. The drilling is done by the Burleigh drills, which are driven by compressed air, the air being condensed to a pressure of sixty pounds to the inch, and conveyed to some distance in the headings by iron tubes, and then directly to the drills by means of strong india-rubber tubing. The work of the Burleigh drill averages about three and a half feet per hour. If they were constantly running, this amount of work would be increased, but time is necessarily lost in putting them in position. The actual progress made monthly may be stated to be in both headings and galleries about 250 feet. When a drill-hole is made two inches in diameter and four feet in depth, a charge of nitro-glycerine of eight ounces is introduced, which, when fired, disrupts about one-half cubic yard. The nitro-glycerine is incased in a paper cartridge, varnished with a mixture of pitch, and in it is placed a Bickford fuse, which ends in a percussion cap, in immediate contact with the nitro-glycerine. The fuse burns about three minutes, allowing ample time for the escape of the men. The report made is very loud, almost equal to the discharge of a small cannon, though it has been remarked that the lesser the noise the greater the execution done. When one thinks that 1,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine are used every month, and that so far but one man has been hurt, and that in this single case, it arose from disobedience to positive orders, one can see what precautions have been taken to insure the safety of the men. The headings not being very long, no bad effects from improper ventilation have been noticed. Observations made on temperature have shown that the thermometer in the workings generally stood at about the same as that of the water of the Sound. Another fortunate occurrence is that the amount of water passing through the rock has been so far insignificant. Two pumps of a capacity for discharging 1,000 gallons each per minute are always in readiness, but the actual amount of water to be taken off is trifling, and never has offered the least inconvenience. The number of men employed at present is 150, which is about the smallest force yet worked there. Double the number have been, at certain periods, put to work, and if it was necessary, had the appropriation from Congress been adequate, 500 men could be advantageously put to work. The men are principally Irishmen, who have learned mining in the Pennsylvania coal mines, and their average pay is about $2 50 per diem. The piers vary in height from 20 to 7 feet, and the largest chamber is 250 feet long by 15 wide, with a height of about 10 feet. The distance from one gallery to another, from centre to centre, is about 20 feet. As has been before stated, though nothing positive can be given as to the quantity of explosive material to be finally used, it is probable that 500 distinct points will be charged with nitro-glycerine, all to be fired at the same instant. Some speculations have been entered into of rather a sensational character, as to terrible effects of the final explosion; but Gen. Newton is rather inclined to think that the public will be sadly disappointed as to the fire-work effects which they count on. Of course, delicate instruments will show the vibrations caused by the explosion, for some distance inland, but anything like an earthquake or a water-spout, is likely to be indefinitely postponed. Imitating, perhaps, some of the grander effects of nature, this last disruption may rather partake of the character a gradual change, than of a sudden spasmodic outburst of power. The sea-wall, now nearly built up on the water's edge, may possibly not be in the least disturbed. As to the period when the work will be concluded, and the dangerous channel of Hell Gate be among the things of the past, all depends upon the action of Congress. Somehow or other the popular date for the final explosion has been put down for the 4th of July, of this year. It is very positively stated by the officer in charge, that some time in 1874 the work will be finished. The appropriation asked for this year was $600,000, which was responded to by a grant from the last Congress of $225,000. So far, it has cost $600,000, and it will require fully $500,000 more before it can be finished.

As an engineering feat, it is a problem yet to determine to whom shall be accredited this peculiar method of lowering the bottom of a river, or of destroying rocks under water. Blossom Rock, in California Harbor, was removed by somewhat a similar process. It was six feet below the surface of the water, but was insignificant as to size in comparison with Hallett's Point. Recently the English Government is said to have used somewhat a similar plan in constructing a dock at La Valette. To burrow under the sea has nothing novel in it. In Cornwall, in a tin mine, galleries have been driving under the ocean for the last fifty years, and will be continued for centuries to come, providing the ore pays and the water can be kept out.

At present the destruction of this formidable barrier to New-York trade is but a question of time and money. That the method employed by Gen. Newton will be eminently successful every engineer in the country is sure of. A very beautiful model a duplicate of the one sent to the Vienna Exhibition, is now being constructed by Gen. Von Egloffstein for the Secretary of War. It represents the exact configuration of the rock, and when the cover is lifted off, the whole system of galleries and headings are exposed, everything being as absolutely accurate as the most precise measurements can make it. When completed, it will imitate exactly all the colors of the gneiss rock. Capt. Heuer has now charge of the working details at Hallet's Point, carrying out the instructions of Gen. Newton.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

The Construction of the New Atlantic Cable.

From the London Standard, March 7.

The Great Eastern, lying in the Medway, almost abreast of the ancient town of Queenborough, has received on board the whole of the deep sea section of the new Atlantic cable. Already, as our readers know, there have been four cables laid, three of them being in successful operation at this moment. The first of these three, laid and broken in 1865, picked up and completed in 1866; and the second, laid in 1866, from Valentia, in Kerry, to Newfoundland, belong to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The third, laid in 1868, from Brest to New-York, belongs to the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français. The new cable is the property of the same company, and it is intended to lay it in the last days of May and the beginning of June, the great ship being appointed to leave her moorings on the 20th of May.

There is this peculiarity about the new cable—that, although nominally the property of a French company, in which, however, there is a good deal of English capital, the wires will both leave and enter British soil. If the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company will only keep to themselves the course of the ship during the laying, and the bearings of the cable—details which there is not the least need to publish, save that, English like, we love to wear our hearts upon our sleeves—this new cable will give us in case of war a direct communication with Canada, independent of the land lines of Newfoundland, which, in Winter, are more or less liable to interruption, and of the wires crossing the wildest part of the west of Ireland, where at such a time the disaffected might take a fancy to injure them. The point of departure is the same as that of the Indian cable—a place called Germoe, on the north side of Mount's Bay, Cornwall. It had been intended to start from Whitesand Bay, on the western side of the Land's End peninsula, but the shore end would there have been liable to injury, as many coasting vessels bring up in that bay during easterly winds. This part of Mount's Bay is sheltered from all the heaviest seas, and is, indeed, protected from twenty-five points of the compass, the remaining seven covering an area in which no great run of sea can be got up, however heavy the gale. Forty fathoms of water is reached in about four miles, and the shore end for this, although the landing-place is so protected, will be much heavier than those put down at Foilhommerum Bay, where the sea plays with boulders the size of a cottage, and where, nevertheless, the shore end, laid in 1865, is still intact. The descent into the thousand fathom bottom is much less abrupt from the chops of the Channel than off the coast of Kerry; and there is no deeper water all the way across on this track than on that of the cables of 1865 and 1866. The cable carried by the Great Eastern will be landed at Freshwater Cove, in Halifax Harbor, on a piece of land in the occupation of the War Office, by which leave to use the cove has been granted. There will then be laid a branch cable from Freshwater Cove to Hog Island, near the end of Long Island, and only fifteen miles from Sandy Hook, nor much more from Brooklyn. Thus, not only shall we have a cable from Cornwall to Halifax, and that is much in a military point of view, but there will be obviated the danger of a delay in commercial messages over Newfoundland, and the working expenses in connection with the New-York and Newfoundland line will be avoided. But, as the French company has a working arrangement with the Anglo-American company, the public are not likely to derive any immediate advantage from this saving of tolls to the company over which Mr. Cyrus Field presides. The Halifax to Hog Island section and the shore ends will be conveyed in three vessels—the Hibernia, of 2,000 tons; the Edinburgh, of 3,000 tons; and the La Plata, of about 1,800 tons; and, if nothing goes wrong, the fourth cable will be working in New-York by the 20th of June next.

The new cable differs somewhat from any of those hitherto laid, either to America or elsewhere. There are seven No. 18 gauge copper wires, twisted in a spiral, and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile, and these are covered with four coats of gutta percha, with thin layers of Chatterton's compound, this amounting to 400 pounds per knot. The diameter of each wire is .0,048 inch; of the strand, .0,146 inch, and of the wire and gutta percha and compound, .0,464 inch. This core is served with hemp, and the hemp is again protected by ten wires drawn from homogeneous iron, each wire being swathed in five yarns of Manila hemp laid on spirally, with a tarry compound to preserve it. So far the cable is not dissimilar to those of 1865 and 1866, and is almost identical with that of the French cable of 1868; but it is sensibly larger, and the difference is owing to two servings of jute yarn wound on in contrary directions, and covered with two coats of Latimer Clark's preservative compound. The cable weighs nearly two cwt. per knot more than the previous cables; but it is even stronger in proportion, and is, calculated to last at least twice as long under the same conditions. The cable is coiled down under water in the same tanks which have thrice done duty across the Atlantic, and there is now a fourth tank constructed quite close to the stern, capable of taking another 500 miles of cable. But if this was filled the Great Eastern would not be able to get over the Sheerness bar. As it is she will be down to her line as soon as her coals are got on board. Right well does she look; fit at a week's notice for any service; as trim and as neat as a man-of-war. Those who have known her since the trip in which she blew up her second funnel, fourteen years ago, can see no deterioration in her appearance, and when the new dock at Milford Haven is ready to take her in, that she may get scrubbed down and have the tons of mussels taken off her bottom, she will be as good as new in every respect. Her engines, still under the intelligent care of Mr. Beckwith, are equal to any service, and everybody has as much confidence in her as ever, if, indeed, confidence does not grow with every voyage.

There are at present only forty deck hands on board. During the coiling of the cable, the electrical tests of which have throughout been excellent, there were seventy, besides engineers and stokers. When she starts in May she will have 145 hands in the sailing department, and 500 hands all told, including electricians, engineers, cable hands, &c. Her old chief officer, Mr. Thompson, late in command of the National steam-ship Egypt, will return to her for this voyage. Mr. Welch, now acting chief, will continue second officer. Mr. J. C. Laws will be the electrician in charge on board; Mr. Oliver Smith being at present in charge of the cable; and Capt. Halpin will not only command and navigate the big ship, but will act as engineer of the cable department, while he will further be virtually Commodore of the by no means despicable squadron engaged in the task, for which the officers commanding the other vessels have ample qualifications. Capt. Cato, of the Hibernia, is already known in connection with the British Indian extension cable, and Capt. Manning, of the Edinburg, has not long returned from laying the China cable. There is thus every reason to look with confidence to the work which is to be commenced eleven weeks hence.

The Big Trees of California.

The San Francisco *Alta* of March 24 says: "The travel to the Geysers and to the Big Trees has commenced for the season. A trail is now open from the Calaveras Big Tree Grove to the South Calaveras Grove, which is five miles distant, and has a much larger number of trees of the largest diameter, though they are not so high. One tree lying down is hollow, and the cavity is so large that six horses can walk abreast in it for a distance of more than 100 feet. The Calaveras Grove covers 160 acres, and has 98 trees; the South Calaveras Grove has 800 acres and 1,380 trees, including several hundred over thirty feet in diameter.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

A History of Relations and Expeditions in the Past—The Present Sentiment of the Turcoman Tribes.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

At a time when the final blow is to be dealt to the diminutive Khanate of Khiva, a survey of its previous relations to Russia will be interesting from a twofold point of view. It will help to show the method pursued by Russia in furthering her interests in the East; it will also demonstrate the facilities afforded her by the States she preys upon. As early as the year 1700, a Khivese Envoy made his appearance before Peter the Great, offering in the name of the then Khan to pay an annual tribute in return for aid in domestic feuds. Peter at once consented to accept the suppliant Khan as his vassal; and, doing even more than he was asked, by letters patent, dated June 30, 1703, accorded the like favor to his successor. The relations thus established were solemnly announced in the *Moscow Gazette* of April, 1703, yet had no substantial result.

Peter neither dispatched any troops to assist his allies against their numerous competitors for the throne, nor did he receive any money for permitting them to consider themselves his subjects. Matters remained in this condition until 1717, when another emissary presented himself in the then brand-new City of St. Petersburg, proposing that a Russian fort should be constructed on what is now called the Bay of Krasnovodsk. The Khan's motive in asking for this new favor was to intimidate rivals trying to remove him from the throne in the usual Asiatic way; the Czar's object in consenting we know to have been a wish to acquire a commercial road to India, and also to gain access to the gold mines of the Upper Amou. So charmed, indeed, was Peter with the auspicious prospect opening before him that he immediately commissioned one Prince Bekovitch, a Circassian chieftain recently converted to Christianity, to explore the eastern shores of the Caspian, and select a site for the contemplated fort. Prince Bekovitch, the first Russian who officially visited Krasnovodsk, sent in a favorable report, and, in consequence, was ordered to proceed to Khiva and continue negotiations on the spot. On June 20, 1717, Bekovitch accordingly left the town of Gurieff, on the north-eastern shores of the Caspian, with a little escort of 3,000 men and seven guns. Having first followed the course of the Emba River, he subsequently struck south, and threading his way along the western shores of Lake Aral, in due time arrived at the capital of the allied Khanate. Unfortunately, he found things in a very different position from what he expected. The particular Khan who had invited Peter to come and take possession had not been able to hold his own. A new ruler had supervened, inimical to his predecessor's friends. Accordingly, poor Bekovitch and the whole of the expeditionary force were massacred incontinently. This was the end of the first Russian corps that ever reached Khiva, and which, as we know from Peter's letter to the wrong Khan, was intended to form the permanent garrison of the place.

The intercourse between the two neighboring States thus forcibly interrupted in 1717 only revived in 1740. At that time Abul Khair, one of the Khirgese Sultans of the lower Ural, a friend of the Russian Government, happened to ascend the throne of the Khanate. Taking advantage of this piece of good fortune, two Russian officers accompanied him to his new capital, when he expressly declared that he considered himself a tributary of the Czar, upon condition that he was assisted to ward off certain Persian attacks he had reason to fear. The diary of Capt. Gladischeff, one of the officers attached to the upstart, is the earliest Russian account of Khiva, and, as some of your readers may be glad to learn, was rendered generally accessible by M. Kahnykoff's publication some twenty years ago. But, alas, Abul Khair, too, had promised more than he was able to perform. On the pretext that he had become the slave of the infidel, his own son rebelled against him, and though the father managed to maintain himself in the City of Khiva and its immediate neighborhood, the undutiful offspring, rejoicing in the name of Lofty Luminary (Nurali,) established a separate principality in the rest of the Khanate, which deprecated all fraternity with the Christian Czar. This Principality, called the Aral State, being much more powerful than Khiva, while it existed prevented the latter from rendering any practical service to the Russians, and when it ceased to exist in 1802, it only succumbed to a Khiva ruler as hostile to the hated giaour as Nurali himself had been. This new obstacle to friendly intercourse, Mohammed Rachim by name, proved a great conqueror. Having first reincorporated the Aralian Provinces, he marched forth into the steppe and subdued the Khirgese north of the River Emba, by that time accustomed to consider themselves Russian subjects. Russia having her hands full in Europe in those days—it was the Napoleonic period—resorted to diplomacy while she found it impossible to use any more telling means of persuasion. In 1819, when Mohammed Rachim was at the height of his power, and tribute was paid to Khiva from the very environs of Orenburg, one Capt. Mouravieff, destined to achieve renown in a different quarter many years afterward, was sent to Khiva with offers of alliance. The Captain—he is the famous officer who took Kars in 1854—crossed the Caspian from the Caucasus, and from some point on the eastern shores, reached Khiva after a journey of eighteen days. He was attended by only one servant, his whole caravan consisting of no more than seventeen camels driven by Turcoman guides. Altogether different in nature and purport as the undertaking was from the expedition of the unhappy 3,000, it nearly ended as fatally. Upon his arrival Mouravieff was shut up in the fort of Ilgeldi, and kept a close prisoner for forty-eight days. On the forty-ninth day, the Khan, to whom Mouravieff had addressed a polite but firm letter from his dungeon, relented, and received the envoy. The audience was short. Mouravieff having explained his sovereign's wish to establish a station on the eastern shores of the Caspian, to carry on trade with Khiva, the Khan replied that he was unable to entertain the proposition, being powerless to coerce the Turcoman tribes of the western steppe. Mouravieff at once assured the Khan that the Russians would undertake to fight the Turcomans, or any other enemies the Khan might be pleased to point out to them; but the prudent ruler would not listen to this alluring suggestion either, and merely said that he would send agents to consult with the Russian Commander in the Caucasus upon the interesting overtures vouchsafed him. In the company of these agents Mouravieff was permitted to return home. As was to be expected, the agents spoke much and settled nothing.

Six years later, Russia, getting impatient, determined to use the strong arm for a change; but the cruel fate Bekovitch had met with made it advisable to reconnoitre the ground before hazarding another campaign in that dangerous quarter. Once more a single man, accompanied by a small retinue, was ordered to venture into the lion's den. This time it fell to the lot of Col. von Berg—now Field-Marshal, Count von Berg, Governor-General of Poland—to pave the way for a new campaign. Landing on the peninsula of Mangishlak, he crossed the steppe right from the Caspian to the Aral, and after an absence of three months returned to the Orenburg line. This was in 1825, and the news he gathered can not have been of a very encouraging color, the journey producing no immediate consequences; but in 1839, an enterprising General having been appointed to the command of Orenburg, it was resolved to act once more, and this time so decisively as to finish the business. I am alluding to Gen. Peroffski and his well-known march upon the hostile Khanate. Col. Von Berg having hit upon the idea of effecting his reconnaissance in midwinter, when the snow makes up for the scarcity of water in the steppe, Gen. Peroffski rashly determined to imitate his example, and expose a numerous force to the risks successfully braved by a small number of picked men. In the Autumn of 1839, 5,000 men, with twice as many camels, were concentrated at Orenburg, and most carefully equipped at a cost of 500,000 roubles. The wished-for Winter season having set in, orders were issued to the troops to keep themselves in readiness. Everything having been prepared with the greatest deliberation, a solemn service was performed, and the following proclamation read in front of the assembled regiments:

Gen. Peroffski to the Expeditionary Force.

His Majesty the Emperor has commanded me to lead a portion of the troops under my orders against Khiva. For many years past Khiva has been sorely trying the patience of her great and generous neighbor, and courted the thunderstorm now about to discharge itself over her head. Honor and glory to all who enjoy the advantage of taking part in an expedition intended to liberate so many of our brethren, kidnapped by the enemy, and living in ignominious slavery in a foreign land. Comrades! the frost and the snow storm and all the inevitable hardships of a prolonged march in the steppe at this inclement season await us; but every precaution has been taken to diminish the difficulties incident to the task, and your zeal, your patriotism, and manliness will do the rest and secure success. It is the first time that such a considerable force of the Orenburg Corps marches against the enemy; it is the first time that Russia undertakes to punish her wild and perjured neighbors of Khiva. Two months hence we shall, with the Divine assistance, be in the hostile capital, there erecting the cross, which is the symbol of our faith, and offering up prayers for Czar and country. I cannot conclude without saying a word to those troops remaining at Orenburg, in charge of their country's frontier. You are not lucky enough to share our danger and our toil; but you are none the less worthy of all honor and the gracious consideration of His Majesty the Emperor. In bidding farewell to us, you will remember that you, too, have a sacred duty to fulfill during our absence. You will remember your oath, and that you have to acquit yourselves of your service with twofold zeal, now that such a large number of your comrades are detailed for a special object. In due time we shall return to you, when you will march out to give a brotherly greeting to your fellow-soldiers coming home from distant and difficult service!

This proclamation having been made public on Nov. 16, the force started on the 17th, and in the course of the day reached the howling wilderness of the steppe. What followed can be compared only to the horrors of the French retreat from Moscow. The Winter happened to be unduly severe and long. On the fifth day after their departure the thermometer fell to thirty-three degrees, a temperature which remained pretty stationary during the whole campaign. Undaunted by the frightful cold and the raging storm, the brave band marched on, threading its way through the masses of opposing snow. After a month they reached the Emba, having performed a distance of 350 miles, one-third of their journey. By this time one-third of the camels were either dead or unfit for service; in what plight the men were can better be imagined than described. Still they pressed forward, and after another month found themselves in the little oasis of Ak Bulak, on the western shores of the Caspian. There were then only 2,000 camels left, while the men were reduced to too few for the authorities to allow the number to be made known. The Khirgese attendants decamped, taking with them what animals they could lay their hands upon; the provisions could not be carried any longer, in consequence of which much had to be thrown into the snow; and after tarrying a few days in the vain hope of reorganizing their thinned ranks, the generals heading the ill-starred expedition determined to return. There was no festive greeting when the shattered remnant presented itself before the Orenburg gates. Though the history of the terrible disaster remains to be written, what we know is principally derived from the letters of M. Dahl, a surgeon of German extraction, who was with the force, and lived to become the great lexicographer of the Russian language. The catastrophe is regarded in Russia very much in the same light as the Afghan war in England. Still, the confidence of the Khiva Khan was shaken by the Russians penetrating to within some 300 miles of his residence. In the ensuing Summer he restored 500 prisoners kidnapped in the border country, and enacted a law prohibiting his subjects from further inroads into the Russian Territory. About the same time it happened that the westernmost branch of the Amou Delta, the Kunya Urgen (Old Bend,) which had been dried up for some time, filled with water again, fertilizing the neighborhood, and allowed of the establishment of a town, still flourishing under the same name. This event, being by popular superstition somehow or other regarded as indicating the speedy arrival of the Russians in the country, made the Khan still more inclined to come to terms, which the Russians ascertaining, sent him a special embassy in 1842. This embassy actually succeeded in effecting an agreement intended to establish neighborly relations between the two countries, but as time drew on and the aquatic prophecy of sinister import was not fulfilled, the ardor of Khivese friendship cooled down, and, whether with or without the consent of their authorities, depredations were resumed by the camel-riders of the Steppe. By 1852—I pass over the mission of 1849, its object being unknown—the Khivese had become sufficiently confident to send a special envoy to Russia with instructions to inquire whether it was with the will and cognizance of the Emperor that a Russian General had lately occupied some territory belonging to the Khanate of Khokand, at the mouth of the Sir Darya. Russia having at that time determined to connect the Siberian and Orenburg frontiers by the conquest of the intervening ground, there was no more necessity for temporizing, and the special envoy had to wend his way homeward with the object of his mission unfulfilled.

Peroffski, once Governor of Orenburg, now set to work in earnest, and taking the sacred place of Ak Meshed (White Sepulchre) upon the lower Sir Darya, converted it into the strong fort which bears his name. Then, penetrating further south in the Khokand territory, he just dropped a few lines to one of the Khivese Ministers, warning him not to meddle with his proceedings, and promising friendship in return. The Khivese, indeed, refrained from open hostilities, but in the two succeeding years, 1853-54, repeatedly sent some of their highest dignitaries to Constantinople to ask for help while there was yet time. If no assistance was rendered them, they yet had a respite owing to the exhaustion of Russia during and after the Crimean Campaign. In 1857 the Khan, to make hay while the sun shone, sent a ceremonious mission to St. Petersburg to congratulate Alexander II. on his accession to the throne, a courtesy which the Czar reciprocated in 1858. Two years later the Russians having gathered strength began their great advance up the Sir Darya, which, resulting in the defeat and dismemberment of both Khokand and Bokhara, reduced the hostility of Khiva to petty intrigues with the Khirgese tributaries of the St. Petersburg Government. The late rebellion of the Khirgese was distinctly charged by the Russians upon their old friends in the hitherto inaccessible Khanate. What has since occurred is too fresh in the memory of European politicians to be here repeated. One remark in conclusion. Notwithstanding the Turcoman tribes have had but too much occasion to convince themselves of their immense inferiority to the odious Russian, their old pride of race and faith is anything but shaken by recent events. There is a general conviction that, bad as things may be for the time being, the Turcoman will yet get the upper hand of his ambitious conquerors. All the Russian reports alluding to the disposition of the new Provinces agree in telling us that the natives are as obstinate as ever, and firmly believe themselves the higher race of the two. Especially the aristocracy and priests, when looking at the rapid advance of the foreigner, are apt to smile complacently, uttering with the imperturbable composure of a limited intellect the Tartar proverb, "*Tes Giden, tes yoruiur*"—"Fast walker, first tired."

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Owing to want of funds, work in the Brooklyn Navy-yard is not very brisk. The last appropriation of Congress will not allow of any increase in the number of men employed, but as soon as the next appropriation is made in July, the work which has accumulated during the Winter will be pushed forward vigorously. At present the yard is strewn in all quarters with timber and ship-building material. This will be cleared away immediately and work on the different ships in dock will be forwarded as rapidly as possible. There are now 1,275 men in all branches of work engaged.

The Colorado, since her return from China, has been stripped of rigging, masts, &c.; her anchors and chains are nearly all out, and she will, in few days, be removed to the Ordnance Dock to discharge her battery, after which she will be laid up in ordinary.

The Alaska is being fitted up, and when ready will proceed to the Mediterranean, taking out Rear-Admiral Case, late Chief of the Ordnance Bureau at Washington, who relieves Admiral Alden.

The Frolic, which has been in dock all Winter on account of the ice in the bay, is being overhauled and fitted up for Admiral Rowan's flag-ship. She will lie off the Battery.

The Tennessee is still in the dry dock having her bed-plates removed preparatory to being fitted with new engines and boilers. It is not known what service she is intended for.

Work on the Swatara has been resumed; outside planking was commenced a few days ago, and is being rapidly pushed forward. Although entered on the books as being rebuilt, the Swatara is an entirely new vessel, the old one being completely broken up.

The naval rendezvous, which has hitherto been on board the receiving-ship, was yesterday removed to the Seaman's Exchange, New-York. Capt. Blake, late of the Alaska, is in command.

The merchant brig Mary L. Hall is taking in a cargo of provisions for the North Atlantic Squadron, now off Key West.

A Freak of Fortune.

An illustration of the proverb, "Truth is stranger than fiction," comes from Hanley, where a blacksmith named Samuel Allen, employed by the North Staffordshire Railway Company of England, has discovered in himself the heir to an estate of between £60,000 and £70,000. Allen, as his father and grandfather were before him, is parish clerk at Bucknall, a village outside Hanley, and near Bucknall is the Ubberley Hall estate, which was in possession of Allen's ancestors from the reign of William the Conqueror down to the last generation, when the family was ejected from the estate through the inability of Allen's father to produce the title-deeds. These title-deeds were lost about a hundred years ago, and their loss led, after a series of difficulties, to the expulsion of the family from their possessions about forty-five years ago. A distant relative recently obtained, by a lucky accident, a clue to the missing deeds, which had been found by strangers in a house occupied by a deceased member of the family, and had fallen into the hands of the man Hobbes, who a little while ago induced several persons in South Staffordshire to believe that he had been sent down by the Lord Chancellor to help poor people to recover property, and is now undergoing a sentence of three years' imprisonment in consequence. Upwards of three hundred weight of deeds were found in Hobbes' office by the police, and those of the Ubberley estate were among them. Allen learned enough to induce him to make several efforts to discover the parchments, but without success until a "happy thought" induced him to "interview" Hobbes in Stafford prison. Hobbes, in a moment of repentance, or good resolve, told him where the deeds had been placed, and where they were found by Allen, who recovered them by paying a few pounds to the person with whom they had been left as security for a debt contracted by Hobbes. Allen, who is a hale old man of seventy, with a wife and large family, seems confident that he will be able to establish his title, and proceedings in the law courts will shortly be commenced to recover the property.

The Posthumous Works of Napoleon III.

The *Correspondance de Paris* says: "A work of a sensational character is announced as about to appear shortly under the title of 'Œuvres posthumes de Napoleon III.' The Count de la Chapelle, who has already written several papers on the disastrous period of 1870 and 1871, is to superintend the passage of this new work through the press."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The New Loan—An Important Arrest—Progress of the War—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 22, 1873.

The taking of the twenty million loan is still the important topic of the day. The big patriots are not very anxious to subscribe for more than they can possibly help; they consider all funds invested in these bonds as so much money lost. At a meeting held by the Merchants' Guild, at the Casino, it was decided that every merchant should take a certain amount of the bonds, but that nobody should be compelled to do so. The Spaniards have so little faith in the prophecies of the *Diario* and *Constancia*, who tell them time and again that the island must and will remain Spanish, that they prefer paying the exorbitant rate of exchange and investing their money in bonds of the United States and not in bonds of the disputed Island of Cuba. The slave-owners continue their old game, and consequently abolition, which they cannot prevent, will find them unprepared. The natural consequence will be, that no sugar will be produced, and that the island will be so much worthless soil, until all political parties having tried their hands, war settles the question as to which party shall ask the good-will of the United States, and beg them to regenerate the country.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Last week telegrams addressed to Mr. Dunlap, the British Consul-General, were received from Earl Granville, informing the Consul that Mr. Austin Byron Bidwell, alias Warren, accompanied by his wife, who was described in the telegram as a woman with golden hair, would probably arrive here by the French mail steamer Panama. The Consul was directed to arrest such persons, as Bidwell was one of the parties charged with the recent forgeries on the Bank of England. A telegram was subsequently received by the Captain-General from the Colonial Minister at Madrid, ordering him to make the arrest, the Captain-General refusing to do so without an order. Bidwell, his wife, and a servant named Harry Nun landed on Saturday evening, and on Wednesday evening, after the receipt of the telegram from Madrid, Chief of Police Sanchez and Mr. John V. Crawford, the British Vice-Consul, presented themselves at the Telegrafo Hotel, the usual abode of foreign adventurers and fugitives from justice, and took charge of the whole party and their effects. Mr. Crawford planned the whole affair with the skill of an efficient detective, but unfortunately for the ends of justice, another person, (an official,) was also informed of the matter, and inflated with the importance of knowing a secret, he soon rid himself of the burden. On examining the baggage, a quantity of gold, a bill from the Victoria hotel in Wiesbaden, dated Feb. 5, and a bill from a Madrid dressmaker dated the 15th were found, but no other documents were gotten which could criminate Bidwell in any manner, leaves and portions of leaves, even, being torn out of his private memorandum book. The prisoners were taken to head-quarters, where they are still confined, Mrs. Bidwell being allowed to remain at the hotel under police surveillance at the request of Mr. Crawford. An officious party has been permitted to see Bidwell, and it is reported, as everybody knew beforehand, that Bidwell is far too smart for him, and refuses to inculpate himself in any way, knowing that any slip of the tongue would prove injurious to him. Bidwell only acknowledges that he traveled in Europe for his pleasure, and that he intended to return to Chicago, his place of residence, via Havana and New-Orleans. A report is current that he offered to make an agreement with Mr. Crawford, furnishing him with certain valuable information, provided his liberty be guaranteed him.

WAR NEWS.

For over a week Cuban reports have been current that Ignacio Agramonte and other Cuban leaders had crossed the old Trocha, were making their way to the Cinco Villas, and were then between Ciego de Avila and Sancti Spiritus. It is not certain that Agramonte has crossed the Trocha, but some Cuban bodies have done so, and the Government is forwarding troops with the utmost rapidity to the districts attacked, to prevent the Cubans from crossing into the Villas; to-day's *Diario* confirming the fact fully by announcing that the battalion of Baza, with its guerillas, had arrived at Sancti Spiritus to operate in that jurisdiction, and also that a section of artillery had arrived there, and was sent into the field at once, having rested only one day. News was also gotten that Gen. Portilla had arrived to superintend movements, and that Col. Armiñan, the former commander of the jurisdiction, had been called from the new Trocha, his present field of operations, to take charge of the old Trocha line in hot haste. Col. Moreno has been sent to command the advance guard, and Col. Sandoval will defend the road to Ciego de Avila, if he can. That affairs have a very dubious aspect is seen from the confession of the Sancti Spiritus newspaper reading: "For the present, Sancti Spiritus is well protected, having such distinguished soldiers at the head of affairs." In other parts of the island numerous skirmishes have occurred, and the Bayamo newspaper, giving an account of an attack of the insurgents on the detachment which accompanies the mail carrier from Manzanillo, confesses that most of the correspondence was captured by the insurgents, and that the troops, as usual, resisted the onslaught of the rebels, the latter, as usual, being superior in numbers; also, that a column of troops subsequently met and defeated the insurgents. That is to say, the insurgents have a larger force in the field than the Spaniards, and this does not tally with the reports which the staff department tries to make us believe. Forty-three forts are erected along the old Trocha, and notwithstanding this a correspondent of the *Voz de Cuba*, writing from Ciego de Avila on the 11th, says: "I have never said that it was impossible for the insurgents to cross the Trocha, but I have stated that, thanks to the forty-three forts, they would be severely handled whenever they make the attempt, as has been proven already." A squadron of cavalry has also gone to reinforce the troops near Sancti Spiritus.... On the 12th the Cubans attacked the fort at Corojal, and tried to enter the town, but were repulsed, according to a Spanish account, after a quarter of an hour's firing, no soldier being hurt. According to a Cuban version, the insurgents killed three volunteers and walked off with the contents of a Spaniard's store and some horses.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A band of highwaymen is operating in the Vuelta Abajo. They pretend to be insurgents; but the sympathizers with the revolution here disclaim any knowledge of them and say they are nothing but robbers. It seems very strange, however, that these robbers only molest and kill Spaniards or Cubans favorable to the Spanish cause.... The opera season finishes this week. The troupe is scattering and will not appear in New-York, as was reported. It is uncertain yet whether Tamberlik will return to Havana next Winter with a company.... Admiral Manuel de La Rigada arrived from Spain last week, and has assumed command of the Spanish fleet in these waters.... Another steamer has been purchased by the Spanish naval authorities in New-York, to be converted into a gun-boat on her arrival here.

QUASIMODO.

In and Out Through the Windows—A Deer's Hasty Visit.

From the Allentown (Penn.) Chronicle, March 31.

On Saturday afternoon last, some boys started a beautiful young doe in the mountains above Mauch Chunk, and chased it toward the borough. The frightened animal ran down one of the steep hills at the back of the houses in Mauch Chunk, and jumped in at a kitchen window, ran through the kitchen, dining-room, and parlor, and through a front window into the street. A large crowd was speedily assembled, and surrounding the doe, it was driven into the jail-yard, where it was captured. In passing through the windows of the house, the doe was considerably cut but not seriously. The results of the deer's exploits were a surprised family and some smashed glass, an excited town, and either a pet doe for somebody or a quantity of venison.

THE OCEAN FERRY.

A Fleet of 139 Vessels Now Crossing the Atlantic—Great Increase in Twelve Years.

A trip across the Atlantic Ocean to Liverpool or London is now thought no more of than a ride in our steam-cars to any Western State. The great additions in accommodation in the steam-ships, and the short duration of the voyage, making it a pleasant and desirable excursion. The great growth of foreign steam-ship interest has caused some feeling among our moneyed men, and a large number have desired to see the American flag on some great line, but, as yet, no firm have ventured to create a company. In Philadelphia, a company has been lately started, and vessels are now building, but it is feared that they will prove a failure. We propose to show the extent of the ocean trade, and what a large fleet of steam-ships there now is on the ocean, principally owned by foreign merchants.

To meet the increasing demands of passenger and freight traffic, new lines have been started and the old lines have nearly doubled their number of steamers. In 1861 only forty-two steam-ships were in existence, and now there are over three times that number. The Cunard line is the oldest of all. Its success has been far beyond the expectations of its projectors, and, although some steamers have been wrecked and other accidents have occurred, no lives of passengers have been lost since the first Cunard vessel crossed the Atlantic thirty years ago. The vessels now running to Liverpool, from the ports of Boston and New-York, are as follows: the Abyssinia, Algeria, Aleppo, Atlas, Batavia, Calabria, China, Cuba, Hecla, Java, Kedar, Malta, Marathon, Morocco, Olympus, Palmyra, Parthia, Russia, Samaria, Scotia, Siberia, Sidon, Tarifa, Trinidad.

The officers are experienced seamen, most of the commanding officers being selected from the Royal Navy. During the Summer months this line is favored with the largest number of first-class passengers, and the China, Cuba, Java, Russia, and Scotia are favorites to all. The Scotia is the only side-wheel vessel now crossing the Atlantic, and she has lately been sold to a European company, who will run her on the Mediterranean Sea. Two new vessels—the Bothnia and Scythia—are now being built, and will shortly be added to the fleet. The line is wholly owned by Britishers. Each new vessel is more improved than the last launched, all being divided into water-tight compartments and fitted up with all the modern improvements. The line is unsurpassed for regular sailings and quick passages, and is the one selected by the Post-master-General to carry the mails to this country.

The next line in order for public patronage is the Inman, or the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company's royal mail steamers. Their steamers are as follows: City of Antwerp, City of Baltimore, City of Bristol, City of Brooklyn, City of Brussels, City of Durham, City of Limerick, City of London, City of Montreal, City of New-York, City of Paris, City of Washington—with two more, the City of Chester and the City of Richmond, now building. The last new one was the City of Montreal, a splendid vessel, built on the Clyde. Her burden is 3,800 tons; length, 423 feet; breadth, 43 feet; depth, 35 feet. The two new vessels will be still larger, and it is said that the City of Richmond will be the largest vessel afloat, excepting the Great Eastern. A large number of steerage passengers are brought to this country by this line, some of their vessels carrying over a thousand at a time.

The Anchor line, owned by Messrs. Henderson Brothers & Co., of Glasgow, has the largest number of vessels, and from two to four are dispatched to Europe every week. One line runs up the Mediterranean, and the other touches at at Londonderry, Ireland, and its destination is Glasgow, Scotland. During the past two years seven vessels, viz., the Brittania, Caledonia, California, Italia, Trinacria, Victoria, and Castalia, have been added to the already large fleet, and five are building. The traffic is the same Summer and Winter, and it is seldom that their boats are laid up. The names of the vessels in the Atlantic service are as follows: Anglia, Australia, Brittania, Bolivia, Caledonia, California, Castalia, Columbia, Elysia, Ethiopia, Europa, India, Iowa, Italia, Olympia, Trinacria, Utopia, and the Victoria. In the Mediterranean service, the Acadia, Alexandria, Assyria, Darian, Ismalia, Napoli, Roma, Sidonian, Trajan, Tyrian, Valetta, and Venezia. In the North Sea service, the Scandinavia and Scotia. During the Spring and Summer this company issue round-trip tickets for $275, currency, securing cabin passage from New-York to Londonderry, Glasgow, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo, and return via Gibraltar to New-York direct. The passengers can break the journey at any or all of the intermediate ports, resuming the trips by any succeeding steamer of the line.

The White Star Line, organized in 1871, has taken a firm hold on public patronage, and their success has been immense. When the first vessel, the Atlantic, arrived here, she was thrown open to inspection, and at once pronounced to be the finest vessel afloat. They are all four-masted vessels, about 400 feet in length, and from 5,000 to 6,000 tons burden. The vessels now running are: Oceanic, 3,707 tons; Atlantic, 3,707 tons; Baltic, 3,707; Republic, 3,707; Adriatic, 3,888 tons; Celtic, 3,888 tons, and two others, the Germanic and Brittanic, are building. This line also dispatches weekly steamers and vessels from Liverpool to South America.

The Guion line is the only one in which American interests are represented to any extent; but, to save a large amount of money, the boats are run under the British flag, and manned by British officers and seamen. The vessels now running across the great ferry every week are as follows: Wyoming, Wisconsin, Idaho, Nevada, Minnesota, Manhattan, while two others, the Montana and Dakota, are building. The line is a great favorite for carrying freight, each steamer going out fully loaded.

The National line has been started within the past twelve years, and now they have twelve steamers running, viz.: Spain, Egypt, Italy, France, Canada, Greece, The Queen, Holland, England, Erin, Helvetia, Denmark, and others are building. The Egypt and Spain, two of the largest vessels belonging to the line, are favorites for crossing the Atlantic.

The Great Western Steam-ship line has been organized within the past two years. The steamers run to Bristol, England, and the line is owned by Whitwell & Co., of Bristol. A large amount of freight is carried by this line, but their passenger traffic is small. The vessels running are Great Western and Arragon, and they have one more in course of construction, and others will shortly be added.

The Cardiff line has been started within the past year, and already the following vessels are afloat: Glamorgan, 2,500 tons; Pembroke, 2,500 tons; Carmaerthen, 3,000 tons; and others are building. The landing-place on the other side is Cardiff, a seaport of Wales, and several railways terminate there.

The French line, or the General Transatlantic Company, have four steam-ships running from New-York to Brest and Havre, viz.: Washington, Ville de Paris, St. Laurent, Pereire, and another, and four others are now in course of construction, and will shortly be added.

In addition to these European lines, the Baltic Lloyds have four steam-ships, and one building; the Hamburg line twelve, and three building; the North German Lloyd sixteen, and four building, and the Norwegian line two, and two building, and the London and New-York two.

Three new lines, the "State," "Eagle," and the Philadelphia (American) lines, will shortly be in operation, thus adding at least seventeen additional steam-ships to the already large fleet. The "Eagle" steam-ships are now building on the Clyde, and will be named the Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, Herder, Klopstock, Hieland, Gellert, and Kalmer, each 3,000 tons burden. The State line steam-ships are to be named Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Virginia, each 2,500 tons burden. The third steam-ship of the Philadelphia line, viz. the Indiana, was launched, at Philadelphia, Monday, March 24.

RECAPITULATION.

Line.	Now Running.	Building.
1. Anchor	33	4
2. Cunard	24	2
3. North German Lloyd	16	4
4. Hamburg	12	3
5. Inman	12	2
6. National	12	..
7. White Star	6	2
8. Guion	6	2
9. French	5	3
10. Baltic Lloyd	4	1
11. Cardiff	3	2
12. Great Western	2	1
13. London and New-York	2	..
14. Norwegian	2	2
15. State	..	3
16. Eagle	..	8
17. Philadelphia	..	6
Total	139	45

To show the great increase in ocean travel during the past twelve years, we append the number of the lines and steam-ships running between New-York and Europe in 1861:

1. Glasgow	10	5. Havre	5
2. Inman	9	6. Hamburg	5
3. Galway	6	7. Belgian	1
4. Cunard	5	8. Milford (Gt. East'n)	1
Total			42
Increase in twelve years			97

Of these the Galway, Havre, Belgian, and Milford have disappeared, and others have taken their place. There were eight lines running in 1861, and seventeen different companies now exist. The average of each line, with the steam-ships now building, will be nearly eleven. It will thus be seen that the ocean steam-ship traffic has increased enormously during the past ten years, with every prospect of a continuance in that direction for many years to come.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Connecticut ox trots a mile in four minutes.

A Utica girl of fourteen years is the mother of two children.

Red-hot nails fall on the heads of visitors to a haunted house in Georgia.

A thief stole a policeman's club from his belt in the New-Haven depot the other day.

Lowell has a bar-tender who has mixed drinks for twenty years, and never tasted the intoxicating cup.

John Smith has died twenty-one times in one Indiana county during the past thirty years, and is as lively as ever.

A Bostonian asked a few friends around to a strawberry supper, the other night; about twenty went, and there was one strawberry.

Down-easters claim that it was necessary to splice the telegraph poles in some places in Maine to keep the wires above the snow-drifts.

An Indiana patient, to whom was prescribed leeches, took them inwardly, and piteously begged his physician to "fix them different next time."

A Maine girl lost one of her ear-rings on the road in a recent snow-storm, and a day or two after a neighbor's horse picked it up, and it was found in a snow-ball knocked from his hoof.

A hen in St. Lawrence County has made herself famous by laying an egg bearing in raised letters upon its shell these momentous words: "War with England, '73; America victorious."

An indignant young woman in Utica who had not received cards to a friend's wedding, sent in a bill for $60 for twenty weeks' board of a canary, which she had cared for during that friend's Winter in this City.

The March winds were strong out in Kansas. One day last week a gust took up sixty feet of plank sidewalk in Lawrence, with a lady walking upon it, and carried them both bodily into the middle of the street.

The State Association of Christians opposed to secret societies adopted an address at the recent Convention in Syracuse describing its purposes, and calling for the organization of county and town societies auxiliary to the State Association.

A Massachusetts paper tells us that a pair of partridges have a habit of coming out of the birches and sitting on a stone wall by the side of the railroad track, just above North Billerica, whenever a train goes by. But it does not tell us what their first names are.

A young woman, while eating a stew, in Middletown, Conn., the other evening, complained that one of the oysters was full of bones, and careful, if not attractive, examination showed that it contained forty-five pearls, varying in size from a pea to a pin's head.

The death is announced of Benjamin F. Hotchkin, one of the most active, enterprising, and public-spirited citizens of Watertown, in his sixty-fourth year. He was County Treasurer for six years, and the *Times* says no man ever acquitted himself of a financial trust with a fairer record than he.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* wants to organize a political party, whose sole plank shall be: "Resolved, that without reform in all branches and departments of government, the country is ruined,—therefore reform is our creed and all true reformers our partisans." The *Times* thinks the platform broad enough, but not sufficiently explicit.

A citizen of Boston last November placed $1,000 in the hands of the Chief of Police, to be loaned to working girls having persons dependent upon them for support. The sums loaned are to be kept twenty years without interest, and no security but the word of the borrower is required. About fifty girls have thus far been aided in this way from the fund.

Among the presents at an old-fashioned wedding in Indiana the other day was a gallon mug filled with beer. The bride drank first, and then all the women present followed her example. When it came to the men there was nothing left. The bridegroom filled an old-fashioned, long-stemmed pipe, took the initial whiff, and then all the men took a long pull each in his turn.

Boston papers say that the banks of that city have done a profitable business during the past six months, and the high price for money has enabled them to keep up their rate of dividends. The fifty-one banks in the city pay semi-annual dividends in April aggregating $2,432,500. Three pay seven per cent., ten six per cent., twenty five per cent., two four-and-a-half per cent., and fifteen four per cent.; one passes its dividend.

A Bostonian who asked his boy what he had learned at school one day, was told that his lesson had been: "Johnny shut yer jaws and can't run." He went to the school the next day, heard the teacher tell the boys to repeat, "A comma is just a pause to count one," and then heard the class all shout in unison: "Johnny shut yer jaws and can't run." Explanations followed, and that teacher is now striving to acquire more distinct enunciation.

Said a young lady in a street-car in Galveston, Texas, just after the late city election: "Well, I don't care; I just know that Capt. Fulton would make a good Mayor, and if Mr. Hurley is a richer man, and a member of the church, and everything else, isn't Capt. Fulton an honest man, and didn't he fight for us in the army for four long years? And I just love him for that, if nothing else, and think it a shame that he is kept out of the position, for it belongs to him."

A man with a long name, calling himself Chairman of the Rhode Island State Central Prohibitory Committee, has published a card calling upon the prohibitionists to vote for Latimer W. Ballou for Lieutenant-Governor notwithstanding his declination, and suggesting that "if elected by the persistent suffrages of intelligent and virtuous citizens, he will doubtless reciprocate the honor by bearing the burdens incident to it." "Persistent suffrages" is a suggestive phrase.

Some time ago a New-Hampshire farmer discovered a large toad near his bee-hive, actively at work catching and devouring bees. With that wonderful forbearance and kindness of heart characteristic of all New-Hampshire farmers, he tenderly picked up that frog and carried him a half mile away from the hive. The next morning that identical frog was back again at the old stand, actively at work as before. He again took him up, carried him a long mile away, and dropped him. But in twenty-four hours he was back again, reducing the number of bees as successfully as ever.

The Arizona *Miner*, of March 8, says: "Pueblo Viejo, or what is left of it, is located in the Gila Valley, above old Camp Goodwin, and covers a tract of one-half mile by about two miles. It must have been one of the largest, as well as one of the finest, cities of the time, before the Apaches, or some other race, killed or drove away the civilized inhabitants of this section of country. It contained large plazas, ditches carrying water into the town and maintaining reservoirs within its limits. Since the new settlement began up there, explorations have been made, on a limited scale, it is true, but enough to show conclusively that a large population of thrift, plenty, and moral taste, once resided there."

It is surprising how many curious things happen in Indiana. The Evansville *Journal* tells a little of its own history thus: "In the *Journal* job office, a few days since, while running a job through one of the presses, the paper adhered to the machinery without any apparent cause, and had to be pulled off. A short time afterward the pressman sat down on a lot of the same paper, and while sitting there gave an electric shock to every one who touched him, the sparks appearing at each touch as they do at the clicking of the instrument in a telegraph office. When he left the paper the electricity left him, and reappeared when he or any one else approached it, showing that the paper was the battery where it was generated."

A Hartford man missed a train the other night, and regretfully retired to bed. During the night he thought that he was on the cars, and looking from the window, he saw houses, barns, and trees pass by in quick succession. Suddenly there was a crash and he was terribly wounded. He awoke and found it was a dream. Morning dawned. He arose and hurried to the cars, oppressed with a sense of something dreadful about to occur. He took the train and fell asleep. Suddenly he awoke, and looking out of the window, there was the same scene which had appeared to him the night before. The cars hurried along at a wild rate, and he waited for the crash. It did not come. The train, as usual, arrived in safety, and the dreamer is now a confirmed skeptic upon the subject of premonitions.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

The New Educational System of the Empire—Advance of Civilization.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27, 1873.

In my recent account of the new decree providing a system of public instruction for Japan, and lately translated by Minister Mori for the Commissioner of Education, something more should have been said in commendation of the system, its wisdom, its comprehensiveness, and, notwithstanding, a broad liberality, its adaptability to the people for whom it is intended. As Hon. B. G. Northrop has recently said: "It is not a mere copy or imitation of any foreign system. After studying all other approved plans they have wisely constructed one for themselves, in some measure built on old foundations, so as to introduce innovations without doing violence to cherished traditions." The general plan and scope of the system is as truly Japanese as is the wording of the decree, the peculiar style of which is fairly illustrated in the first sentence, which is as follows: "The way by which everybody can establish himself and find means for support, and prosper in his occupation, and live this life, requires no other than to better his being, to widen his knowledge, and increase his power to work."

This decree, by the way, is soon to be published by the Commissioner of Education, in a circular, so that the public will have an opportunity of perusing in full this interesting document. A copy of the original of it in the Japanese language, which came to hand to-day, presented to the Commission by Minister Mori, is very much of a curiosity to all who have examined it. It is printed on the most delicate silk paper, so fine as to be almost transparent. Although only one side of this paper can be impressed, owing to its translucent qualities, in consequence of each leaf being double, the pages follow each other in the usual order.

Among the many evidences and results of the sudden change which Japan has made during the last few years from barbarism, as we understand the term, to civilized customs and improvements, the adoption of an admirable system of public schools is, perhaps, the most remarkable; though possibly we should except that of the peaceful abolition of the office or class of Daimios—an order of two-sworded gentlemen, or feudal lords—which was secured, as will be remembered, about two years ago, by a veritable coup d'état. One cannot but hope that in putting on the garments of civilization and Christianity, Japan may have the good taste to decline the filthy rags, hanging, as it were, upon the outskirts of both, and still retaining the romantic and noble qualities belonging to their own race, add to them all the best acquirements of ours. This early adoption of a wise and thorough system of public instruction—a system so well calculated to prove a success from its adaptation to the peculiarities of the people—may certainly be taken as an indication that there is good ground to hope for such a result. No better illustration could be adduced of the wisdom and tact embodied in this new policy than the provision of the decree as to the duties of school superintendents. Although Japan is, or has until quite recently been, one of the most despotic of nations upon the face of the earth, it is decreed that superintendents "shall devote themselves to the business of persuading the people in behalf of education." And again: "All the superintendents shall be selected from those who are most popular among the people."

True, schools have always existed in Japan, and the higher classes of Japanese men are much better educated than a similar class in any other eastern country, not even excepting the Chinese. But these schools, as the decree so ingenuously acknowledges, were "for the upper classes only. Farmers, mechanics, traders, and women—the different grades of the lower class—were left in ignorance, so that they knew not what education was." The remarkable change which must have been wrought in the ideas of these people when they could consent to include the female sex, as well as all the other lower classes in their scheme of education, giving them equal privileges, opportunities of promotion, and to become teachers in the schools, cannot be overestimated. To what extent America has contributed to the dawning and growth of this liberal sentiment cannot, of course, be determined, but it is certain that the influence of their liberal and enlightened Minister Mori, as well as that of our Minister to Japan, Hon. C. E. De Long, and his accomplished lady at the court of that Empire, must have contributed largely to the benificent result. During his residence in Washington Minister Mori has been in constant communication with the Bureau of Education, seeking information upon every possible subject connected with educational affairs and machinery in the United States. He quickly perceived all the good points of our system, and had presented them to his Government even before the setting out of the educational office connected with the late embassy, from Japan, presenting them upon their arrival here to the Commissioner of Education, who took the greatest possible interest in explaining to them minutely every matter pertaining to our school system.

Minister Mori leaves us, regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances here, who regard him as not only a cultivated and very agreeable, but, in many respects, a truly remarkable man. His intention is to make a tour of the countries of Europe, for the purpose of studying more thoroughly international law, after which he will return to his own country, and aid his Government in the renewal of their international treaties which expire this year.

J. A. H.

Soldiers' Widows—Letter from the President.

President Grant recently appointed Mrs. L. A. Cary Postmaster at Ashtabula, Ohio, and afterward wrote as follows to Gen. Garfield:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.

DEAR GENERAL: In your absence I appointed a lady for Postmaster in Ashtabula, Ohio, in your district. It is of a class of appointments I am glad to make, where it can be done: that is, it is giving a soldier's widow an opportunity of supporting herself and orphan children. I hope it will be satisfactory to you and to the citizens of Ashtabula. I am, General, very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

THE GAS FIREMEN.

The Hardships Endured by Them—Nature of Their Work—Treatment by the Companies.

Now that the condition and prospects of the various trades are attracting so much attention, and the probabilities of a conflict between labor and capital are so eagerly canvassed, it may not be amiss to state a few facts in connection with a class of men whose severe labors entitle them to a large share of public sympathy, but of whom, up to the present, very little notice has been taken. The workmen alluded to are the firemen and helpers employed in the large gas manufactories of this City.

While the carpenter, mason, and bricklayer has been enabled, through his trade organization and convention, to demand and obtain from his employer the adoption of the eight-hour system, the less fortunate, though infinitely harder-worked, fireman has been compelled to work twelve hours per day in an atmosphere unfit for human beings to breathe, conscious that he cannot successfully combat the resources of his employers. If the members of the various building and other trades, whose occupations are healthy and exhilarating, deem eight hours a fair day's work, and if, as is the case in this City and State, their practice is indorsed by public opinion, of how much more vital necessity is it that the half-roasted, enervated, and hard-worked gas fireman should try by every legitimate means to alleviate in some degree his condition.

A visit to one of the large gas manufactories of New-York would not fail to convince even the most skeptical of the hardships endured by the firemen who are immured in those furnaces for twelve hours at a time. Although gas must be acknowledged to be one of the greatest necessities of life, very few of those who consume it can form the faintest idea—or, indeed, care to think—of the amount of labor imposed on the men directly concerned in its manufacture. If the public ever do bestow a thought on those men, it is generally after reading some sensation article about the so-called "strike of the men," when the thought of a possible deficiency in the supply of gas may draw from them the remark, "Wonder if the gas-men will strike?" and then dismiss the subject from their minds.

Each fireman and helper in a gas manufactory has got to attend to as many as ten or twelve retorts, many of them in bad condition, and choked with accumulated refuse. The fireman gets a certain quantity of coal to consume in every five hours, at the end of which time the "charge," as it is called, is withdrawn, the blazing coke raked out, and a fresh "charge" put in. In order to consume the usual quantity of coal (about 275 pounds) within the required time, the fireman must spend every minute filling, raking, or stirring up the different retorts under his charge. Very often some difficulty in adjusting the fires keeps him before the blazing furnaces until his hands and face get scorched, or, at other times, tongues of gas will shoot out and, as has been known in some instances, singe the hair of the fireman stooping outside.

But if the quantity of gas in the reservoirs happens to run down, and a demand springs up, the labors of the firemen are infinitely greater. The coal-weigher is ordered to add, say 100 pounds, to the regular quantity of coal each man is supposed to consume, and, although they knew it is an injustice, the firemen are told they must consume it or take the alternative—dismissal. This increases the amount of labor to an unwarrantable extent, and frequently, after straining every nerve in the attempt, the men have been unable to consume the quantity forced on them. The men complain bitterly of this practice, which, they say, could be avoided, if the superintendent on those occasions would only employ a few additional men.

The atmosphere in which those men are compelled to work is another forcible reason why they should look for a little relief. For twelve hours a day they are obliged to inhale the most poisonous gases in a temperature which, even in cold weather, is almost unbearable, but which in Summer baffles description. The men are compelled while at work to discard almost all clothing, and are covered with grit and filth at every pore. In Summer they wear nothing whatever on the upper portions of their body, and it is a common occurrence to see one of them rush from his fires and throw himself flat on the flagging, in the endeavor to cool his body. The passage of grit and dust down the throat and into the lungs is unavoidable, and besides being highly injurious, causes an unquenchable thirst, which the workmen, even if they had the means, find it impossible to slake. This constant proximity to intense heat of course has the natural effect on the men, and they become at times completely prostrated and enervated. But the work must be done, and the fireman continues his weary round, now "charging" his fires and again "drawing," during the long twelve-hour day. The nature of his work is so trying to the system that the fireman, even if his hours permitted him, would need rest more than anything else, and consequently his life is nothing more than a series of transmissions from bed to work, and from work to bed.

Taking into consideration the hardships suffered by the gas firemen, it is not to be wondered at that they should grasp at the slightest hope of redress held out to them. Accordingly, when the general strike for the Eight-hour law was inaugurated last Summer, the gasmen organized, and, acting in concert at the different works, brought the companies to terms, and obtained the much-needed boon. The companies tried every means in their power to resist the demand of the men, and finding them united, offered to increase their pay if they would only continue to work the long hours. This offer the workmen firmly refused; they did not want money, they said, they wanted short hours. The companies, finding they had no alternative, conceded the eight-hour demand, and the men, instead of being divided into two gangs, who worked twelve hours at a time, were divided into three gangs, working eight hours per day. The men were delighted at what was to them an estimable blessing, and congratulated themselves on the success of the movement.

They could not, however, successfully cope with the wealthy corporations who were opposed to the new arrangement, and only one week had elapsed when the proprietors of some of the gas-works compelled a return to the twelve-hour system. The companies conceded the demand of the men at the time, but immediately took measures for securing other men to work. This accomplished, and knowing that the field for this particular branch of labor is limited, the companies forced the men to work twelve hours a day at increased pay. The latter had no alternative, and therefore consented.

One of the first to resume work on the twelve-hour system was the Metropolitan Gas Company, whose works are at Forty-second-street and North River. The eight hours had been in operation only two weeks when the company had a force of new workmen in readiness, and told the firemen they might go if they did not choose to work twelve hours. The workmen could only accept the terms offered, and resumed work at $4 per day of twelve hours. So matters stood until last Thursday, when the men were all called into the superintendent's office, and informed that their rate of pay was about to be reduced fifty cents per day. They were also informed that the company were fully prepared for a strike, and could get any number of men they required. It was then stated that those who wished to work under the reduced rate of wages should come forward and sign the roll, while those who did not could go. It is needless to say that, under the circumstances, the men signed the roll. It will be seen from this that the coercion and combination have been initiated by the company. The men employed at these works seem to submit to the change as men without hope, and disavow all idea of organizing for a strike.

At the New-York Gas Company's Works, Twenty-second-street and East River, the eight-hour-rule brought into force last Summer remained in operation until about a month ago, when the men were notified that they would have to resume work under the twelve-hour system, at an advance of $1 a day to firemen, helpers, and foremen. It having come to the knowledge of the workmen that the foremen had suggested the change, asserting that the workmen were anxious for it, the latter requested an interview with the Superintendent, who informed them of the action of the foremen. A canvass of the workmen was then arranged, and it was found that not more than three per cent. were anxious for the change.

The foremen, however, who it appears preferred longer hours and increased pay, were determined to carry out the change, and with that object canvassed the men, discharging all who did not express themselves favorable to the proposed change. The request for a return to the twelve-hour rule was then repeated, and at a conference between the officers of the company and the workmen the former announced that they had decided on compelling the men to work twelve hours at the increased rate of pay, as they had other men in readiness to supply their places. The men reluctantly complied, and the change went into operation.

Shortly afterward the men thrown out of work by the increase in the hours of labor, to gratify their private revenge, made an offer to the company to work twelve hours a day at the old rate of wages.

The company availed themselves of the opportunity thus placed within their reach of further grinding down the men in their employ, and informed them that they would have to work the long hours or be dismissed, as they were prepared to supply their places. As in all the other instances, the men were powerless and had to submit, and they are now in exactly the same position as they were before the Eight-hour law was ever heard of. They have kept up their organization, however, and do not conceal their intention to strike as soon as they have fully secured the co-operation of the workmen in the other manufactories throughout the City.

The company are aware of the feeling created among the men by the recent changes, and have made the most elaborate preparations to resist and overcome any action on the part of the men. They have fitted up 100 bunks, and prepared cooking apparatus in a loft about 80 feet in length by 36 feet in breadth, which is entirely unfit for human occupation. It is situate immediately over the engine-room and in close proximity to the retorts, and the atmosphere heated and impregnated by the gases proceeding from them render the apartments so confined as to prove necessarily injurious to health.

All those preparations have been made, and are exhibited as practical testimony that the corporation is fully prepared for any effort the workmen may make to alleviate the miseries they now undergo.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

The Police Justices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to notice what you said on the Police-Justice question in this day's paper. Mr. Opdyke's bill should pass without delay. The New-York City delegation, with a small exception, are a poor set. To think that this bill, which was to give us a fairly educated man, who was a lawyer by profession, should be changed and so fixed as to give us a Tenth Ward friend of Hank Smith—a man who was never prepared for the Justice bench save by a pot-house education. That things of this sort should be done shows either stupidity or wickedness on the part of those who have charge of this very important business. Please agitate this matter till the Shandleys and Coulters shall be replaced, not by men of the same class from our party, but by men who have a practical knowledge of the law, and a character that will bring respect to the position.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

"Imprisonment for Debt."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's TIMES I find a letter signed by "Victim," who, no doubt is one of the many victims of the confidence operator, Daniel H. Burtnett. He has been arrested time and again for swindling persons out of board bills, passing checks which were not worth the paper they were written on, and numerous other charges.

Delmonico had him arrested about three years ago, upon the following charge: He entered his place on Fifth-avenue one evening, and seating himself at a table, ordered a supper fit for the gods. After he had finished, he arose, and with the air of Micawber, gave to the cashier a check. "Barkis was willin'," the check was accepted, and the balance in currency was given to Burtnett. The check was found to be worthless, and he was arrested, but through some political influence he was released and the complaint pigeonholed. And thus I could go on and narrate the career of this man, who should now be serving a long term at Sing Sing.

Hoping you will insert this in your valuable paper for the benefit of those who may be swindled by him in the future, I remain,

ANOTHER VICTIM.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 26, 1873.

Workmen's Trains for New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have said much, and much has been written in your valuable paper, with reference to cheap and quick transit, in order to secure for our citizens, who require it, healthy residences and reasonable rents. The first necessity will be cheap fares, so that the industrial classes may have, at suitable hours, trains to and from the City to their places of business and employment.

The writer, on the occasion of a late visit to Europe, became much interested in the measures recently and extensively adopted, especially by the railroad companies in London, in order to accommodate this class of its citizens. Workmen's trains, as they are called, leave London, and for London, for a distance of say fifteen miles, stopping at several intermediate places, so that workmen and others may go between their homes and their business at convenient hours. For this purpose the companies issue weekly tickets, enabling the holder to travel once each day each way for six days, renewable every week, at one shilling per week, with privilege of carrying his working-tools, &c., but no baggage. After much experience, it has been found profitable to run these trains, and they have been instrumental in building up a considerable amount of permanent business along the line by encouraging a large number of settlements, buildings, &c. Now we want such trains running from the City into New-Jersey, Long Island and Westchester. Should one of the principal railroads, say the Long Island or South-side Road, adopt the plan and commence with one train each morning and evening each way, at a low weekly fare, and at an hour suiting the largest number, I do not doubt but that thousands of our working men, and those of Brooklyn, would settle within ten or fifteen miles of our City on lots costing from $100 to $300, and so occupy a large space now ready for such settlements, where a cottage might be built at a cost within the reach of almost any industrious man. This would encourage a system of saving, and provide a healthy, independent home.

W. H.

Loose Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you understand, the act of the last Congress "making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government," is the joint production of committees of conference of the two Houses of Congress. It is the act which increases the pay of members of Congress and all the employes of the Senate and House, retrospectively as well as prospectively, and also increases the salaries of the President, the members of the Cabinet, and the Assistant Secretaries of State, the Treasury, and the Interior, and judges of the United States Supreme Court.

A bill emanating from such a source and of so important a character should have been drawn with great care, in plain, intelligible English, free from all ambiguity, and admitting of no misconstruction. But this act exhibits neither care nor intelligence in its construction, nor fidelity in its conception. A single reference to some of its provisions will more than justify this opinion of the law. I will give an instance or two as an illustration of the stupid bungling it exhibits:

On the first page of the act (in pamphlet form), the President's salary is declared to be $50,000 annually, and that amount is appropriated to meet it. On the seventh page $25,000 more is appropriated "for compensation of the President of the United States." On the first page $10,000 is appropriated for the Vice President's salary, and on the seventh page $8,000 more. On the first page $10,500 is appropriated for the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and $10,000 for each of the Associated Justices of the Court. On the twenty-fourth page $8,500 for the Chief Justice, and $8,000 for each Associate Justice is appropriated. On the first page $10,000 is appropriated for the salary of each member of the cabinet, and another salary of $8,000 each is appropriated in subsequent portions of the act. The same is true of the various assistant secretaries, whose salaries are raised from $3,500 to $6,000. Each is voted a double salary.

On the second page of this act the salary of the Postmaster of the Senate is raised to $2,592, and the Assistant Postmaster's to $2,000. On the third page of the act, the same Postmaster is given another salary of $2,100, and the assistant $1,728. On the second page "$1,500 additional compensation to each of the reporters of House and Senate, for *Congressional Globe*," is voted, and on the next page and the subsequent one (third and fourth) $800 more extra compensation is voted to each of them for the same period—the next fiscal year—though the *Globe* is no longer published.

Such are a few blunders and absurdities of the act increasing the pay of certain Government officials, and making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government. This exposure will enable your readers to form a correct judgment of the way our law-makers discharge their high trusts, and what claim men who thus ignorantly, or willfully, expose the Treasury to danger, have to the extra pay they have voted into their pockets. Such bungling legislation seems to deserve the strongest censure, as well as the retrospective feature of the extra compensation vote. I think it will receive that verdict.

WASHINGTON Wednesday, March 26, 1873.

Boiler Explosions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your recent article on Harlem boat-racing, and the liability of explosions from such imprudence, I would like to submit a few remarks upon the subject. According to the most scientific engineers, not those who learn engineering by their hands merely, but by their heads also, agree on the general principles of explosions, and where explosions take place they occur in ninety-nine cases from ignorance, neglect, or carelessness, to one of any defect in the boiler, or from mysterious cause. At 212 degrees of heat water begins to boil, and at 868 degrees iron becomes of a red heat. The following will show the rapidity with which pressure is doubled by only a slight degree of heat, and here is where danger arises through ignorance or neglect: Two hundred and twelve degrees of heat produce 15 pounds of steam pressure to the square inch; 251 degrees, 30 pounds; 294 degrees, 60 pounds; 342 degrees, 120 pounds; 398 degrees, 240 pounds; 444 degrees, 480 pounds; 868 degrees, 7,680 pounds. Now this great degree of pressure, when the engine is at rest, may be obtained in six to seven minutes! This rapid doubling of pressure, with but small increase of heat is due to the conversion of what is termed latent heat in steam into sensible heat. The immersion of a thermometer into boiling water will stand it at 212 degrees, and by placing it in steam just above the boiling water will indicate the same temperature. What, then, becomes of all the heat which is communicated to the water, since it is neither indicated by the water, nor by the steam formed from it? The answer is: It enters the water and converts it into steam without raising its temperature; 1,000 degrees of heat are absorbed in the conversion of water into steam, and this is called its latent heat. And it is the sudden conversion of latent heat into sensible heat that produces the explosion. If an engine is stopped, even if there is but a moderate fire, if the escape-valve is closed, there is a rapid absorption or accumulation of latent heat. The pressure rises with great rapidity, and when the ignorant or neglectful engineer thinks everything is safe, the explosion takes place. What, then, are the securities against explosions? If boilers are not defective, keep up a sufficiency of water, and the escape-valves open at light pressure when the engine is at rest. If the Harlem boat engineers (as well as others) will be governed by these rules, and not by a desire to hold on to steam for the purpose of getting ahead, or of keeping ahead, of other boats belonging to different lines, but little danger may be apprehended by explosions. Those boat racings should stop, and the way to put an end to them is the one you suggested, and that is, to count and time the revolutions, and arrest the engineer under the law, as soon as he lands his endangered passengers. As I am riding now every morning and evening on the Harlem boats, I shall "go for" the first engineer I find racing. We want no more Westfield disasters to again fill our City with gloom and mourning. Single murders are but poor comparison to the wholesale murders which are caused by incompetent or careless engineers of steam-boats and steam-cars.

BOZ.

A Woman Wants Logic!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For several weeks I have been endeavoring to shed some light on one of your fair correspondents on the question of woman's suffrage, but I have found her mind so darkened with old prejudices that at times I have been almost discouraged in the presentation of principles.

Argument with one who would simply rehearse old platitudes about "woman's sphere" seemed hopeless; so I was driven to random skirmishing; but by some lucky shot I have at last roused her brain to action, and she asks for logical arguments, and says she "is surprised to see how few and poor are the arguments brought forward to support this cause."

Have you read, dear lady, John Stuart Mill's admirable work on the *Subjection of Woman?*—the grand speech of George William Curtis in the last New-York Constitutional Convention?—the able "minority report" by Benjamin F. Butler, in the Forty-first Congress, on the "Woodhull memorial?"—Judge Selden's argument in the case of Susan B. Anthony?—or this lady's argument in her own defense? Have you read any of the speeches made within the last twenty years by Beecher, Garrison, Phillips, Chapin, Bishop Simpson, and the army of noble men and women who have advocated the measure? and have you read the arguments of the opposition? If so, tell me honestly on which side the weight of argument rests.

If you have read none of these authorities, do so without delay, and, in the meantime, if THE TIMES, that now seems to be the great medium for the oppressed, will give us the space, we can talk over the whole question in all its branches and ramifications. I can give you at least a dozen good reasons why a woman should vote, and if you can give a dozen why she should not, our united wisdom might be of great benefit in rousing the editorial staff of THE TIMES to a deeper interest in this phase of Republican Government.

To leave, then, the religious and moral bearings of the question for the civil and political, I claim the ballot, first, because it is my natural, inalienable right to govern myself, to protect my own person and property, and the ballot is the only legal weapon in our civilization by which this can be done.

In a state of nature, before governments existed, women, as well as men, had a full right to use the sling, the bow and arrow, and the tomahawk, in order to secure food, or protect their persons and property when assailed. A woman's right to use any weapon for self-protection in peace or war was never questioned in savage life. Why, then, in civilization leave her defenceless? The ballot is the only weapon under government for adjusting all questions that were settled in savage life by force—the only means by which a citizen can protect personal and property rights. Now by what process did woman lose the right of self-protection in the organization of government? She could not lose it; it is a natural inalienable right that belongs to every member of the human family who has the intelligence to use it. This is our republican theory of self-government laid down by the fathers in our Declaration of Independence: "All men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. Among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving all their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The consent of the citizen is given at the ballot-box. Women are denied the exercise of that right. "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Women pay taxes, are not represented, hence government for them is tyranny.

The right of trial by a jury of one's peers has been considered so sacred a right for centuries that it is difficult to trace its beginning in English history, and yet women have never been tried by juries of their peers. Men make the laws, bind them in calf, put them up in their law offices and colleges, where women are forbidden to enter. Nero was thought the chief of tyrants, because he made laws and put them up so high his subjects could not read them. And yet, here, in the United States of America, in theory the freest government on the globe, men make laws for women, then deny them admission to the law-school, and the right to practice law. They arrest, try, and hang women, by judges, jurors, and sheriffs in whose election they have no voice, for the violation of laws they know nothing about, and to which they have never given their consent.

Justice clearly demands that if women must obey laws, pay the penalty of their crimes, and pay taxes for the support of the State, they should have a voice in deciding the rate of taxes, the nature of crime, its modes of punishment, the condition and discipline of our jails, prisons, and courts of justice. This right to a voice in the government is but the natural right to self-protection.

I know some claim that suffrage is a political right that the few may exercise for the best interests of the many, but this view would involve not only the question of woman's right to vote, but of the masses of men also; in fact the truth of our republican theory. A question as to whether suffrage is a natural or political right is a question in the opposite extremes of despotism or self-government.

Our fathers declared in favor of the latter. On that theory our Government is based, and from that standpoint I demand woman's enfranchisement.

In looking over the declarations of Jefferson, Madison, Otis, and Patrick Henry, I find they all alike teach that self-government is a natural right. In reading the speeches of the statesmen of our day, in their great debates on the emancipation and enfranchisement of Southern slaves, I find the majority take the ground that suffrage is a natural right. Now, all I ask our sires and sons to do is to make their practice harmonize with their theory, with their own speeches, the speeches of the fathers, the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution.

Your correspondent says she has too many domestic cares to give much time to the consideration of "national questions," and gently hints that we shall see her no more. I think, however, when she considers that the safety of the beautiful temple of liberty we are now building depends upon the perfect equality of every stone in the foundation, she will see the importance of this discussion of individual rights to which I invite her. The future of this Republic depends in a great measure on the wisdom, goodness, and power of its women, and it is their duty to study "national questions" even at the expense of many trifling minor duties that absorb too much valuable time to-day. It is far more important that the children at our firesides should be educated into a nice sense of justice and equality than that their hair should be always brushed smoothly, or their clothes made in the latest fashion.

Respectfully, yours,
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
HIGHWOOD PARK, N. J., Thursday, March 27, 1873.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

The Political Situation—The Mexican Railroad Company—Troubles on the Texan Border—Affairs in Yucatan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

The final elections for the Vice-Presidency, or rather Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, have at last been held, and with the result naturally expected; José M. Iglesias, the candidate favored by the Government, even ever so slightly, must naturally have the scale balanced in his favor. Ygnacio Mejia, [illegible] of War, received considerably more votes than was expected, from his candidature having been proposed at a very late date. However, his sudden popularity has an extremely significant political aspect. Ygnacio Mejia, Juarez's bosom friend, will, at no very distant period, be called upon to head the Juarez party, who so suddenly found themselves deprived of their guide and support. The Constitutional Party is again about to be formed, when will ensue a bitter opposition to the established Government. Constitutionalists have no connection, as might appear by the name, with the Constitution established by the reform laws of 1857, or any other epoch. Any Government established by the majority of the nation, and against the inclination of a minority, however small, has to submit to the nomenclature of anti-Constitutionalists passed upon them. The ostensible head proposed to lead this new embryo party is the ever "illustrious Porfirio Diaz," as many seem anxious to style him, ever forgetful of his traitorous acts toward his Government. I say ostensible, because it still appears to me absurd that a man who has so willingly lent his popularity to mercenary and egotistical advisers, as to be dragged so extremely low in the filth and slough of party passion, can ever inspire confidence enough in a nation to be allowed to be called its President. Diaz, a man who never even made himself brilliant by any civil administration, whose sole reputation consisted in personal courage, and false fame as a military genius—a fame that has been so entirely destroyed, and ridiculed, and defeated, and scorned, by Rocha, his enemy, by Guerra and Treviño, his former companions in arms—such a man is proposed to lead another party; and that party to call themselves Juaristas, is so ridiculous and absurd that all Juarez's former adherents cannot but scorn to ally themselves—in fact, demean themselves—so much as to call their former antagonist and disgraced enemy, chief.

THE MEXICAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

An article published in the *Two Republics* of to-day has taken between its clutches the correspondent of the New-York *Post*, counseling him "to convert his pen into a plowshare," or some other implement of honest industry, and refrain from enlightening other people in matters of which he himself has no knowledge. Finally the *Two Republics* has taken charge of the defense of a company that has been severely if not too harshly judged, not only by Mexico, the country most interested, but even by the American and English Press, who have styled the Mexican Railroad Company the most profitable mine ever worked, and with a subvention paid by the year, it has been the interest of the company to drag the work on in the slowest possible manner. As for the anarchies, revolutions and congressional hostilities brought forth in defense of the company, it can be said with truth that these elements have been of so slight a hindrance that no mention ought to be made of them. The constant efforts of the Government and Congress, instead of "hostilizing," as the *Two Republics* says, have been to stimulate the works and endeavor to bring them to a termination. I don't wish, for a moment, to imply that the *Two Republics*, or its editors are in any way interested in this English interest, but probably from their being on terms of friendly footing, and having opportunities of being often in each other's society at the Legation of the United States, as a mere matter of friendship, this defense of the company has been taken up. The correspondent of the *Post* was perfectly correct in his statement that it was expected that the last three or four miles would only be completed after the lapse of months. The same statement was made by your correspondent and sent forth upon the authority of the company, which had notified the public, after the inauguration of the road, that traffic both for passengers and freight would be suspended until April; but as the Government spoke out rather seriously, threatening the penalty of the [illegible], the road was finally opened in a manner so ridiculously sudden as to surprise everybody.

BORDER TROUBLES.

The Mexican and Texan Border Investigating Committee every now and then causes inquiry to be made as to its origin and meaning, how it gets along, or whether the affair has finally been dropped, so little indeed of the matter is known in the capital of Mexico. It is not from a want of interest in the affairs of the country that so little is known—it is purely from the difficulty of intercommunication. It is true, however, that claims and counter-claims do continue, with the natural exaggerations on both sides, as is usually the case in such matters. I learn upon good authority that the Government here depends and relies entirely upon the good faith of the commissioners of both sides, and the equity of the United States authorities. Complaints now and then occasionally are heard that marauders cross the border, and by violence carry off the live stock. Such stories are, in many instances, pure inventions fabricated by parties with the hope of obtaining indemnization.

PERSONAL.

Among the recent arrivals in Mexico, we may note that of Rev. Bishop Haywing and Dr. Butler and family. The purpose of their visit is to endeavor to Christianize some of the inhabitants of this country. I'm afraid to touch upon this subject, so long, so deep, so horrible is the catalogue of calamities brought upon this country by Romish priesthood, who have reformed the Catholic Church to the wants and exigencies of a people inclined to idolatry. Ministers of Christ have a vast deal to do, and require much energy to undertake their great work. I refer your readers to Mark Twain's *New Pilgrim's Progress* for the description of the Italian churches.

AFFAIRS IN YUCATAN.

A question of vital importance has lately sprung up, involving, perhaps, a serious difficulty with England, which I will but just touch on, on account of the limited time. That the sun never sets on British dominions is an old, tiresome, and worn-out boast, constantly recurring in the mouths of our transatlantic cousins. These dominions, and so many frontiers possessed by them, naturally lead to problems, the solutions of which pretty generally involve the pushing out of their border lines, and the consequent loss of territory of the weaker party. The English community and authorities, well aware that the State of Yucatan has to keep constantly on foot and in active service a large number of troops to suppress and chastise the various hordes of wild Indians that infest the territory, whose depredations confine themselves not only to certain villages and people, but against the white man in general—aware of all this, I say—established in Belise (British Honduras) several depots for the sale of guns, powder, &c. When the war of castes broke out, these Indians, without any respect for individuals, made cruel war upon the whites with the same arms purchased in British territory; in fact, treating them as lawful belligerents, instead of lawless savages, (England's old, old, policy.) From some cause, the Indians, excited by unfair play in their dealings with a certain Señor Toledo, resident of Belise, and headed by a certain Marcos Canul, former partner in business with Toledo, with some 150 followers, made an attack upon "Qualm Hill," burning several houses, pillaging, and murdering numbers of citizens, but were finally defeated, and forced to retreat to their fastnesses. The foregoing has been a matter for exchanging diplomatic notes between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and this Republic. The letter sent by Lord Granville, after stating the facts, winds up with a sort of threat to take the punishment of these marauders into the hands of the Government. Mr. Lafragua, Minister of Foreign Relations, has answered the letter in a most able manner, clearly showing and proving that the fault of all these misfortunes is due entirely to the British authorities, by allowing the sale of arms to those carrying on war against the State of Yucatan, which proceeding was long before made known to the British Government, without any notice, however, being paid to so just a complaint.

VERIDICUS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 1, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	158
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Beef, pkgs.	351
Copper, bbls.	25	Pork, pkgs.	509
Copper, cakes	152	Cutmeats, pkgs.	2,781
Cotton, bales	2,197	Lard, tcs.	2,854
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	64	Lard, kegs	750
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Oil, bbls.	14
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Oil, Lubri'ting, bbls.	100
Meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	913
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	4,603
Wheat, bushels	1,080	Tar, bbls.	2,488
Corn, bushels	2,800	Pitch, pkgs.	43
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	1,666
Rye, bushels	125	Cheese, pkgs.	1,633
Malt, bushels	2,210	Tallow, pkgs.	29
Barley, bushels	1,500	Grease, pkgs.	186
Grass-seed, bags	122	Molasses, bbls.	50
[illegible]	14,560	Sugar, hhds.	53
[illegible]	22	Pecans, pkgs.	10
[illegible]	56	Pea-nuts, bags	214
[illegible]	54	Tobacco, hhds.	409
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	47
Hides, bdls.	2,222	Wool, bales	357
Horns, No.	27,565	Whisky, bbls.	745
Oilcake, pkgs.	310		

ASHES—Pots have been moderately sought after at $8 ℔ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been scarce and quiet; quoted at 34c.@36c. ℔ lb., with fancy lots held higher.

BRICKS—Have been more sought after in a jobbing way, with Long Island, $7@$11; Jersey, $7@$9; North River, $11 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia, $[illegible] ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 23c.@24c. ℔ lb.

COCOA—Has been in slack request, yet quoted steady, with Caracas at 15¼c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11¼c.@12c.; San Domingo, 7¼c., gold, ℔ lb.

COAL—Domestic is in liberal supply and good demand at firm prices. Foreign quiet at old figures; [illegible]. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $[illegible]; Gas [illegible]; Cumberland Soft at $[illegible]; Anthracite, $[illegible] ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet; sales were made of only 1,436 bags Rio, by the Flamsteed, at 18¼c., gold; 1,000 bags do., by the Tahlahan, (a resale,) and 300 bags do., by the [illegible] (the latter at Baltimore,) on private terms, and 1,450 bags Laguayra, by the Vid, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 6,300 bags; sales, 15,600 bags; stock in first hands here, this morning, 66,254 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 129,485 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18¾c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17c.@19¼c., gold; Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., gold. Jobbing trade very quiet.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, on the basis of about previous quotations, which have been more or less nominal. Sales, 1,440 bales, including 1,238 bales to shippers, 278 bales to spinners, and 24 bales to speculators. There has been a fair business reported for forward delivery, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb., closing somewhat steadier. Sales have been officially reported since our last, of 22,050 bales (of which 7,600 bales last evening, and 14,400 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 19¼c.; May at 19⅝c.@19 1-16c.; June at 19⅝c.@19 11-16; July at 19¾c.@19 13-16c., with [illegible] bales, October option, placed at 17¼c. ℔ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,197 bales, including 1,492 bales from Galveston, 334 bales from [illegible], 370 bales by rail. The receipts at all the ports to-day were 11,689 bales, and thus far this week 24,746 bales, against 29,893 bales same time the previous week; and since Sept. 1, 3,025,389 bales, against 2,582,923 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
Good Ordinary	17⅝	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
Strict Good Ord'y	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	19	19⅛	19¼	19¼
Middling	20	20⅛	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22¼	22¼

EGGS—Have been plenty and depressed in price, with fresh ranging from 20c.@22c. for ordinary to choice marks of Western and near-by stock, ℔ dozen, on a fairly active business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been quite moderate, with prices essentially as before; demand mostly for No. 2, superfines, and desirable shipping and medium trade extras; superfine and shipping extras offered reservedly at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last, of 9,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 [illegible], chiefly at $6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 60, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 65@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 40; good to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 [illegible] ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales was a line of [illegible] bbls. good round-hoop Superfine Illinois, to arrive soon, at $6 50 ℔ bbl.

Southern Flour quiet, but unchanged as to values; only [illegible] lots sought after. Sales, 670 bbls., at from $6 [illegible] for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 [illegible] 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ℔ bbl....California Flour continues inactive at from $8 75@$10 50, as extremes, ℔ bbl.; 100 bbls. sold at $10....Rye Flour has been quiet but steady, at $4 50@$5 [illegible] for inferior to very choice Superfine, and $6 for fancy Superfine; sales, 200 bbls. ....Corn-meal has been less sought after since our last, [illegible] for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 40 for Yellow; $3 [illegible] for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 225 bbls. ....[illegible] has been quiet at from $1 18@$1 21 for coarse; $1 18@$1 25 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 30 for White; and 86c.@90c. for Cob....Oat-meal at $7 65@$8 45 ℔ bbl.

FRUITS—There has been an unusually brisk business in Layer Raisins, which closed higher and buoyant, 5,000 boxes reported sold, closing at $2 30 per box. Other kinds of stock in moderate demand at generally firm rates. Sales, 1,500 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins, at $2 20@$2 25; 150 bbls. Currants, at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 400 bags California Walnuts, on private terms; 130 casks Turkey Prunes, at 8¼c.@8½c.; 200 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, quoted at 8c. We quote: Layer Raisins, at $2 30; Loose Muscatel do., $2 40@$2 55 ℔ box; Valencia do., at 7c.@7½c.; Currants at 6¼c.@6¾c.; Prunes, 8¼c.@8½c.; Turkey Prunes at 8c.@12¼c.; Almonds at 18c.@24c.; Filberts at 12¼c.@13c.; Brazil Nuts at 8c. ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales 2,000 boxes on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very dull and somewhat nominal on the basis of $1 67@$1 68 for No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat. Small lots of rejected spring sold at $1 [illegible]. Winter inactive, but quoted steady; small sales were made at $1 85@$1 87½ for White Western and $1 87@$1 90 for Amber do. The export inquiry was checked by the want of freight room and the derangement of the Gold and Foreign Exchange markets. For forward delivery there were rather freer offerings, on the basis of $1 60 for No. 2 Milwaukee, option of May, and to June 5, but no bids were reported....There has been a moderate movement noted in Corn, chiefly in new Mixed Western and new Yellow, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. The export demand has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last, of 62,000 bushels at 61¼c.@65c. for new Mixed Western; 66c.@68c. for new Yellow do., in lots; 63c. for new Yellow Southern; 64c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store, and 70c. for [illegible] round Yellow, for shipment. A sale of 50,000 bushels mixed Western, June option, was rumored at 61¼c., but without confirmation....Rye quiet, with Canada quoted in bond at 88c......Barley dull, and nominally unaltered......Barley-malt dull at old figures. A sale of Canada was reported, but without reliable particulars....Oats have been more active and rather stronger in price, with sales reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 49c.@50¼c., chiefly at 50c. for new Mixed Western; 45¼c.@49c. for new Black do.; 49c.@53c. for very inferior to very choice White do.; 53c. for old mixed Western in store, subsequently held at 52¼c., with 52c. bid....Feed steady, at $23@$24 ℔ ton, but not active.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at 15c. and 10¾c.@11c., respectively. Stock in first hands here, 5,900 bales Bags and 16,800 bales Bagging, and at Boston, 1,400 bales Bags and 9,200 bales Bagging.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a moderate demand noted for Hay, within the previous range as to values, on a fair offering of stock. Straw has been quiet, but firm, and not offered with freedom. Bale stock quoted at depots thus: Shipping grades, $1; retailing stock, including ordinary to prime Timothy, $1 05@$1 40; shipping quoted from store, $1 05@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities, $1 20@$1 50; good Clover, at depots, at 85c.@95c.; good Mixed do. at $1@$1 10. Straw is quiet, with Long Rye Straw quoted from depots at $1 10@$1 20; Short Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 80c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs. Some dealers quoted Hay and Straw by the ton, thus: Timothy, fancy, $30; Timothy, prime, $27; Timothy, fair, $25; shipping grade, $20; Timothy Clover, mixed, $20@$23; Straw, Long Rye, $22@$24; Straw, Short Rye, $16; Straw, Oat, $16; Straw, Wheat, $16.

HEMP—The market has been firm, but quiet since our last. The stock of foreign here includes—according to Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co.—37,000 bales Manila, 53,000 bales Jute, and 75,400 bales Jute Butts and rejections; and at Boston, 6,800 bales Manila, 6,200 bales Jute, and 24,800 bales Jute Butts and rejections. Sales here, 400 bales Jute Butts at 2 1-16c., currency, cash, ℔ lb. We quote: American at $125@$160 for Undressed, and $[illegible] for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 10¾c.; Sisal, 8¼c.@8¾c., gold; Jute, 5¼c.@6¼c.; Jute Butts, 2c.@2¼c., currency, ℔ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been inactive and favoring purchasers. Sales 60,000 lbs. Lake, at 34¼c., and 75 tons English, to arrive, on private terms; quoted at 30¼c.@31c.....Iron has been very dull, but quoted steady, notwithstanding the less favorable advices from England. No important dealings have been reported. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $56@$58; Eglinton do. at $55; Gartsherrie at $60; Coltness at $60; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $45@$48; Wrought Scrap at $57 50@$60; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$85; Russia Sheet, 17c.....Pig-lead dull at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary Foreign. Other kinds quiet....Silesian Spelter quiet at 7¾c.@8c., gold....Pig-tin inactive, with Straits quoted at 33¼c. and English at 33c., gold....Tin Plates in limited demand, with sales reported since our last of 500 boxes Charcoal at $12 25, and 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 87½, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $12 25@$12 75; Charcoal Terne, $10 75@$11 50; Coke, $10 75@$11; Coke Terne, $9 87½@$10, gold, ℔ box....Zinc quiet and unchanged.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 53 hhds., 17 tcs., and 65 bbls. new crop St. Croix on private terms; and 185 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 71c.@73c. ℔ gallon. Stock in first hands, 1,626 hhds.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, April 1.

	1872. Hhds.	1873. Hhds.
Clayed Cuba	350	90
Cuba Muscovado	786	771
English Island	451	108
Porto Rico	1,010	87
St. Croix	..	83
New-Orleans, equal to	53	488
Grand total	2,650	1,626

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, with Strained quoted at $3 90; sales, 600 bbls....Tar in limited request, at about former rates; 100 bbls. Newbern sold at $3 37½ per bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet, with sales 100 bbls. at 50c.@50½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—There has been more inquiry noted for Crude Sperm, mainly for shipment, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 2,200 bbls. for export, part at $1 50, and 290 bbls. for manufacturing, on private terms, leaving the stock only 3,500 bbls. Crude Whale dull at former figures. Manufactured Whale and Sperm, quiet within the previous range. Linseed Oil firm, and wanted in a jobbing way. Other kinds generally inactive, yet quoted about steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive at 9¼c. in bulk; sales, 500 bbls. Refined, dull here at 19¼c., and at Philadelphia at 19c. Sales, 2,000 bbls., April delivery, on private terms....Refined, in cases, dull at 25c.@28¼c....Naphtha quiet and irregular at from 10c.@[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher, but has been without activity; 200 bbls. sold, in lots, at $16 75@$17 for new Western Mess. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. Extra Prime, May option, at $13 50. ....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, and rather easier in price; City quoted at 7¼c.@8¼c. Western nominal....Cut-meats, in less request and irregular in price, with sales reported of [illegible] boxes Bellies, heavy averages, at 8c.@8¼c.; 50 boxes dry-salted Shoulders at 6c.; 150 boxes do., April, reported at 7¼c.; 200 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 22 lbs., to arrive, at 11¼c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, 11 lbs., in bulk, at 6c., and sundry other lots of bulk meats within the previous range....Bacon has been in less demand and quoted easier and unsettled as to values, with sales of 750 boxes Long Clear at 8 15-16c.@9c.; 250 boxes do., May, reported at 8¾c.; 450 boxes Short Clear, April options, reported at 8¾c.@9c....Lard has been quite active, opening buoyantly, but closing heavily on other than May options. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 tcs. Western Steam at 8¾c.; 100 tcs. Western Kettle at 9c.; 425 tcs. City Steam at 8¾c.@8⅞c., chiefly at 8¾c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, April options, at 8¾c.; 2,500 tcs. do., May, at 9c.; 3,000 tcs. do., June, at 9¼c.@9⅜c., closing at 9⅜c.....Beef products quiet, yet essentially unaltered in price. We quote at from $8@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18 50@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$31 for Extra India Mess; sales, 100 bbls. and 20 tcs. Beef Hams quoted within the range of $23@$32 50 for very inferior to choice brands; sales, 30 bbls....A pretty fair inquiry prevails for desirable grades of Butter, within the previous range. We quote from 24c.@40c. for fair ordinary to very choice State Dairies; 35c.@44c. for fair to very choice State firkins; 40c.@48c. for do. to do. tubs; 48c.@50c. for fancy State tubs, in small lots; 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice Welsh Dairies; 14c.@28c. for poor to strictly fine Western; 30c.@33c. for very choice do.; 20c.@30c. for common to choice Western Roll; 30c.@32c. for fancy do.; 18c.@35c. for ordinary to choice Canadas, and 7c.@9½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been in moderate request, ranging from 12c.@17c. for fair ordinary to strictly fancy Factory, with the main inquiry for fair to strictly fine stock within the range, and 10c.@15c. for State Dairy, ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been in light demand, yet steady, at $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina, $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon. Stock, 640 casks Carolina, and 16,840 bags East India.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited demand, and quoted at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold; stock here 3,000 bags, and at Boston, 3,009 bags.

SEED—Clover has been inactive within the range of 8¼c.@9c. for inferior to fancy, ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy in limited request at former quotations. Of Calcutta Linseed, 4,000 bags to arrive by the Centaur, reported sold at $2 40, gold, 90 days' time. The stock of Calcutta Linseed in first hands here, as made up by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., is 33,000 bags, and at Boston, 50,000 bags, and of Bombay Linseed, at Boston, 17,000 bags. We quote: Clover, 8¼c.@9c., the latter for very choice, ℔ lb.; chiefly at 8½c. for average samples; Rough Flax, $2 25@$2 35; Timothy, $3 50@$4 87½, and Calcutta Linseed $2 67½, gold, ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Have been quite moderately sought after, with prices quoted firm. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@96¼c.; Cassia at 26¼c.@27c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; East India Pepper at 17¼c.@19c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10c.@11¼c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—There has been rather more inquiry for Raw at somewhat steadier, though not quotably altered rates. Sales have been reported of 1,558 hhds. and 2,685 boxes, including 550 hhds. common to about fair refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 600 hhds. about good fair do. do. at 8¼c.; 170 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 50 hhds. low grade do. at 8¼c.; 1,595 boxes Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9½c.; 1,000 boxes low grade Clayed and Muscovado at 8c.@8¼c.; 90 boxes Clayed at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; and 188 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.@7½c., chiefly at 7¼c., ℔ lb. Stocks of Raw in first hands to-day: 25,969 hhds., 27,002 boxes, 134,836 bags, (of which were 115,779 bags Manila, 14,607 bags Brazil, and 4,500 bags Batavia,) and 2,161 hhds. Melado. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8½c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9¾c. Refined in better request and quoted stronger, with Hards at 11¼c.; A's, 10¾c.@10¼c., and Yellows at 9¾c.@10¼c.

Stock of Sugar in New-York April 1.

	1872.	1873.
Cuba, hhds.	20,486	19,420
Porto Rico, hhds.	517	[illegible]
Martinique, hhds.	1,548	1,127
English Island, hhds.	2,488	3,096
St. Croix, hhds.	..	248
Texas, hhds.	45	50
Total hhds.	25,084	25,969
Total boxes	36,444	27,002
Total bags	86,132	*134,836
Melado, hhds.	745	2,161

*Including 115,779 bbls. Manila, 14,607 bbls. Brazil, and 4,500 do. Batavia.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of about 191,000 lbs. good to very choice, at 8 11-16c.@9c.; market firm. Stearine held confidently, but quiet. Of Grease, equal to 42,000 lbs. choice sold at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., and some large lots were under offer, but not closed.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in more demand, in good part for export, at steady rates. Sales, [illegible] hhds. at 7¼c.@14c. ℔ lb. Seed Leaf has been quiet at unaltered figures. Sales, 221 cases 1872 Ohio on private terms, and 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 25c.@55c. Havana has been in fair request, with sales reported of 900 bales at 80c.@90c. ℔ lb. Manufactured in moderate demand at unchanged quotations.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York in March.

—Inspection.—	N. Y. Hhds.	Br'klyn. Hhds.	Jer'y City. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock, March 1, 1873	272	1,407	4,874	7,153
Received since	813	2,132	3,038	5,983
Total	1,085	2,539	7,912	13,136
Delivered since	273	758	1,658	2,689
Stock April 1, 1873	1,412	2,781	6,254	10,447
Same time, 1872				11,207

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in March.

	Havana, bales.	Yara, bales.
Stock, March 1, 1873	34,419	4,534
Received since	9,032	144
Total	43,451	4,678
Sales and reshipments, March 31, 1873	7,630	500
Stock, April 1, 1873	35,821	4,178
Stock, April 1, 1872	17,077	2,236

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port in March.

WHISKY—Fairly active at about previous rates; sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 93¼c.; 50 bbls. at 91c. ℔ gallon. Also 50 bbls. Alcohol on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Quiet at 85c., gold, for Arctic; stock about 230,000 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—A pretty fair business was reported in the way of charters, but at somewhat irregular rates. Berth freights comparatively tame, negotiations checked in part by the rather firmer views of ship-owners....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam 500 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ℔ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ℔ bushel; 200 pkgs. Provisions at 40s. Also, a Br. bark, 508 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. [illegible] ℔ bbl....For London, by sail, 50 bbls. Lard-oil at 32s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beer at 4s. 3d.; 50 tons Tallow at 27s. 6d.; 2,500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d....For the United Kingdom, a German brig, 241 tons, hence with about 750 bales Cotton at 7-16d., and if to the Continent ½d., and if to the Baltic 9-16d. ℔ lb.; and a British bark, 470 tons, with Molasses, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a French bark, 308 tons, with 2,400 qrs. Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., and if direct at 7s. ....For Havre, by steam, 150 tons Tallow at ¾c., and 25 tons Dry-salted Hides at ¾c. ℔ lb....For a French port direct, a Norwegian bark, 326 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl. ....For Antwerp, by sail, 20 tons Hides at 1c. ℔ lb.; 93 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.; 5 cases do. at 35s....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 649 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, and a British bark, 950 tons, with about 5,200 bbls. do., from do., (both recharters,) at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 526 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d.; and a German bark, 347 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. do., (a recharter,) at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Seville, an American bark, 382 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Marseilles, an American bark, 513 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 7s. ℔ bbl. ....For the River Platte, a British brig, 204 tons, (to arrive,) with Lumber from King's Ferry, at $30, and 5 ℔ cent. primage, and if to the up-river ports, $4 extra....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 483 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, on private terms; and a German brig, 259 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 40 ℔ bbl., with option of Bahia....For Kingston, Jam., an American brig, 214 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 60c. ℔ bbl. ....For Trinidad, Cuba, and back, a schooner, 318 tons, reported at about 55c....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American brig, 240 tons, at $7 and $5....For the West Indies and South America a British brig, 421 tons; another, 249 tons, and an American brig, 271 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Halifax, N. S., a British brig, 158 tons, at 30c....For St. John, N. F., a British bark, 399 tons, and British brig, 280 tons, at 70c. ℔ bbl.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 204 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,774 head, or 222 cars, against a like number for the same time last week. The market opened draggingly, at a full ¼c. decline on last week's closing prices, but toward noon became more active; attendance fair; quality of stock good; about 1,100 head disposed of. Sales of 369 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,054 to 1,310 lbs., at $5 50@$6 40; 178 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,022 to 1,368 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 10; 38 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,008 to 1,125 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 75; 21 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,166 lbs., at $5 75; 45 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,422 lbs., at $5 75; 98 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,065 lbs., at $5 50; 40 head Canada Steers, averaging 1,172 lbs., at $5 25; 16 head State Steers, averaging 1,317 lbs., at $6; 32 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,197 lbs., at $5 62½; 17 head Pennsylvania Steers, averaging 1,212 lbs., at $6; 82 head Michigan Stockers, ranging from 890 to 972 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 22 head Canadian Stockers, averaging 980 lbs., at $5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 3,600 head, against 3,200 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened; prices about the same as last week's closing rates. Sales, 818 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 82 lbs. to 113 lbs., at $5 75@$7; 654 Ohio Sheep, averaging 106 lbs., at $7 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 12,400 head, against 10,800 head for the same time last week; market dragging at 15c.@20c. decline from last week's closing prices. Sales, 1,000 head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 114 lbs. to 221 lbs., at $5 90@$5 95.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Wheat firm; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 17¾c. cash; $1 22¼@$1 23 seller May. Corn active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31¾c. cash, 30¾c.@31c. seller May; Rejected, 28c.@28¼c. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 at 24¼c.@24¾c. cash; Rejected, 23c. Rye dull and drooping at 65c. for Fresh; 63½c. for Regular. Barley firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at 77c. cash; No. 3 do., 66c.@67c. Pork sold at $15 70@$15 75 cash. Lard firm at $8 17½@$8 25. Bulk Meats firmer at 5c.@6c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Short Rib Middles; 8c. for Long Clear Middles; 8¼c. for Short Clear Middles, all loose. Bacon strong at 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides. Hams sold at 13c.@14c. Receipts—17,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley, and 14,000 Hogs. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, and 9,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged, with only a limited jobbing demand. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 21; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 88. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 33c.@33½c. at East St. Louis, on the track; 36c.@36½c. in elevator. Oats quiet; No. 2, 27c.@27½c., at East St. Louis, on the track. Barley firm; No. 3 Spring, 70c. Rye firm and higher; No. 2, 70c. Whisky firm at 87c. Pork firm and higher at $16, to arrive and up country; $16 25 spot, $16 75 May. Dry-salted Meats firmer and higher; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 8¾c.@10c., seller April, Bacon stiff and higher; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c., May; 10c. June; 10c. July; Clear Sides, 10¼c. July. Lard higher; Steam, 8c. Live Hogs steady at $4 75@$5 25. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@8c; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales small lots Western Spring on track, at $1 55; 4,000 bushels Chicago Spring No. 2 on private terms; quoted—Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 48@$1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 62; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$2; Red Winter, $1 75@$1 80. Corn quiet; sales, 2,250 bushels Western, on track, at 51c.; held at 52c., in store. Oats steady; held at 41c. for Western, in store. Barley firm; sales, 1,500 bushels two-rowed State, on track, at 85c.; 750 bushels Western, in store, at 88c.; quoted, Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c., two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; four-rowed, 95c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley-malt—Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt held at 95c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is held at $37 50. Clover-seed dull at $8@$9. Timothy commands $3. Flaxseed, $2 10. Flour dull and concessions would have to be made to sell medium and low grades; sales, 1,000 bbls. Superfine at $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $5 50@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 62½; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $8 50@$9 50; high grades, $9 75@$11 50. Wheat dull and depressed; Red, $1 87@$1 95; No. 1 Spring, $1 75; Amber, $1 96@$2; White, $2@$2 15. Rye steady at 88c.@89c. Oats—White, 48c.@49c.; Mixed, 48c. Sugar—Sales, 400 hhds. Cuba at 8¼c. Molasses—Sales, 500 hhds. Cuba at 34c. Petroleum in limited request; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 19½c. Whisky quiet at 92c. Corn active; Yellow, 60c.@61c.; Mixed Western, 61c.

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat a shade higher, at $1 75 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 78¼ for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 64 for Amber Michigan, spot and seller April; $1 67¼, seller May; $1 69¼, seller June; $1 70 for No. 1 Red; $1 63 for No. 2 Red, spot; seller April, $1 62; seller May, $1 66¼; Rejected Red, $1 36. Corn steady at 39¾c. for High Mixed; 43c., seller June. Oats quiet and unchanged at 34¼c. for Michigan. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and in demand; Red and Amber, on arrival, $1 70@$1 80. Corn active on orders at 52c.@55c. Oats steady at 42c. Rye quiet at 75c.@77c. Provisions firm; holders asking an advance. Pork, $16@$16 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¼c.@14c.; Plain, 13¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c., loose. Lard—Tierces, 8¾c.@9c.; kegs, 9¾c.@10c.; Steam, 8¼c.; small order lots ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky firm at 88c. Tobacco active; ¼c.@½c. higher for Lugs and Low Leaf; sales, 288 hhds.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Cotton quiet, but firm; Low Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm and unchanged; receipts very light. Corn firm and scarce; Southern White, 65c.; do. Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 61c. on the spot; 61½c. for April. Oats quiet; Southern, 48c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@46c.; do. White, 47c.@48c. Rye quiet at 88c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions very strong. Mess Pork, $17@$17 50. Bulk Meats are held at 7c.@9c. Bacon firm at 7¾c.@9¾c. Hams, 12¾c.@15c. Lard held at 8¾c.@9c. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at 91c.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Flour dull. Grain quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Provisions strong. Pork firm at $16 50; sales at $17, buyer May. Lard firm; Steam, 8c.; Kettle held higher; sales of City Kettle at 8¼c. Bulk Meats strong; light offerings for spot; large demand for futures; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c., generally held at 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Whisky firm at 85c.

OSWEGO, April 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Prime White Canada quoted at $2 05. Corn dull and unchanged; Western, 60c.; State, 58c. Oats held at 40c. Corn-meal; $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted per cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 23¼ for No. 1; $1 19¼ for No. 2. Oats steady at 26¼ for No. 2. Corn dull and nominal at 35c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 64c. for No. 1. Barley quiet and weak, at 80c. for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour and 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour and 5,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat nominal; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 70; No. 2 Red at $1 62. Corn dull at 41c.@45c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 39c. Petroleum—Strong, with an advancing tendency; car-lots, 16c.; Ohio State Oil, 24¼c.@25c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1.—Cotton in moderate demand; Ordinary, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; Low Middlings, 18¾c.; Middlings, 19¾c.; net receipts, 4,554 bales; gross, 5,090 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,445 bales; coastwise, 1,895 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 8,500 bales; stock, 199,150 bales.

GALVESTON, April 1.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 1,740 bales; gross, 1,487 bales, of which 747 bales were received from New-Orleans; exports, coastwise, 612 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 65,978 bales.

MOBILE, April 1.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 608 bales; exports, coastwise, 156 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 39,121 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Cotton firm; Middlings, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,371 bales; sales, 1,152 bales; stock, 48,834 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 94¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 91. Erie Railway shares, 50¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 51.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway shares, 50¾.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—United States 5-20 bonds 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, April 1.—Rentes 55f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firmer. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 1,200 bales. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, 9¼d.; and from same ports, March and April, at 9¼d.

1 P. M.—Cotton hardening; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9½d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 4,000 quarters, including 2,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d. ℔ cental for average California white; 11s. 9d.@12s. for Club do., and 11s.@12s. 2d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 27s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Flour, 27s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western. Provisions—Lard, 38s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Pork, 65s. ℔ bbl. for New Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales, 9,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 95s. 8d. The market for yarns and fabrics, at Manchester, is firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 6,000 quarters, including 4,000 American.

LONDON, April 1.—Sugar, 27s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 5s.@£33 10s. ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 45s.@45s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

NEW LIFE IN NEW LANDS. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Being her Notes of Travel Across the American Continent. A book full of interest and piquancy. 12mo. Extra English cloth. Fancy stamped covers. Price $2.

Racy, brilliant, piquant, full of keen observation and pungent statement of facts, picturesque in delineation of scenes on the plains, in the mountains, and along the sea. The late William H. Seward characterized her account of Mormons and Mormonism included in this book, as the most graphic and trustworthy he had ever read. It is a book full of delightful reading all the way through, and, like a nut, has many a choice morsel tucked away in sly corners for those who find them.

MOTHERLY TALKS WITH YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS. By MRS. H. W. BEECHER, with Photographic Portrait of the Author. 12mo. Extra English cloth. Stamped cover. Price $2.

These "Talks" were published in the Household Department of the *Christian Union* during the past two years, and are now revised and issued in book form, with additional matter, including a large variety of Choice Cooking Recipes.

The book covers the whole round of domestic life, and should be read by every young housekeeper.

BEECHER'S SERMONS: SEVENTH AND EIGHTH SERIES (First Six Series also ready.) From phonographic reports by T. J. ELLINWOOD, for fifteen years Mr. Beecher's special reporter. Uniformly bound in dark brown English cloth. Single volumes each complete, price $2 50. Bound in half morocco, $5 per volume.

"A wonderful testimony, not only to the real goodness of heart of the great Plymouth preacher, but to the fertility of resource, industry of thought, and rare ability which can keep his regular ministrations to such a height of average excellence."—*Advance.*

* * "These corrected sermons of perhaps the greatest of living preachers—a man whose heart is as warm and catholic as his abilities are great, and whose sermons combine fidelity and scriptural truth, great power, glorious imagination, fervid rhetoric, and vigorous reasoning, with intense human sympathy and robust common sense."—*British Quarterly Review.*

STAR PAPERS; or, Experiences of Art and Nature. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New edition, with much additional matter. Uniform with Lectures on Preaching and Lectures to Young Men. Price $1 75.

Many thousands of copies of this book were sold when it was first published, eighteen years ago, and it is one of the most popular and widely known of Mr. Beecher's works. It has been for some years out of print. Mr. Beecher, in his preface to the present edition of these papers, says: "They have sprung out of a life of rushing activity as bubbles form on a mountain stream; for, as bubbles catch the shapes and colors of rocks, trees, and sky, reflect them for a moment, break and pass away, so these papers may give a moment's brightness to some solitary hour, even if they go out with one reading."

To be had of all booksellers; or sent to any address, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by the publishers,

J. B. FORD & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.

JUST RECEIVED a further supply of the LATEST EDITIONS, at wholesale and retail, by JOHN WILEY & SON, 15 Astor place, New-York.

MEETINGS.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS EARLE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS AND RIBBONS

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will continue their large sale of
BLACK and WHITE SILKS at 75c.
Grisaille Striped Silks, high lustre, $1.

Plain and fancy Paris quality BONNET RIBBONS, in widths 12, 16 and 22, at 25c., 35c., and 45c. LESS THAN HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.

Five cases JAPANESE SILKS, 40c. and 45c. per yard.
MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th Sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make TO-DAY an elegant display of

New Spring Costumes.

Imported
POPLIN AND MOHAIR SUITS,
From $9 to $40.

BLACK SILK SUITS,
Handsomely Trimmed, from $50 to $75.

American Colored Silk Suits,
In the very latest tints, from $72 upward.

Exquisite models in RICH COLORED
GRO GRAIN SILK SUITS,
From $200 to $500.

WHITE LAWN SUITS, $4 50 upward.
PURE LINEN SUITS, $6 upward.

The assortments of the above are very large and varied, *and alterations, &c., can be quickly made* by experienced dress-makers, and *at very moderate charges.*

They will also open a fresh importation of
PARIS CLOAKS, SACQUES,
And
Millinery Goods.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Wholesale Department.

We have cheap silk, Millinery, and Straw Goods, Laces, Flowers, &c., well worthy inspection. Call.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

The Desbrosses-st. cars, from the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes

KID GLOVES.

Wholesale Department.

We have full lines and are receiving per various steamers from Europe all the new Spring shades in our Monogram and Edward Gloves, acknowledged to be the best

LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.

For the convenience of Western and Eastern buyers we have opened an office in Spelman's building.

NO. 369 BROADWAY.

Our stock in Grand-st. comprises over
20,000 DOZENS OF KID GLOVES,
to which we invite special attention.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

Desbrosses-st. cars, from corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

A CARD.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE,

Respectfully invite their lady customers to their semi-annual opening of

French Trimmed Bonnets

AND

ROUND HATS,

ON

Wednesday, April 2, 1873.

SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN.

Edward A. Morrison,

NO. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.,

Have opened to-day

BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FRINGED VEILS,
DRESS, MOURNING, AND
NORMANDY CAPS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACES, &c., &c.,
CHILDREN'S WARDROBES,
BASKETS, &c., &c.,
NEW OXYDIZED BUTTONS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RICH LACES, COLORED YAKS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c.

PASSEMENTERIES, NEW AND DESIRABLE,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.

DRESS-MAKERS SUPPLIED

PARIS.—AU COIN DE RUE.

NO. 8 RUE MONTESQUIEU,
NOS. 16, 18, 20, 22 RUE DES BONS ENFANTS,
Near the Palais Royal.

GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Known for nearly thirty years for the excellence, good taste, and modest price of each article.
INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRE SHAWLS.
Silks, Lace Goods, Mantles, Costumes, Party Dresses, Ready-made Under-Clothing, Wedding Outfits, Baby Linen, Gloves, Perfumery, Fancy Articles.
THE LARGEST, MOST VARIED, AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN PARIS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—New designs, NEW IMPORTED styles. Magic Costume, beautiful Toilets. Patterns, with Cloth Models, now ready. Come early.

20 CENTS.—FINE WHITE RED CHECK, fancy and Coir Mattings, Carpets, Canvas, Burlaps, Bagging, Job lots Cloths, Cassimeres, Robes, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LUDLOW PATTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
LUDLOW PATTON.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1873. R. J. BEACH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business, under the firm name of VAN DEVENTER & PATTON.
C. H. VAN DEVENTER.
WILLIAM LUDLOW PATTON.
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the firm name of SEAMAN & VAN SCHOONHOVEN, for the transaction of a general brokerage business in commercial paper, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office, No. 56 Wall-st.
GEO. C. T. SEAMAN.
JAS. VAN SCHOONHOVEN.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1873.

PRINTING.

ADAMS AND CYLINDER PRESS-WORK for publishers and the trade well done and at low rates by THOMAS HOLMAN, corner of Centre and White sts.

BILL-HEADS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, AND all kinds of printing well done, and at low prices by THOMAS HOLMAN, corner of Centre and White sts.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING RICHARD H. NORMAN, a native of England, and formerly employed in Rockwell's Tannery, Centrelisle, Broome County, N. Y., will be thankfully received by his wife, MELINDA NORMAN, Home of the Friendless, 29th-st., near Madison-av., New-York City. When last heard from he was in Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD,
JEFFERSONVILLE, March 26, 1873.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, maturing at Bank of America, New-York, April 1, will be paid at maturity, or the holders thereof may, at their option, receive First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed, at (95) ninety-five in exchange therefor. The exchange will be made bond for bond, and the difference of five (5) per cent. will be paid the holder in cash at the time of making the exchange.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1873.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Tuesday, April 15. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th of April, both inclusive.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MATURING April 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 28th day of April next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of April prox. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILroad Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.—Coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NO. 33 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at my office. THEODORE BERDELL.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.

Open daily from 10 to 3; and on Monday evening from 5 to 7. Assets, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. SIX PER CENT. interest paid.

Money deposited on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1. Bank-books in English, French, and German. NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Prest.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR.

TO THE DEPOSITORS IN AND OTHER creditors of the BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK of the City of New-York: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court, by an order made the 28th day of March, 1873, that a dividend of ten (10) per cent. of the debts of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said bank who have exhibited their claims as creditors and whose debts have been ascertained. Office for payment, No. 33 Broadway, New-York. Hours of payment, between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, commencing on the 7th day of April, 1873.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
As Receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank of the City of New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE

SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st.

DEPOSITS made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1—SIX PER CENT. from $1 to $5,000. T. W. DECKER, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Deposits made now or on April 1 will be entitled to interest from April 10. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,244,878 64.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORner 8th-av. and 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1.
Assets $2,970,974 26 | Surplus $238,442 49

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

L. M. HOFFMAN, SON & CO. will sell by order of Messrs. Ogden & Clark, real estate brokers, &c., (Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square,)
On WEDNESDAY, April 9,
At 11 o'clock,

All the elegant household furniture, china, glassware, &c., &c., contained in the private dwelling-house No. 544 Madison-av. Madison-avenue cars pass the door.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

$500,000 ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (sale for account of whom it may concern,) the following hypothecated bonds:

200 first mortgage sinking fund land grant bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company bonds, each $1,000, with coupons attached.

300 first mortgage sinking fund land grant bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company bonds, each $1,000, with coupons attached.

Will be sold for cash to the highest bidder.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on April 7, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 59 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 2, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo V. L. Stafford, from Messina. Immediately after, on Pier No. 14 East River, fresh Naples Oranges, cargo Clotilde, from Naples.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.—Elegant English Books. Fine copies of the best editions in substantial and costly bindings; also, superbly illustrated works, to be sold on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 3, at 4 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY REPUTABLE PARTY GOING to Europe or leaving the City the coming season can make arrangements with a highly respectable gentleman and wife (no incumbrance) to take charge of their house; unexceptionable City references. Address one week J. WELLS, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMily wishing to leave their house for the Summer with a quiet American woman, can find one by calling immediately on Miss Barber, dress-maker, No. 112 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO take care of a gentleman's house for the summer or while absent to the country; best reference. Call at No. 239 West 18th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLASER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,297 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

70 William-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to-wit:

Additional new Croton Aqueduct stock, authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900.........$150,000

Croton-water main stock, authorized by chapter 583, Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1909. 150,000

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of stocks desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will, thereupon, be required to deposit with the Controller the sum awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates, for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 26, 1873.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.
H. B. HURLBUT, President.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors of the Panama Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on Monday, the 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1873, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed March 27, and be reopened April 10, 1873.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board.
J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March next, there will be drawn by lot, at the office of the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad Company, in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois, twenty-three bonds of said Company. Notice of the bonds so drawn will be given in due time.
S. H. MELVIN, President
Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad Company.
FEB. 28, 1873.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 22 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Talcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

FINANCIAL.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.

NO. 14 WALL-ST.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902.

The Company offer at par and accrued interest, until further notice, $1,000,000 of the above bonds. If preferred, the next coupon will be detached and interest to May 1 deducted from the payment.

The bonds bear interest at Seven per Cent., have coupons attached, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and can be registered in the name of holder, or pass as a bearer bond, as may be desired from time to time. The bonds are convertible at par into stock between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 7, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 31, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 31, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, March 3, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the outstanding consolidation certificates of this Company be paid on the same day at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

Transfer-books for both the capital stock and consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 19th of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 4, 1873.
B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and inspectors of the next election, will be held at their office, No. 120 Broadway, on Monday, April 7, 1873. Poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW YORK, March 24, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES SEEKING AN INVESTMENT in a lucrative business can be suited on application at our offices. An interest can be obtained on liberal terms in one of the most profitable improvements of modern times; no risk whatever in the transaction, and no technical knowledge required. New-York Exposition and Manufacturing Company, agents for inventors, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSIness, in this City, established ten years, easily conducted, and now in successful operation; gross profits during that time have exceeded $[illegible] per annum, and can be increased. To a responsible party, will be sold low. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $4,000 with the advertiser, who will invest same amount to open gentleman's furnishing business on Broadway. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 137 *Times* Office. Parties without the ready money need not apply.

FACTORY.—WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE, a woolen factory, with two or three sets of cards, with spinning machinery; knitting frames or cloth looms to follow. Address W. H., *Times* West-side Office, No. 303 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A DOWN-TOWN CARTING business, with four trucks, seven horses, and four sets of harness. Inquire of REEVES & LUSK, No. 243 Fulton-row, West Washington Market.

A GENTLEMAN FROM THE PROVINCES wants a good man with $2,000, to conduct this end of business; pays 100 per cent.; no risk; sale unlimited. Address C., Box No. 4,702 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS, AND patterns of an old stove, range, and heater business. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.
TRIPLE SHEET.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Belle Pateman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. [illegible], Miss [illegible], Miss Katherine Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—COUSIN JACK—Mr. [illegible] Mackay, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss J. Lee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—NEW-YEAR'S EVE—Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM.—Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE SCOUT OF THE PRAIRIE—Mr. W. F. Cody, Mlle. Morlacchi. Matinée at 2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. Rubinstein, Wieniawski, and Thomas' orchestra.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—LENT'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—CONCERT—Mr. Rubinstein and Theo. Thomas' orchestra.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address: Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; Ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Our readers may still remember the Democratic enthusiasm which greeted the late lamented FISK after his appearance in Tammany Hall in 1870, when he promised "the ticket" an untold number of votes from the employes of the Erie Railroad. The extent of his services to the party will only become apparent, however, when the present Investigating Committee has finished its labors. Some contributions to this record will be found in the evidence which we publish to-day. It is interesting to learn that the sinews of war for the Fenian raid of 1870 were partially supplied per WM. M. TWEED from the Erie Treasury; also that the delegates of the "great unwashed" to the Conventions of 1869 and 1870 were generously deadheaded by the Erie management, and that even the "Reformers," who went to Mr. TILDEN'S immaculate Convention in 1871, appear to have drawn to a considerable extent on the free passes of the Grand Opera-house.

We grieve to say that the "legal expenses" account of the Erie Railroad again reveals our friend Mr. TILDEN in very bad company. Flanked on either side by those distinguished professors of "skilled talent," PETER B. SWEENY and HUGH HASTINGS, our modest "Reformer" of the melodramatic whisper appears in the Erie account-book with a little bill of $20,000. This is composed of two payments of $10,000 each in January and February, 1869. Everybody knows the kind of legal services which Erie was paying for about that period, and nothing short of a pamphlet of 200 pages will be admissible as an explanation of this transaction. It is really time that this Investigating Committee was finishing its labors. If revelations continue at their present rate, the ranks of our "Reformers" will be sadly thinned.

The resignation of Mr. CURTIS from the Civil Service Advisory Board is confirmed. The statement of Mr. CURTIS' motives for his action will be awaited with interest. Those who infer, however, that this step will lead to the abandonment of the reform, very much mistake the popular feeling on the subject. That feeling is so strong, so intelligent, and so steadily increasing in favor of the principle of the reform, that it will surely find expression in one way or another. To undertake to defeat it will be found to be as foolish as it would certainly be indefensible.

Although the *World* requested the Democrats of Rhode Island to take heart in their election on yesterday from "the result of the election in Connecticut, which was virtually a success, by the encouragement it gave the Democracy," it happens that Rhode Island votes to-day, and Connecticut does not undergo that annual ordeal until next week. The Rhode Island Democrats may have privately advised the *World* that they would vote yesterday, but having failed to receive any returns we may presume they have concluded to cast their ballots on the day fixed by law, instead of the one named by the *World*. As they are probably not gifted with the power of divining future events, they will derive small encouragement from the result in Connecticut, and we may hope they will receive one of those defeats to which they are so accustomed. The Republican ticket is a strong one, and should receive the votes of all citizens desiring the continuance of the prosperity of the State.

The evidence taken at the Goodrich inquest, yesterday, did not disclose any new facts of importance, and, considering the management of the case, nobody supposed that it would. The famous "mysterious" letter is published, and, like all other matters concerning which the police make a great ado, is found to be of little value in tracing the murderer. To the detective mind the fact that a woman has been cruelly wronged, and is heart-broken, seems to be a proof that she has committed a murder, but the common understanding does not accept the conclusion without question. This murder has been muddled beyond endurance, and it is time the search for the murderer was abandoned or placed in competent hands. What good can come of dragging into the case such irrelevant and disgusting matter as is found in the testimony of the woman MYERS, may be known to the Brooklyn Police, but certainly is to no one else? The duty of the Coroner being only to ascertain the very apparent fact as to how CHARLES GOODRICH came to his death, let him do it at once and put an end to the farce he is playing by a verdict of murder at the hands of some person unknown. When somebody is found who can tell who that person is, it will be time enough to give the public further information concerning the affair.

The Wreck of the Atlantic.

The details which we furnish this morning of the wreck of the White Star steam-ship *Atlantic* need no descriptive expansion to bring out the ghastly horror of the event. The most unimaginative of readers can realize the scene and its accessories; the night of pitchy darkness, the driving rain, and the furious gale through which the long, low and laboring vessel was making her painful way into port. Whether screw or rudder failed her, or whether, as we find it hard to believe, her supply of coals had run so low after an eleven days' voyage that her engines had not power enough to keep the ship to her course, in spite of the gale that was driving her on a lee shore, are theories of the disaster which must depend on later and fuller news. Certain it is, that the catastrophe came with appalling suddenness, and that, if there be any consolation in the reflection, probably one-half of the victims were drowned in their beds. Enough of agonizing struggle and entreaty there must have been, however, to make the decks of the *Atlantic* before she toppled over and went down, a scene which few will care to dwell on. Enough of heroic exertion, also, there undoubtedly was to make the story of the shipwreck illustrate anew the virtues of daring bravery and unhesitating self-sacrifice.

Coming so soon after our strictures upon the unseaworthy character of many of the steamers crossing the Atlantic, the wreck of yesterday furnishes a very painful illustration of their justice. We pointed out that the violent departure from the old-fashioned standard of length bearing to breadth of beam the proportion of six to one, was fraught with the utmost danger, and could hardly fail to lead to disaster. In point of fact, the length of the *Atlantic* was about eleven times her breadth, being much more than the proportion which obtains in the *Easby*, whose voyage from Havre to Halifax formed the basis of our strictures. If to the mercenary reasons which have led to the introduction of enormous length and disproportionate narrowness in sea-going steamers, there should have been added in the present case a sacrifice of coal-carrying capacity to the demands of freight accommodation, the responsibility of the company for this appalling calamity will be very severe indeed. When there is evidence enough at hand to show what were the preventible elements in the wreck of the *Atlantic*, it is to be hoped that they will make impression enough on the public mind to compel the owners of ocean-going steam-ships to arrest the course of action by which they are imperiling human lives for considerations of enhanced profit.

Mangling the Charter.

[illegible] unfortunate for the Senate that it has thus far disappointed the friends of Reform in its action on the charter. It is true that Mr. WOODIN, having taken the advice of Mr. WOOD, and withdrawn for a time from the stifling atmosphere of the Capitol, discreetly abandoned his triple-headed appointing machine, which on Friday he was certain was precisely the thing required to remove all the grievances under which this City suffers. But he, unhappily, did not get enough of pure air, and replaced his favorite of last week with a scheme which is as vicious in principle, as it leaves in office the present Commissioner of Public Works, Corporation Counsel, President of the Department of Parks, and President of Police, leaving the Mayor to nominate, and with the consent of the Aldermen, to appoint, the remaining heads of departments.

That the Senate should adopt such a scheme as this can be explained only by supposing that many Senators assumed it would be abandoned in a conference committee. We have expressed our views as to the personal fitness of one of these retained officers to receive this mark of favor from the Republican Party, but leaving this point wholly out of the question, the scheme is indefensible. It is, practically, the naming of municipal officers at Albany, which the Republican Party found, in connection with the metropolitan commissions, to be as dangerous in practice as it was vicious in principle. It is in flagrant violation of the idea of local self-government, for if the Legislature can appoint four of our municipal officers, it can with equal propriety appoint them all. That the Senate is prepared to take this position we do not believe, and, therefore, suppose that the way is left open to recede from the scheme Mr. WOODIN managed to force through yesterday, with the help of Mr. MADDEN, whose natural antipathy to an honest man led him to indulge in some reckless abuse of Controller GREEN. If the Senate proposes to be dominated permanently by such influences as plainly dictated its action yesterday, it will very soon lose the public confidence.

By accepting the second scheme of Mr. WOODIN, the Senate neutralized the good they accomplished in compelling him to abandon his first. In the end it, too, must be repudiated, and valuable time is lost in granting it a few days of precarious life. Senators are beginning to feel the force of public sentiment, and it is evident will finally be compelled to choose between what they know it demands and what is asked by the politicians. Heretofore it has been difficult to say that the Senate was aware of the condition of the public mind upon this vital point of the charter, but the abandonment of the scheme first proposed by Mr. WOODIN shows that they now know what is expected at their hands. They know that the people require them to adopt the Lowery amendment, without the obnoxious proviso which was attached to it, and any attempt to smuggle anything else through a conference committee will meet with such proofs of popular disapproval as those engaged in it will long remember.

In dealing with the details of the charter the Senate is showing an equal disregard to popular demands, as in its determination on the appointing power. The failure to clothe the Controller with full power to cut off sinecures is not creditable, and the propositions to increase the Board of Police to five, as made by Mr. WOODIN, and adopted by the Senate, cannot be defended. The Department of Public Works being left under one commissioner, the increase in the number of Police Commissioners becomes still more questionable. If one head is enough for the great Department of Public Works, surely three are sufficient for the Police. The only defense for the provision is, that it will afford places for additional dependents on political patronage, and some Senator should be honest enough to make it. If the Senate can do no better with the charter than it did yesterday, it may as well send it back to the Assembly at once. Even a conference committee can be depended upon to show more courage and wisdom.

The Farmers' Movement.

A convention of more than usual importance will be held at Springfield, Ill., to-day. It consists of farmers of that State, who come together to consult concerning the injury they are suffering from the railway companies. We have already pointed out the source of this injury. The farmers complain, in brief, of extortionate freights and unfriendly discrimination. It is impossible to say at this time what direction the action of the farmers may take on this subject. But we may be perfectly sure that their sense of wrong and their determination to redress it will not flash in the pan. They will not immediately find the remedy they are in search of, but they will not cease seeking it until they do find it.

The certainty of their persistence is a guaranty of their final success. Their grievances are not of a sentimental character. They *cannot* forget them. The man who, year by year, sees the product of his labor rotting before his eyes, and knows that this is the unmistakable result of the policy of the railways, will not let the railways themselves slip out of his memory. Moreover, it must be remembered that the men who are engaged in this matter have a strength far beyond that of mere numbers. The last census estimated the number of persons engaged in all kinds of paid employments in this country at twelve and a half millions, (12,505,923.) Of this total, about six millions, (5,922,471,) or nearly one-half, are engaged in agriculture. So, in numbers alone, the farmers are powerful. But, especially in the West, they have also intelligence, energy, and practical experience on their side. They are not a crowd of ignorant laborers, excited by fear and hatred of a new force in industrial life. They fully appreciate the value of the railways, the management of which they now criticise so severely. Most of them have followed the roads in their westward movement, and have seen the effect of rapid transportation on the value of their own land. Many of them have helped to build the roads, either by direct subscription to stock, or by the more roundabout, but equally burdensome, method of local taxation. The farmers, therefore, know the subject they are handling sufficiently well to be in no danger of aiming to destroy or even to seriously cripple the railways.

The strong point with the farmers is that the railway companies get all the powers they abuse from the representatives of the people. The companies are not, in any sense, independent owners of their franchises. So far as they have made real investments of money, they are entitled to a fair profit thereon. But that is the absolute and final limit of their rights in the premises. Their franchises are in every case substantially monopolies. Every road presumably occupies the best route between its terminal points. Even if there were a legal right to build other roads at will between those points, the first company has always an advantage, and free competition is so far impossible. Where it is not rendered impossible by the preoccupation of the best route, it is so by the power of combination which, sooner or later, ensues, and which is sure to be the rule in the future.

Such vast privileges as these imply responsibilities. They have not been given for nothing, but in trust. There is a reserved right in the people to enforce the conditions of the trust. The profits of railways are but compensation for administering those trusts. It was in the discretion of the people to give or withhold the original permission of incorporation. It is still within their sound discretion to determine the conditions on which the incorporated bodies shall proceed. It is now proven that the people's trustees have robbed those who trusted them. They have exacted extortionate rates for service. They have evaded the law. They have corrupted Legislatures. They have become unscrupulous and defiant. The movement of the farmers is the result of a determination on the part of the people to assert their original rights in the railways. There is no doubt that in the long run the determination will be carried out.

The Yachting Season.

There is every prospect that the coming season will be a busy one among yachtsmen and other lovers of aquatic sports. New yachts are building, and those whose names are already familiar are undergoing repairs and alterations. The various yacht clubs are adding to their membership as well as to their squadrons, and there will probably be more yacht-racing and cruising this Summer than at any previous season.

It could be wished that there was more disposition on the part of the yachtsmen to abandon the prejudices which have latterly interfered with the true progress of yachting in this country. At present, we build but two classes of yachts—the large schooners and the small centre-board sloops. The latter are adapted only for smooth water and light winds. Now, the schooners are good, and the centre-board sloops are good—each after their kind; but the small sea-going cutter, the usefulness of which has been so thoroughly demonstrated by the English yachtsmen, is practically unknown here. It is rumored that the English cutter *Vanguard* is to visit New-York this Summer. If so, she is safe to beat any sloop-yacht against which she may be matched, especially if there is a stiff breeze blowing. It will be decidedly mortifying to our yachtsmen if they find that we have not a sloop that can sail against the *Vanguard*, except in smooth water. If, however, the result should be to induce yachtsmen to adopt the sea-going cutter in preference to that pretty toy, the centre-board sloop, the visit of the *Vanguard* will not be in vain.

Whatever may be thought of the relative value of the cutter and the centre-board sloop, it is conceded by every one, except yachtsmen who are too conservative to set precedent at defiance, that the selection of June as the time of sailing the annual regattas of the various clubs, is a mistake that should be at once rectified. Experience has shown that the middle of June, when our most important regatta takes place, is the calmest season of the year. The larger vessels, which can do nothing without a moderate breeze, decline to enter for what is really a drifting match, and the result is that the regatta of the New-York Yacht Club is usually confined to the smaller yachts, which drift lazily over the course, without affording any fair test of their relative speed. It is true that races, later in the season, are frequently arranged, but for some reason, not very obvious, they are unpopular among yachtsmen. There was a splendid race won by the *Dreadnaught* late last Fall, when she sailed from Sandy Hook to Cape May and back again, in a gale that tested her qualities as a sea-boat quite as much as her speed; but it is to be noted that but one schooner—the *Palmer*—could be found to sail against her. Can it be that our yachtsmen have not sufficient confidence in their schooners to sail them in an October gale, or do the owners of the centre-board sloops really prefer to drift in June rather than to race with a brisk breeze later in the season? Why, even the canoe-men, with their tiny cockle-shells, selected the last week in October for their regatta last year, and sailed it too when it was blowing a double-reefed topsail breeze. If the yacht clubs really wish to make their regattas something else than a display of flapping canvas, which ladies can witness from accompanying steam-boats without fear of sea-sickness, they should select the early part of May or September, when there will be at least wind enough to keep their sails drawing.

The mention of the canoe regatta suggests a word of warning to the canoe-men. It is a very pretty sight to see a fleet of sailing canoes rounding a stake-boat; but after all the canoe is made for cruising rather than racing. The New-York Canoe Club has done a good work in introducing and popularizing the canoe in this country. While it is very well to sail races with the canoe, the tendency thereby developed to convert the canoe into a racing machine, should be discouraged. Let us hope that the canoe-men, in addition to the June and September sailing regattas, which they promise us, will also show their skill and strength by a paddling regatta, and thus end in developing a taste for paddling, an art quite as difficult as that of rowing, and one in which proficiency is absolutely necessary to the canoe-man who proposes to put his canoe to its legitimate purpose—cruising.

Faye's Theory of Sun-Spots.

M. FAYE, of the French Academy of Sciences, has been lately publishing in the *Comptes Rendus*, an interesting series of papers upon the cause and nature of the solar spots. Starting with the assumption, if it is fair to call by that name a theory so strongly supported and generally adopted, that the sun's photosphere, or luminous surface, is a thick stratum of incandescent cloud, and combining this with the ascertained fact that those portions of the photosphere near the sun's equator move more swiftly than those remote from it, (a spot near the equator makes its rotation around the sun in about twenty-five days, while one 40° from the equator takes twenty-seven,) he argues that tunnel-shaped vortices must be produced in the cloud-stratum by the differing velocities of adjacent portions; just such whirls and eddies as we see on the surface of a swiftly flowing river below any obstacle that checks the current. The cavities thus formed in the surface of water are of course filled by the air from above, and he supposes that in the same way the hollows of these sun-vortices are filled by the gases and vapors of the solar atmosphere. Thus he accounts for the spectroscopic phenomena, which indicate in the centre of a spot thick masses of uncondensed, but somewhat cooled metallic vapors.

Furthermore, just as a water vortex carries down with it below the surface a considerable quantity of air, which is afterward thrown out from the centre and rises in bubbles around the whirlpool, so he supposes that these solar whirlwinds drag down with them below the photosphere enormous volumes of the hydrogen and other gases of the upper atmosphere, which afterward ascending and bursting through the cloud-layer, constitute the ring of prominences with which every great sun-spot is encircled. Again, it is a very common thing for a large sun-spot to break up into several smaller ones, which usually are distributed on a line roughly parallel to the sun's equator. This "segmentation" of the spots, as it is called, he explains by supposing that parasitic whirls are formed close to or upon the sides of the original vortex, a circumstance of continual occurrence in water-whirls, as well as in the great aerial whirlpools which constitute our terrestrial storms. It may be well to notice, however, that the analogy between terrestrial cyclones and solar vortices cannot be carried very far, because our atmosphere rests upon the solid earth, while the sun is only a mass of gas and mists, so that its whirlwinds never touch bottom.

The curious proper motion of the spots, which are sometimes observed to travel about on the solar surface in little circles or ovals, is very like that often observed in water-whirls, and thus receives a ready explanation on this vortical theory. The remarkable distribution of the spots in two belts on each side of the sun's equator is also easily accounted for on this hypothesis, for they are most numerous precisely in those solar latitudes where the velocity of the photosphere varies most rapidly as you go north or south.

Altogether the theory seems more reasonable and consistent with the observed facts than any other yet proposed. SECCHI and TACCHINI, however, still holding to the idea that the spots are due to outbursts from beneath, object that only very few spots actually show the vortical motion required by the hypothesis, and also that their usually irregular and somewhat angular form does not favor it. To the first point FAYE replies that even a swift rotation of the central vortex would not necessarily involve any rapid motion of the gaseous mass which fills the cavity; the second objection seems to remain for the present an undeniable difficulty, though not necessarily insuperable. As to SECCHI'S theory, it is enough to say (passing over other most serious objections) that the certain fact that sunspots are *surrounded*, and not *surmounted*, by prominences is simply fatal to it. The only other theory worth mentioning is that of ZOLLNER, who, almost alone among astronomers, considers the bright surface of the sun to be *liquid*—the sun itself a great bubble—and that the spots are floating slags. Perhaps this view, in the present state of science, is not absurd, and it certainly supplies a satisfactory explanation of many phenomena of the solar surface; but it is surrounded by the gravest difficulties, and finds but few adherents.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* has been trying on the ostrich policy again in regard to its claim against the City for advertising. It began by denying that the bill had been reduced $28,000, and tried to conceal the proof from its handful of readers by suppressing the item referring to its claim in the report of the meeting of the Board of Audit in January, at which the bill was submitted from the examiners. The report of Monday's meeting, at which the bill was formally passed in its reduced form, was altogether omitted from the *World*. The contemptible shuffling of MARBLE'S newspaper, as it likes to be called, in regard to this claim is quite in harmony with its well-known character and antecedents. It is hardly a matter for public regret that a paper like this should be on its last legs, and that there should be a fair chance of the conductors of such a sheet being starved out of a position which they have so basely prostituted.

Ghosts have lately become so plentiful that a supernatural department may soon become a necessity of every well-regulated newspaper. As a rule, ghosts have been thicker in the Northern States than elsewhere, but they are now settling in large numbers in eligible locations in the South. There is a ghost in Georgia who indulges in the reprehensible practice of dropping red-hot nails on the heads of the unfortunate family in whose garret he has taken up his abode. As to the character of this ghost there can be no doubt. No visitor from the regions of bliss could have any opportunity—even if he had the desire—to heat nails red hot, and bring them to earth with him in order to annoy peaceable people. The Georgia ghost clearly comes from a region of furnaces, and the sooner he returns to his warmer residence the better.

The conduct of the police in the matter of the Goodrich murder is a striking example of bungling and incompetency. For the last day or two, they have suspected a Spaniard, called ROSCOE, of being the murderer. Instead of quietly proceeding to find this man and arrest him, the astute policemen have loudly announced through the newspapers that "ROSCOE" is the man of whom they are in search, and that they mean to arrest him as soon as some one will kindly mention where he is to be found. Of course, the man is not sufficiently stupid to stay in the City after this announcement, and has doubtless already made his escape from the country. The police seem to have modeled their conduct upon that of *Mr. Winkle*, who, on the occasion of a street fight, loudly announced that he "was about to begin," and leisurely took off his coat—being, of course, immediately arrested. The police have told "ROSCOE" that they are about to begin to look for him, and actually seem to expect that he will wait to be found.

A case of death while walking on a railroad track, near Jersey City, is reported this morning. This particular form of recklessness seems to be absolutely incurable. Out of 136 persons, not connected with railways, injured in Massachusetts last year, eighty were hurt while walking on the track. Precautions seem to be utterly futile to prevent such "accidents." They take their place—in more respects than one—by that inevitable percentage of suicides of which statisticians assure us.

The report of the Fire Marshal as to the number, causes and results of fires in New-York last month is more than usually curious. There were 139 fires in all, or an average of one every five hours and twenty-four minutes. The total insurance was 3.23 times as great as the total loss, and the uninsured loss was only $13,565 out of $381,295, or a little over three per cent. These facts speak volumes concerning the ramification and extent of the business of fire insurance.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI-THOMAS CONCERTS.

The second of these highly interesting entertainments took place at Steinway Hall last evening. The most important number of the bill was Beethoven's concerto No. 5, the three movements of which Mr. Rubinstein recited with his usual eloquence; while Mr. Wieniawski's admirable delivery of the very fine "Gesangs Scene," by Spohr, supplied fresh proofs of the performer's mastery of the most exacting, as well as the noblest, of instruments. Mr. Rubinstein's rendering of several of Chopin's preludes and studies was the occasion of his participation in the second half of the entertainment; and, following the pianist, Mr. Wieniawski contributed for his second number his very poetical composition, the "Légende." The orchestral selections of the night were Schumann's "Genoveva" overture, the overture to "Der Freyschuetz," and Liszt's "Les Préludes." The splendid interpretation of the symphonic poem last named suggested the recall, amid much enthusiasm, of Mr. Thomas. This afternoon, the third concert may be attended. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Wieniawski will not be able to play. Mr. Rubinstein's principal tasks will be Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor, a nocturne by Field, Liszt's setting of Schubert's "Auf dem Wasser," and a ballad by Chopin. Mr. Thomas's orchestra will, among other selections, interpret Liszt's symphonic poem of "Tasso."

Dramatic.

MR. FECHTER'S PERFORMANCES.

It is now certain that Mr. Charles Fechter will not open the theatre intended for his occupancy. Dissatisfied with the condition of affairs, Mr. Fechter received proposals for an engagement from several known managers, and those made by Mr. Daly have, it seems, been acceptable to the gentleman. For the full enlightenment of the reader, in this connection, we need but print the correspondence in which the arrangements are broached and completed, prefacing the letters with a mention of the fact that the performances of "Monte Christo" are to be at least twenty-eight in number, and are to commence on April 28. The documents follow:

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. FECHTER: I am told that the difficulties which have prevented the opening of your new "Lyceum" all Winter have finally culminated, and that you have withdrawn altogether from the concern. Believe me, no one can regret this more than I do, for I have a firm faith in the multiplicity of good theatres, and believe that every additional first-class entertainment which is added to the list of Metropolitan amusements immediately increases the special public to which each appeals, and becomes directly beneficial to all. It is for this reason that I sincerely regret I am not to have the opportunity of welcoming you as a brother manager. However, something is in my power, and I hasten to propose it to you.

The public have been looking forward with eagerness for nearly twenty months to your reappearance on the New-York stage, and to your splendid production of "Monte Christo," and I am certain that the present dramatic season would be considered wholly incomplete if you should be forced to disappoint them in both. I therefore offer you the stage of the Grand Opera-house for the balance of the season.

I am aware that the period I have to offer does not furnish you with the opportunity for the extended run for your magnificent play which you have every reason to expect, but I beg you will consider it in the spirit I have suggested it, and let me have your decision as early as possible.

Very sincerely yours,
AUGUSTIN DALY.

NO. 54 TENTH-STREET, March 28, 1873.

DEAR MR. DALY:—I really don't know how to answer your kind proposal, or, rather, I answer by accepting it *at once*.

You have taking a frightful load off my mind—that of breaking faith with the public.

Although I was unlawfully, and in a vile way, forced to it, I could not bear the notion of disappointing my supporters. Thanks to you, I feel myself anew, and thanks to you again, "Monte Christo" will be presented this season, spite all ugly tricks to prevent its performance.

Name your terms, I accept them *d'avance*, and shall ever consider myself in your debt for the light your brotherly assistance will throw on the whole matter.

Yours, thankfully, CHARLES FECHTER.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BARNUM'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

Mr. P. T. Barnum, whose lives, as a showman, are far more numerous than those of the animal whose vitality is supposed to be ninefold that of the common quadruped, is once again before the public. His new enterprise, we are glad to say, proves abundantly successful. Mr. Barnum has secured the American Institute building, (or Rink,) in Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street, for a term of ten days, and two entertainments daily offer the admirers of performances in the ring, or the less *blasé* persons to whom elephants, camels and sea-lions are things of beauty and joys forever, excellent opportunities to pleasantly while away a couple of hours. We cannot attempt to review the attractions of Mr. Barnum's show, nor does the gentleman set about doing so himself, but confines himself to the statement that his exhibition comprises 100,000 elements of interest. That a careful enumeration of these would prove the assurance to be founded on fact, we would not venture to assert. We can, however, affirm, that the visitor to the Rink will find himself in quite a world of sights, and must mention that the place has been crowded morning, afternoon, and evening, since it was opened on Saturday.

LENT'S NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Mr. L. B. Lent, a manager well known to local audiences, has installed an exhibition, newly-organized by him under the title of "New-York Circus, Museum, Menagerie, Caravan, and Zöological Garden," on the plot of ground bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Mr. Lent's Museum includes a large number of "living curiosities;" the Zoölogical Garden abounds in wild beasts; and capital performances in the ring, in which Mr. William Dutton, Mr. William Morgan, the Victorellis, Mr. Frederick Levantine, the Conrads, and Mr. James Cooke are concerned, assert Mr. Lent's appreciation of good arenic entertainments. The afternoon and evening programme is one of unusual excellence.

The North Carolina Indian Frauds.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The friends of Capt. Jocknecke, Chief of the Finance Division of the Indian Bureau, who was recently arrested in this city, on a charge of complicity in the North Carolina Cherokee frauds, assert that he is entirely innocent of any wrong or illegal action in connection with that subject, and that his trial will fully bear out the good reputation hitherto sustained by him for honesty and integrity.

WASHINGTON.

Further Reduction of the Public Debt—Last of the Franking Privilege—An April Hoax.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The reduction of the debt in March by the sum of $1,[illegible] was quite unexpected, in view of the unusual and extraordinary payments which the Treasury had been called upon to make. Among the payments of this character was $[illegible] to the District Board of Public Works; $[illegible] on account of extra Congressional salaries; $400,000 on account of the Southern claims awards, and at least $[illegible] on account of various private relief acts that were passed at the last session. But the receipts from customs were so large that the balance was kept on the right side.

EXHAUSTING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Nowhere else about Washington is any such activity displayed at the present time as in the subterranean passages and vaults in the cellar of the Capitol, where the public documents are folded and packed and stored. The unusual commotion there is due in a great measure to the nearness of the time when the franking privilege expires. Some of the Senators and members have allowed a two or three years' stock to accumulate, not having sent away the current issues of books, except enough of the more valuable ones to supply current demands and applications. Now the cavernous depths are being rapidly depleted of their stores. Congressmen are getting up lists of constituents, and sending some books to everybody they know, or whose address can be obtained. Even this method fails with many of them to exhaust the supplies, and they resort to packing full bags of them and having them mailed to their own homes. The Government printing office is regularly sending up its finished labors and renewing the exhausted stock, so that the employés of the folding room will have to work up to their full capacity till July.

PERSONAL.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie, and Gen. Babcock, left for New-York to-day at 1 o'clock, on a trip for purely private business. They will be absent until Monday next.

Supervising Architect Mullett telegraphs from New-Orleans that he leaves that city to-day for St. Louis, where he will settle certain preliminaries for the construction of the new public building at that place.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

The first of April was more generally observed here today than for many years before. A stupendous hoax was perpetrated by the daily *Republican*, this morning, by printing with the utmost gravity and minuteness a long account of the arrival in this country of a party of Hindoos of noble blood, their arrival in Washington, the death of one of the party—a beautiful young lady—on ship-board, and the bringing of her remains to this city for burial. The arrival of the party at Wormley's, the erection of a Hindoo altar in one of the parlors, the correspondence with the Chief of Police, by which permission was obtained to perform the ceremony of cremation in the monument grounds at 9 o'clock this morning, the funeral procession, service, funeral pyre, flames, ashes, and so on. The consequence was that hundreds of staid and respectable citizens called at Wormley's early this morning to view this novel party, and about 2,000 men, women, and children traveled down to the Monument Grounds to find out that it was the 1st of April.

TORNADOES IN THE SOUTH.

Franklin, Tenn., Partially Demolished—Further Details of the Hurricane in Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—A special dispatch from Franklin, Williamson County, Tenn., states that a tornado visited that place this morning at 6½ o'clock, and lasted twenty minutes. Hardly a house in the place escaped damage, and in many instances entire roofs were blown off and walls thrown down. Among the principal sufferers are the new Methodist Church, the Court-house, Pope & Campbell, Harper & Bailey, Haines & Andrews, the *Review* and *Journal* offices, J. J. Bostick, the Mills, Crutche's Hotel, R. Raney, the Franklin Manufactory, and the railroad depot.

Great consternation prevailed among the people, but fortunately only one person was hurt. The loss is very considerable. The town looks like a shattered wreck.

THE MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 1.—The following particulars of the storm in Mississippi have been received. An extra issue from the *Mail* office says:

We had gone to press last night and had begun printing off our paper when there came up the most fearful and destructive tornado ever experienced in this region of country. The clouds had been very threatening, and vivid and incessant flashes of lightning presaged a thunder-storm, but no one expected the fearful gale that suddenly burst upon us.

The course of the tornado seemed to be from the North-west, and its track was scarcely seventy yards wide, sweeping directly through the centre of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted and distorted in all manner of shapes. Brick walls, buildings, and chimneys were blown down. Missiles were sent through the air, such as timbers, brick, and pieces of wood, with fearful force. The occasion altogether beggars description. The Pearce House is in ruins, and the stores and shops above it. A one-story brick store was leveled to the ground.

The old "Stone House" is a wreck, with its roofing, galleries and pillars. Dwelling-houses are mere heaps of timbers. Kitchens and out-houses were blown absolutely away. Yards were swept clean of every living thing, poultry, dogs, &c. Substantial dwellings were torn from their foundations, heavily-laden cars blown from the tracks, and pieces of timber carried many hundred yards, and buried where they fell. Mrs. Powell's residence, and one occupied by Mr. Stenger, the residence of R. C. Smith, the colored Methodist church and a small cottage occupied by a colored man and his family were utterly demolished. The wife of the colored man was buried beneath the ruins and instantly killed. The colored preacher was buried beneath the chimney, but not killed. A number of people were hurt. In this neighborhood, Robt. C. Smith's residence was lifted from its foundations and moved several feet. His kitchen, outhouses, and every living thing in the yard, were swept away, and nothing but crumbling walls are left. J. R. Powell's kitchen and other out-houses were demolished.

The roof of Wm. Baldwin's residence was stove in. The damages on the square and in the north-west quarter of the town was even greater. The Pearce House is a complete wreck; also Col. Jones' building, adjoining. The one-story brick-store occupied by Mrs. Stien as a confectionery and bakery establishment, is all a mass of ruins. Mr. L. Ludeman, who was in Mrs. Stien's, had an arm broken. The other inmates escaped uninjured, though the house was utterly demolished. One side of the Court-house is leaning eastward, while its roofing is in tatters. Mr. John Howcott's house, a new and substantial building, was blown down, and either from a lamp or being struck by lightning, was burned. After the storm was spent the wildest disorder prevailed. The fire-bell rang, and the people rushed hither and thither. Quantities of timber and trees obstructed the streets. Men were moving from point to point to rescue those in distress. Women, with infants in their arms, went about the streets distracted, not knowing where to go.

It is indeed miraculous that in all the destruction of homes, where houses with families in them were so destroyed that not one stone was left upon another, that only one life was lost. There were numbers of narrow escapes, and a great many persons were injured more or less.

There is no calculating now the amount of damage done to property.

The "Dangerous" Classes in Colorado Under Moral Influences.

DENVER, Colorado, April 1.—Mr. Hammond preached yesterday to 4,000 or 5,000 persons at the corner of Blake and Fifteenth streets. The meeting afterward adjourned to the Occidental Hall, a large saloon and fancy-dance house, by invitation of the proprietor. About 600 persons entered the hall, probably 200 of whom were gamblers, sports, and prostitutes. The meeting was addressed by converted gamblers, considerable interest being manifested by this class. Several gamblers have already been converted.

ALBANY.

Continuation of the Debate on the Charter in the Senate—The Police Justices Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1, 1873.

It was not expected that the charter debate in the Senate to-day would be a long one. The impression among the Senators seemed to be that the mind of every one who had a vote to give on the question at issue was made up too decidedly to be influenced by further discussion. The Senate Chamber, however, was crowded, as it has been on former occasions when the charter has been up, and the same familiar faces were visible around the sides of the room. Senator Winslow, in accordance with previous arrangements, was called to the chair when the Senate went into committee, which it did immediately after the resolution of Mr. Tiemann, referred to elsewhere, had been disposed of. The debate was opened by Senator Woodin, who stated that he had offered his amendment to the twenty-seventh section in a crude form, and he would now present it in more complete shape. The amendment was read by the Clerk. It varied in respect from the original, except that the phraseology was more exact in form.

Mr. Lowrey called for the reading of his offered substitute, which was done. He then remarked that if his substitute were adopted by the committee, he should ask leave to perfect it. It had been offered simply to state a principle, and it was not in the shape he wished it to be adopted.

Mr. Woodin, beginning the real debate, denied that the substitute proposed by him on Thursday was his own, as had been stated. It had his hearty approval and commendation, but he was not the author of it; and his real reason for wishing to adjourn the debate on Friday was, that the Senator who really was its author was not then present to defend his proposition. He was not here to-day; and the speaker would now withdraw that amendment, and present a substitute for it. The Clerk read the paper as follows:

SEC. 25. The Mayor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen appoint, the heads of departments and all commissioners, save Commissioners of Public Instruction, as well as all members of any board or commission authorized to superintend the erection or repair of any building belonging to or to be paid for by the City, whether named in any law or appointed by any local authority; and also members of any other local board, and all other offices not elected by the people, whose appointment is not in this act excepted or otherwise provided for. The present incumbent of the offices of Corporation Counsel, President of the Board of Police, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Department of Public Parks, shall continue to hold their respective offices until the end of the terms thereof, unless sooner removed, as herein provided.

It would be difficult to describe the effect of this in the Senate. A complete silence followed the reading of the paper. Mr. Woodin seemed to enjoy the joke immensely. He looked round the circle and smiled. Mr. D. P. Wood was puzzled. The re-reading of the amendment was twice called for. No one was inclined to say anything. The Chairman put the question; Mr. Murphy laughingly remarked he supposed it was all arranged, and the amendment was adopted with a murmured vote of assent. No one opposed it, and no count was called for.

Mr. D. P. Wood now moved that so much of the amendment as related to the four heads of departments be stricken out.

Mr. Lewis raised the point of order that as the amendment had been adopted it could not now be amended.

The Chair decided the point of order not well taken. Mr. Lowrey called for a count. The vote on the motion showed that the compromise proposed by Mr. Woodin met with favor from a majority of the Senators, and Mr. Murphy, though solicited by Mr. Tiemann to vote to strike out, refused to do so. It should be remembered that votes cannot be taken by yeas and nays in Committee of the Whole. This can only be done in the Senate. All the votes on the amendment were taken by count.

When this amendment had been defeated Mr. Wood commenced to speak, but before he had proceeded very far Mr. Tiemann called on the Chairman to enforce the forty-fourth rule, excluding from the floor all persons not authorized to appear on it. Several Senators remonstrated, but Mr. Tiemann, looking at several New-Yorkers who occupied seats on the floor, refused to withdraw his request. Finally Mr. Wood asked him to do so, and he reluctantly did so.

Mr. D. P. Wood moved that the Controller be substituted for the Corporation Counsel. He did not think that retaining these men was quite so bad as legislating them into office, because they were already in possession; but he thought it very little better than the original proposition of the Senator from the Twenty-fifth, (Woodin.) He claimed that the City of New-York had a right to govern itself on a non-partisan basis, and this proposition was one which was inconsistent with the Reform movement of last Fall. Mr. Madden interrupted to ask if the speaker was in favor of removing the Mayor, since he wanted to make a clean sweep of the whole City Government. Mr. Wood replied that it was precisely what he was not in favor of, but this proposition was really removing the Mayor, since it sheared away from him his proper power. If you take from me the props of my house—I leave the Senator, continued Mr. Wood, to complete the quotation. Referring to Mr. Green, the speaker briefly defended him from the charges made against him by Mr. Madden in his speech on Thursday night, and closed with the remark that the addition of his name would make this indefensible proposition more respectable than it would otherwise be.

A count was called for. Eleven Senators, including Cook, Tiemann, Murphy, Allen, Lowrey, and D. P. Wood, voted in the affirmative. The same number voted in the negative, among them Bowen, Lewis, J. Wood, O'Brien, Robertson, and Weismann. The Clerk declared the number to be twelve. Some muttered remarks were made on this decision, and the Chairman asked if the Senator from the Twenty-second (D. P. Wood) challenged the count.

Mr. Wood smilingly responded that he should have done so if he had not just been reminded that he had failed to count the Chairman's vote.

Mr. Chatfield moved to add the name of Mr. Green to the number of heads retained. (The motion of Mr. D. P. Wood was to substitute Mr. Green's name for Mr. Delafield Smith's.) The motion was taken without debate, and it was lost—13 to 12.

It was now apparent that Mr. Green had to go, and with some appearance of exasperation, Mr. Lowrey immediately moved that the name of the head of the Department of Police (Hank Smith) be stricken out. But this was hopeless, for all the rumors current since the charter has been in the Senate have been to the effect that Henry Smith was in higher favor than any other officer proposed to be retained. No one was surprised, therefore, when only Mr. Perry and Mr. Cook seconded Mr. Lowrey's motion.

This temporarily settled the twenty-seventh section, and the strained anxiety of the crowded Chamber gave way in a sudden rustling and sighs of relief. The rock having been passed, the charter sailed into comparatively smooth waters, and the subsequent debate was of such a character that the Chamber was speedily emptied of about two-thirds of its occupants. No material difference of opinion was developed among Senators on the remaining portions of the charter considered up till the time of recess. Mr. Wood made some little fight on the thirty-first section, relating to the Finance Department, proposing to strike from it the words "Nor to question the due performance of his duties by such officer, except when necessary to prevent fraud." Mr. Wood contended this clause would cripple the power of the Controller to stop paying fraudulent salaries and sinecures; while Mr. Woodin, Mr. James Wood, and Mr. Lewis argued that it would not; the arguments on both sides relating mainly to the legal construction of the section. The amendment was finally lost; but one of Mr. Benedict's—intended to make its language clearer—was adopted without opposition.

The thirty-fourth section, on motion of Mr. Woodin, was amended so as to forbid the Controller to remove his deputy unless "for cause, to be stated in writing and published in the *City Record*."

The further debate presented few features of interest. It related solely to the collection of water rents, Mr. Wood being in favor of placing it in the hands of the Finance Department, and others contending that it should be kept in the Department of Public Works. Without disposing of the question, the Senate adjourned, to meet again this evening at 7½ o'clock.

The impression is shared here by many who are in a position to know, that Mr. Woodin's proposition is really only intended to enable the Senate to finish the other portions of the charter, and is not what it is desired shall finally be adopted. Despairing of getting sufficient votes for the scheme of vesting the appointments in the two Presidents, it is now hoped that it may in some way be adopted through the medium of conference committees. I should scarcely think it worth while to mention this rumor, did it not have so solid a foundation in the action of Senator Woodin himself, and in the remarks of some members of Assembly made on the matter. By a strict construction of the rules, no new matter can be incorporated in a bill in conference committee; and this rule is not very strictly observed on bills of minor importance; in one subjected to such keen scrutiny and criticism as the charter, it certainly would be. Mr. Woodin, therefore, first offered his old proposition in its complete form, and subsequently withdrew it to offer the substitute which was adopted this morning. By this move, which it seems difficult to account for if the substitute was presented in good faith, his former amendment may be incorporated in the bill at the proper time without violation of the rules.

DEBATE RESUMED.

The Senate, on resuming the consideration of the charter, after a brief debate voted down the proposition of Mr. D. P. Wood relating to the collection of water rents, and the reading proceeded till the sections concerning the law department were reached. Mr. Woodin, to get the views of Senators on the subject, proposed to allow the Corporation Counsel and the Public Administrator ten per cent. of the fees collected by them. Mr. Benedict opposed it, and after stating his reasons the proposed amendment was lost.

In the section making the Board of Police consist of three members, Mr. Woodin moved that the word five be substituted. The discussion which ensued related mainly to the probable need of the City for an increase of the police force, and to the early history of the Police Commission. Mr. Benedict favored five, Mr. Wiesmann four, but Mr. Woodin's amendment was finally carried. The next discussion was on the number of police surgeons. It appeared this had been left, in the Committee on Cities, entirely to the New-York Senators to settle, and Mr. Palmer stated that the number had been placed at twenty-two, at his suggestion, which he had made on information of the necessity received from a police surgeon who had resigned his position, finding the duties too onerous for the salary paid. Senators Benedict, Tiemann, Weismann, and D. P. Wood urged the question, and finally it was agreed to leave the section as it stood. It allows the Commissioners to appoint any number of surgeons, not exceeding twenty-two.

This disposed of, nothing occurred till article 8 was read. Under this head are four long sections concerning the Department of Public Works. Mr. D. P. Wood proposed an amendment to the first section, placing the department in charge of the Commissioners. After a few brief remarks from him in favor of his position, the amendment was lost. Mr. Wood remarked he should make this motion in the Senate, and also another, to strike out all that part of the section referring to the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner. In section 7 the Commissioner of Public Works is authorized to cause water-meters to be placed where he shall order them. It will be remembered that this provision caused great trouble in the Assembly, some gentlemen discovering in it the old Tweed "water-meter job." To settle all apprehension an amendment was now made by Mr. Woodin that no such meter shall be placed in any private house, and Mr. Chatfield moved that the pattern and price of the water-meters should be approved by the Mayor, Controller, and the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, which was also adopted.

The last part of this section gives the Public Works Department charge of all the streets above Fifty-ninth-street, and here some discussion took place on an amendment of Mr. Benedict to restore the charge of the streets indicated to the Department of Parks. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Woodin contended that the time had come when these streets must be placed on the same footing as to supervision as the other streets of the City. The Park Commission had done well enough on them so far in planning and laying them out, but now that flagging, and pipe-laying, macadamizing, and so on, had to be done, it was proposed that the streets should be under the charge of the regular Street Bureau. Mr. Tiemann did not believe this, and thought that as the New-York Senators were all agreed on what was best to be done, it was sufficient for the Senate. He hoped the amendment would be adopted. Mr. D. P. Wood also favored its adoption, and argued that it was good policy to keep this part of the City under the charge of the Park Commissioners, whose peculiar experience best fitted them for the work which had still to be done in this section. The amendment was lost—9 to 14.

At this stage of progress, the hour of 10 having arrived, the bill was progressed, and the Senate shortly after adjourned.

The cause of the change of Senator Woodin on the twenty-seventh section is in the fact that he found that since Friday his scheme of having appointments made by the Mayor and two Presidents had lost ground, and could not be carried. In addition to Messrs. D. P. Wood and Lowery, it was to meet the opposition of Senators Robertson, Wagner, Weismann, and others. This coming to the ears of Mr. Woodin, showed him that the defeat of his amendment on a square vote was certain, hence the substitute proposed, which was a surprise to nearly every Senator round the circle. The plan was discussed in the caucus, and a majority of those present were in favor of it, and at that time sufficient votes might have been obtained to make a clean sweep of all office holders, but since then much has been done to influence the opinions of Senators, and a compromise is now regarded as inevitable, though neither party is satisfied with it. The consideration of the charter in committee will probably be completed to-morrow.

LOCAL PROHIBITION IN THE HOUSE.

The House consumed the evening in miscellaneous business. The Local Prohibition bill was considered, and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Opdyke will take the earliest opportunity to get the Police Justices' bill made a special order for Thursday morning, or, failing that, for Friday.

MR. TIEMANN'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Tiemann, who, as an introducer of resolutions of inquiry, has no equal in the Senate, proposed the following for adoption:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Public Parks, the Commissioners of Police, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, report to the Senate within five days the appointments made in their several departments since the 1st day of October, 1872; the name of the appointee, his place of residence at date of appointment, his position and salary, and the names of all persons either recommending or indorsing such appointment.

Mr. Woodin promptly moved that the resolution lie on the table. Mr. Tiemann insisted on calling the yeas and nays on this. Some idea that this resolution related more or less directly to charter matters gave an interest to the vote, which was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson, Lewis, McGowan, Madden, O'Brien, Perry, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, Woodin.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Chatfield, Cook, Harrower, Lowrey, Murphy, Tiemann, D. P. Wood.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The Assembly spent the larger part of the morning session in committee on the Brooklyn charter. After several minor amendments had been adopted, Mr. Husted moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Jacob's amendment was adopted, providing that the several towns should vote separately on the question of being annexed to Brooklyn. Mr. Jacobs strongly opposed the motion, and spoke at some length against it, and it was defeated. The bill was then progressed, and when reported to the House Mr. Husted moved to disagree with the report, order the bill to a third reading, and reconsider the vote on the annexation amendment. The motion was defeated—50 to 44—and the bill was ordered to a third reading, with Mr. Jacob's amendment incorporated in it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill amending the act relative to the appointment of Superintendent of Insurance was read a third time and passed. It gives the appointing power to the Governor, and makes the term of office three years.

A resolution that the testimony taken in the Erie investigation by the special committee, as presented from time to time, be printed in the minutes, was adopted.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department was presented to the House.

STEAM TOWAGE ON THE ERIE.

The written consent of the stockholders in the New-York Steam Cable Towing Company, formed for the purpose of introducing the European system of steam towage on certain levels on the Erie Canal in this State, was filed in the County Clerk's office to-day, authorizing the Board of Trustees to issue bonds to the amount of $800,000, payable to the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, or any other suitable trustee of the company's franchise.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The General Railroad Law Passed Both Houses—The Railway Tax Question—Another Temperance Bill Killed—The Sinking Fund.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, April 1.—The Senate to-day concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the General Railroad law, and then unanimously agreed to the House amendments, so that the bill has finally passed both Houses, and only needs to have the amendments engrossed before going to the Governor. A special committee has been raised to superintend the engrossment, in order that there may be no jugglery or unfriendly manipulation of the bill pending its transmission to the Executive. The Senate passed to-day the bill for the municipal taxation of railway property, only three votes being cast against it. The bill, as passed, imposes for county and municipal purposes a tax of one per cent. upon all railroad property not excepted from State taxation, and will add materially to the revenues of Jersey City and other municipalities. The Senate has killed the bill, copied from the Ohio law, making the liquor-dealer responsible for the damages resulting from his traffic, and imposing heavy penalties upon persons leasing or renting premises for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The Joint Committee on the Sinking Fund to-day reported that they found in the hands of the Commissioners $1,260,044; that during the fiscal year there has been received into the Fund for interest, &c., $65,292, and that there has been paid out for investments $228,110. By the books of the Commissioners the existing State debt in their charge amounts to $2,702,300, for which there must be provided for the year 1874, in principal and interest, $262,138.

The House has passed the bill extending the time for the collection of assessments for local improvements to five years. The effect of this act will be to make the city the banker of private individuals, obliging it to carry a permanent indebtedness in order that they may escape the payment of assessments, as they should do, immediately upon the completion of any work of improvement. The House has also passed the bill authorizing the Cities of Newark and New-Jersey to acquire lands, springs, reservoirs, &c., for the purpose of providing an ample supply, and empowering them to issue bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 in carrying out this object.

Both Houses are driving business with great vigor, but there are nearly 500 bills yet to be acted upon before the final adjournment on Friday.

The annual report of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies, just laid before the Legislature, states the following facts: The capital stock paid in is $18,990,400. The funded debts amount to $16,060,705; bonds and mortgages, to $954,902 75. The cost of the railroad and canal companies' works, including branches, steam-boats, other equipments, real estate, &c., is stated at $28,520,364. The investments in auxiliary works amount to $7,049,844 82. The receipts of the companies last year amounted to $9,962,461, of which $4,840,768 was from passengers. The expenses were $6,807,533, exclusive of taxes and interest, amounting to $1,558,208—showing the net earnings to be $1,596,720. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which operates the works of the united companies, expended last year over $1,000,000 for permanent improvemets.

The report of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company states the capital stock at $14,008,100, and the funded and floating debt at $13,880,376. The cost of the road, including equipment and other expenses, is $27,888,476. The income from passengers, freight, and other sources during last year was $3,859,951, and the expenditures $2,508,180.

The report of the New-Jersey Central Railroad embraces these statistics: Capital stock, $20,000,000; funded debt, $6,899,000; other indebtedness, $5,368,104; receipts last year, $4,626,488; expenses, $3,058,168. Dividends amounting to ten per cent. have been made in cash.

The report of the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company shows that the number of passengers carried during the last year was 3,361,147.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease During the Month of March, $1,644,058—Due from Pacific Bond for Interest.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,334,741,850 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	414,567,300 00
Principal	$1,749,309,150 00
Interest	31,900,842 37
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at 3 per cent	650,000 00
Principal	$15,328,000 00
Interest	119,705 80
Debt on Which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$3,022,080 26
Interest	328,366 59
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$358,591,734 50
Certificates of deposit	24,450,000 00
Fractional currency	45,169,374 22
Coin certificates	24,141,000 00
Principal	$452,352,108 72
Unclaimed interest	16,604 34
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,220,012,338 98
Interest	32,365,519 60
Total	$2,252,377,858 58
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$69,537,376 59
Currency	2,653,840 43
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	24,450,000 00
Total	$96,641,217 02
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
April 1, 1873	$2,155,736,641 56
March 1, 1873	2,157,380,700 53
Decrease of debt during past month	1,644,058 97
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873	368,082,559 48
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,572 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 00
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280 90
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,185,407 68
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,873 22

ROSCOE?

The Man Arrested in Philadelphia—Reticence of the Police.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—This morning a man, supposed to be the murderer of Goodrich, was arrested by Capt. Heins, Chief of the Detective Department, together with two assistants, in a boarding-house on Chestnut-street, above Thirteenth-street, where he was stopping. The fact of his arrest was concealed until noon, when it leaked out despite the efforts of the officials to prevent it. They refused to give any information of the matter until to-night, when a few facts were given, and then only after much importuning by newspaper men. Capt. Heins acknowledged that the man tallies with the description sent on a few days ago by the Brooklyn authorities, and certain other circumstances surrounding the case points strongly against the supposed murderer. He is said by some to be a Frenchman, while others as positively assert that he is a Spaniard. After his arrest he was brought to the Central Station, where he underwent a searching examination by the Chief of Police through the medium of an interpreter. He pretended that he could not speak English, though speaking French and Spanish fluently. He gave the name of F. Coffmeyer, and positively denied ever having been in New-York. The detectives are possessed of information that he was in New-York at the time of the murder.

The prisoner is a man five feet five and a half inches in height, of medium build, with a striking, sallow complexion, and dark hair and eyes. He is retained in a room in the detective department, and strongly guarded. No one is allowed to see him. Telegrams have been passing all the evening between the officials here and Brooklyn. One inquired if he had an anchor in Indian ink on his right arm, to which the answer was dispatched, "No." Brooklyn officials have been sent for to identify him, if possible, and they are expected on some time to-night. He is supposed to be a music-teacher, and has been spotted for several days by the detectives. The fact tells strongly against him that he has changed his boarding place three times within as many days, and given a different name at each. Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the arrest, and the officials are strongly urged to make known the facts, but they will tell nothing. The arrested party is supposed, at the Detective Department, to be the wanted Roscoe.

Not Known as a Counterfeiter.

From Mrs. Lucetta Armstrong's testimony, as given yesterday, and which will be found on another page, it would appear that "Roscoe," the mysterious Spaniard and supposed murderer of Mr. Goodrich, is a counterfeiter by business. If so, he does not belong to this part of the country, and, furthermore, must be a late accession to the ranks of counterfeiting criminals, for he is not known to the United States Secret Service detectives in this City. He is supposed, in the event of his really being a counterfeiter, to hail from New-Orleans, where there is a colony of Spanish counterfeiters, who, as yet, have not fallen into the clutches of the authorities. A careful search made last night, by operative Kunz, showed that in the pictorial gallery of the secret service headquarters, there is not a portrait of a counterfeiter resembling Roscoe as described by Mrs. Armstrong.

In reference to the man Charles Dalzen, arrested by Detective Walling on Monday, as "Roscoe," he proves to be a saw-dust swindler who, during the past few years, has been connected in business with the notorious Elias family.

The Long Island Town Elections.

The elections for town officers of the various towns of Suffolk and Queens Counties were held yesterday. Although the day was fine, the vote polled was not a very heavy one. This was owing, in a measure, to the fact that in a number of the towns the prominent candidates had no opposition; and again, the farmers are much behind with their work, owing to the late Spring, and preferred to stay at home and take advantage of the first really fine farming weather. The result in Queens County, as far as yet known, gives the Republicans two or three members in the Board of Supervisors. The following Supervisors are known to be elected in the county: Jamaica, John N. Brinckerhoff, Republican and Citizens' nominee; Flushing, Charles E. Roe, Democrat; Newtown, Robert Burraghs, Reform; Hempstead, John D. Post, Republican; North Hempstead, John M. Clark, Republican; Oyster Bay, Walter Franklin, Democrat. The principal strife in the several towns was over the office of Receiver of Taxes, just created by the Legislature. Flushing elects G. Edward Caril; Jamaica, John S. Snediker. In the latter town there were four candidates for the office, and the tellers had not finished counting the vote at midnight. Full returns from the various towns will not be received before this afternoon. Suffolk County elects a Republican Board of Supervisors, with the exception of the town of Southold, which re-elects Henry A. Reeves, Democrat.

The New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference at Hudson, N. Y.

The eighty-third session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commences to-day, in the church corner of Union and Third streets, Hudson, N. Y., Bishops Simpson, Peck, and Foster, and a large number of clergy, lay delegates, and candidates for admission and orders, being present. The business of the Conference commenced this morning at 8½ o'clock, and will continue until noon. The daily prayer-meeting will be held in the audience room at 3 P. M. The Conference sermon will be preached to-morrow at 7½ P. M. by J. W. Sellek; alternate, G. H. Corey. Missionary sermon on Thursday, same hour, by A. Longache. Addresses on Church Extension will be delivered on Friday evening by G. D. Townsend, W. F. Brush, and C. C. McCabe, and on Temperance on Saturday by H. Gorse, W. H. Evans, and J. W. Wood. On Sunday, at 10½ A. M., the ordination of deacons will take place in the church. Addresses on the Missionary Anniversary in the Lutheran Church, and Sunday-school Anniversary in the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be delivered on Sunday at 3 P. M. Ordination of elders will take place the same evening in the Reformed Church; sermon by H. B. Ridgaway. The anniversary of the New-York Conference Education Society will be celebrated on Monday at 7½ P. M. in the Reformed Church, and addresses delivered by Bishop Peck and E. O. Haven. The clerical and lay delegates are entertained by friends and members of the Communion in Hudson.

The Masonic Fair.

The Masonic Fair at Apollo Hall continues to be well patronized. It is estimated that since the opening over 50,000 persons have visited the fair, 18,000 of whom had season tickets. Over $13,000 have already been realized from the sale of goods, flowers, &c., and by the 12th inst., when the fair will close, it is expected that that sum will be trebled. The great feature of the fair during the past few days has been the voting for two magnificent swords, one on the table of the Executive Committee, and which was presented by Messrs. D. W. Howe, valued at $500, and the other on the table of New-York Lodge, presented by Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, valued at $300. The candidates for these two swords are some of the superior officers of the craft, and up to last night Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master of Masons, in this State, headed the list. Another object of interest is a magnificent chair covered with needle-work of choicest hand-work, and which will be presented to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of this State, before the close of the fair. An amateur dramatic performance will be given to-morrow night by the Murray Hill Dramatic Association in aid of the Asylum fund, at the Terrace Garden Theatre, when the drama of "The Maid of Croissey" and the farce, "To Oblige Benson," will be produced.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Henry M. Lowenstein, arrested on a bench-warrant charging him with having committed a forgery in 1868, was, on motion of counsel, allowed out on bail. Archibald White, a boy of twelve, charged with stealing a small sum of money from Samuel P. Russell, of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty, and in consequence of his youth was only sentenced to ten days in the City Prison. Abraham Benick, against whom five charges have been made, jointly indicted with George Reese for forging the name of John Hines, of No. 255 Greenwich-street, to an order, on which he obtained from D. H. McAlpin & Co. four gross of tobacco, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. Henry Heim, a clothier, doing business on Second-avenue, was charged with having compounded a misdemeanor. It was stated by the prosecution that Heim had made a charge of grand larceny against John Mahony, at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, alleging that he had taken a suit of clothes valued at $30, for which he refused to pay. The prosecutor subsequently refused to appear in court against Mahony, who had paid him for the clothes, and a warrant for his arrest had been issued by Justice Bixby. After the case had been over an hour in trying, Mahony was put on the stand, and testified that Heim had appeared to prosecute him at the Court of Special Sessions, where he was acquitted on the charge. Judge Sutherland immediately directed the jury to acquit Heim. James Lynch pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for two months.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 2—1 A. M.—The storm-centre that was Monday night in Nebraska and Kansas has moved north-eastward, and is now, apparently, over the Lower Lakes, with a secondary storm-centre over Chesapeake Bay. The barometer has risen during Tuesday evening throughout the Southern States and Valley of the Mississippi, but has fallen in the Middle and Eastern States. South and west winds, with partly cloudy weather, are now reported from the Southern States, and with cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley. Southerly winds, with cloud and rain in North Carolina; north-east winds, with cloud and rain on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. South-east winds, with rain, on Lake Ontario, and variable winds, with rain, on Lake Erie. Reports are generally missing from the upper lakes, the Mississippi Valley, the Rocky Mountain, and the Pacific stations.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre move down the St. Lawrence Valley and a disturbance of lesser importance move north-eastward toward Nova Scotia; for the Southern States on Wednesday generally westerly winds and clear or clearing weather; for the Ohio Valley and Lake Erie, fresh to brisk north-west winds and clearing weather extending possibly over Lake Michigan; for the Middle Atlantic coast brisk westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather; for New-England, increasing westerly winds, with clouds and rain. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, Baltimore, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Grand Haven, Chicago, and Milwaukee, and are ordered for Boston, Portland, Me., and Eastport.

The Signal-Office at 4:35 P. M. yesterday reported it raining at Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis, Keokuk, Port Stanley, Chicago, and Augusta, with a thunder-storm at Indianapolis, also heavy snow at Alpena, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee; and at 11 P. M. raining at New-York, Norfolk, Oswego, Rochester, Cleveland, Toronto, Port Dover, Indianapolis, Chicago, and light snow at Milwaukee.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 38½°; 9 A. M., 42°; 12 M., 49°; 3 P. M., 54°; 6 P. M., 47°; 9 P. M., 44°; 12 P. M., 40½°. Average temperature yesterday, 44¾°.

The Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad has just been made public. It shows that the net earnings for the year 1872 amounted to $2,103,106. This is $629,741 less than the net earnings for the year 1871. The difference is traceable to the increased expenses for handling, the increased amount of freight, to burning elevators at the time of the Chicago fire, to deficiency in lake transportation, due to the increase in the price of iron, which stimulated its production in this country enormously and created unusual demand for the iron ore of Lake Michigan for the furnaces of Ohio and Pennsylvania. This diverted a large number of vessels from the grain trade and increased the cost of shipping to Buffalo almost double the ordinary price. These obstacles are disappearing, and greater earnings are expected next year. Reference is made to the contract entered into with the Mississippi Central and New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railways, which provides for an extension of the former railroad to Cairo, and a mutual interchange of traffic. In consideration of the performance of this contract, the Illinois Central is to invest annually one-eighth of its earnings, to the amount of $100,000 in consolidated mortgage bonds of each road for ten years. During the past ten years there has been paid in the aggregate dividends to the amount of $22,582,407 07, and the debt has been reduced to the amount of $8 390,500. Of the debt outstanding $3,390,500 of the construction bonds, and $2,500,000 of redemption bonds will become payable April 1, 1875. Have set apart a trust or sinking fund of $2,761,500, which, with its interest, will nearly provide for the construction bonds—$2,500,000 redemption bonds to be provided for. The residue of the debt will then consist of $2,500,000, payable in 1890. The entire cost of the property has been $34,061,196 56. It is now represented by a share capital of $25,500,000, and a debt, which, after deducting the existing sinking fund, leaves $5,624,000, making an aggregate of $2,932,126 56 less than the actual cost of the whole.

Opening Navigation.

ALBANY, April 1.—The flood in the river has remained stationary to-day, though it is increasing slightly this afternoon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—The ice left Buffalo Creek to-day without any material rise in the water.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 1.—The steamer Daniel S. Miller reached here in safety to-day, being the first boat of the season. She was heavily laden with freight and returned to-night.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 1.—The ice in Rondout Creek at this point is broken up as far as Eddyville, and the entire navigable part of the stream is now free from ice. The steamer Norwich broke down in forcing her way through the ice to Rhinecliff to-day, and ferry-communication will not be resumed until to-morrow. But one mail was received by the Hudson River Railroad to-day in consequence. The Delaware and Hudson Canal is open, and the company have given orders to boatmen to commence trips Monday next. It is thought the New-York boats will commence trips the first of next week.

Report of the Fire-Marshal for March.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon makes the following report on fires for the month ending March 31, 1873:

There were 139 fires during the month, involving a loss of $381,295, of which $49,650 was on buildings and $331,645 on stock. The amount of insurance was $1,231,956, of which $293,200 was on buildings, and $938,756 was on stock. The amount of uninsured loss was $13,565, of which $200 was on buildings, and $13,365 was on stock. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was 97; between $100 and $1,000, 20; between $1,000 and $5,000, 12; between $5,000 and $10,000, 4; between $10,000 and $20,000, 2; between $20,000 and $50,000, 3; over $100,000, 1.

The principal causes of fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants and employes in use of fire, lights, matches, &c., 46; children playing with fire and matches, 6; defective flues, 8; defective heating arrangements, 2; foul chimneys, 16; gas-pipes and metres, leaks in, 6; gas-light set fire to goods, curtains, &c., 3; hot coals from stoves, &c., 4; incendiary, 1; ignition of vapor of "safety" oil-lamp, 1; kerosene-lamps, explosion and upsetting of, 13; malicious mischief, 1; overheated stoves, furnaces, and stove-pipes, 14; spontaneous combustion of oily rags, rubbish, and sawdust, 7; sparks from chimneys, stoves, and furnaces, 6; superheated steam, 1; upsetting of stove, 1; vagrants entering premises, 2; not ascertained, 1.

Personal.

President Grant and Gen. Babcock, of Washington; Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Col. D. W. Corwin, of Cincinnati; L. L. Brown, of Massachusetts, and C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major J. A. Webster and Gen. G. N. Whistler, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Vice-President Henry Wilson, of Washington; Gen. Curtis, of Ogdensburg; Col. F. A. Bee, of California; Hon. J. G. Saxe, of New-York, and John E. Owens, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

United States Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, and Col. M. A. Reno, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Rear-Admiral G. H. Scott and Lieut. D. M. Scott, of the United States Navy, and A. M. Barney, of Texas, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Major J. H. Roy, Gen. R. C. Drum, and Col. C. H. McNally, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Col. James Dorsey, of Baltimore, Hon. William H. Grout, of Cleveland, Hon. George B. Phelps, of Watertown, Dr. H. E. Bartlett, of Delaware, and J. L. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

United States Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, Hon. William Johnson, of Schenectady, and Hon. Charles Gibson, of St Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

An Unfortunate Inventor.

Otto Haars, a respectable-looking German, was yesterday arrested and taken before Commissioner Shields, on a charge of having been found in possession of a counterfeit plate for the printing of ten-cent fractional currency notes. The prisoner admitted having the plate, but disclaimed all intention to print from it. He asserts that he has lately invented a process of photographing on copper from greenbacks and fractional currency, as a method of making duplicate plates. He prepared the plate found in his keeping merely as an experiment, and claims that he had it on exhibition at the offices of the American Bank Note Company, and had no felonious intent. He was admitted to bail in $1,000 for examination.

The Rhode Island Election To-Day—List of Candidates.

The election in Rhode Island for State and county officers and members of the Legislature takes place to-day. The Congressmen were elected last Fall. There are three tickets in the field for State officers, composed as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Henry Howard.
Lieutenant-Governor—Charles C. Van Zandt.
Secretary of State—Joshua M. Addeman.
Attorney-General—Willard Sayles.
General Treasurer—Samuel Clark.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—Benjamin G. Chace.
Lieutenant-Governor—Samuel H. Wales.
Secretary of State—Charles E. Gorman.
Attorney-General—George N. Bliss.
General Treasurer—William P. Congdon.

PROHIBITION.

Governor—Henry Howard.
Lieutenant-Governor—Latimer W. Ballou.
Secretary of State—Joshua M. Addeman.
Attorney-General—Willard Sayles.
General Treasurer—Henry Goff.

The vote of Rhode Island for President was: Grant, 13,665; Greeley, 5,329; scattering, 5. For Governor last year it was: Padelford, 9,456; Arnold, 8,193; scattering, 87.

Fire Last Night—Suspected Incendiarism.

The alarm from Box 8, at a quarter before twelve o'clock last evening, was given in consequence of the discovery of fire on the second floor of the three-story wooden building, No. 8 Billings-court, off Friend-street, the story where the flames originated, and the floor above being pretty well burned out, besides considerable damage being done to the roof. The house was damaged to the extent of $500, and is fully insured. Fortunately the prompt arrival and equally prompt action of the Babcock Chemical Engine prevented the spread of the flames, which were held in check, and finally subdued by this very excellent machine, without any assistance from the steamers or hose companies. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.—*Boston Times, March 28.*

It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the excellence of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. I have used it in my family for several years, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent coughs and colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribe it to the students under our care when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine.—J. S. EDWARDS, Principal of Providence Conf. Sem., East Greenwood, R. I.—*World.*

LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS overcome all the objections made to tooth-powders and washes.—*Advertisement.*

A Standard American Cologne.

BURNETT'S is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.—*Advertisement.*

Fairbanks has been to weighing-machines what Morse was to the telegraph, or Howe to the sewing-machine.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued THIS DAY, contains:

A SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
EDITORIALS ON CURRENT TOPICS.
THE LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.
WASHINGTON NOTES. BY GRACE GREENWOOD.
TRENTON'S POTTERIES.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
THE NEW LOVE AND THE OLD.
POETRY.
HORTICULTURAL.
MINES AND MANUFACTURES.
AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES — ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

For sale at counter in TIMES OFFICE, in wrappers, at 5 cents each.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Attention All!—LACE CURTAINS FROM auction, selling less than gold cost.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
Broadway, near Astor-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris Styles, Monograms, and Crests. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CORY—BREWSTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, 31st March, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James N. Fitzgerald, assisted by Rev. J. B. Paterson, MARTIN L. CORY to ANNIE E. BREWSTER, all of Elizabeth.

FARIE—COCKBURN.—At St. John's Church, Edinburgh, on the 4th ult., by Rev. D. F. Sandford, GEO. FARIE, Esq., Seventy-fourth Highlanders, son of James Farie, Esq., of Farme, Lanarkshire, to ELIZABETH COCKBURN, second daughter of the late Stuart C. Maitland, Esq., of Dundrennan, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LAYTON—BENEDICT.—On the 12th March, in the Presbyterian Church, St. Augustine, Fla., by Rev. Charles O. Reynolds, Brevet-Major C. RODNEY LAYTON, Captain Sixteenth United States Infantry, to CLARA H., daughter of the late Dr. N. D. Benedict. No cards.

DIED.

BARRAS.—The funeral of the late CHARLES M. BARRAS will take place from Christ's Church, at Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, April 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of train at Greenwich.

BERRIAN.—On Sunday morning, March 30, JOHN T., youngest son of John and Anna L. Berrian, and grandson of the late Henry Miller, of New-York City, in the 16th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, Fordham, Westchester County, this day, Wednesday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. Train leaves Grand Central Depot for Fordham at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRYAN.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, FREDERICK H. B. BRYAN.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 177 Lexington-av., at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, April 2. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further invitation.

CONE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 31, 1873, ELIZA, wife of Albert S. Cone, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 1,036 3d-av., South Brooklyn, Thursday, April 3, at 3 P. M.

CROWELL.—On Monday, March 31, at her late residence, No. 837 8th-av., CATHARINE F. R. CROWELL, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, on Thursday afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

DARBY.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 30, 1873, MARY P. MILLER, wife of Albert B. Darby, and youngest daughter of L. W. Miller, Esq.

Relatives invited to meet at the house at 1¼ P. M. Service at the M. E. Church, Plainfield, N. J., at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., N. Y., at 12 o'clock M.

DITMARS.—April 1, OSCAR PETER, infant son of Oscar G. and Adele L. Ditmars.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 169 West 49th-st., on Tuesday, April 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

GROESBECK.—In Albany, on Saturday, March 29, 1873, STEPHEN GROESBECK, aged 62 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Peter's Church, Albany, on Tuesday, April 1, at 3 o'clock.

HALLOCK.—At Sing Sing, April 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. P. Belden, Esq., ELIZA HALLOCK, relic of the late Gerard Hallock, of New-York, aged 72 years, 6 months.

Funeral at New-Haven, South Church, Thursday, 10th.

KELLY.—At his residence, No. 21 Irving-place, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock A. M., WALTER KELLY, aged 29 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, 2d April, at 10½ A. M.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 31, SUSANNA BURR, daughter of the late Daniel Kissam, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Manhasset, Long Island, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

PARDOW.—Sunday, March 30, KATE S., wife of Robt. Pardow, Jr., and daughter of the late Andrew Carrigan.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 68 5th-av., on Wednesday, April 2, at 8½ o'clock precisely, thence to the church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., near 5th-av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The remains will be interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

PARSONS.—On Monday, March 24, 1873, at the residence of his mother, in Burlington, Iowa, ULISSES FRENCH PARSONS, aged 22 years, son of the late W. Drake Parsons, of New-York City.

MAXWELL.—On Monday, March 31, at his residence, No. 14 St. Mark's-place, HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Judiciary and Bar, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Paxton's,) 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

MATTHEWS.—On Sunday, the 30th inst., at Orange Valley, N. J., JOHN H. MATTHEWS, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral services from St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, April 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MESEROLE.—At Greenpoint, on Monday, March 31, WILLIAM M. MESEROLE, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, in Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—Suddenly, March 31, JAMES M., son of James M. and Agnes A. Montgomery.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from residence of his parents, No. 290 Myrtle-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

MORAN.—On Monday, March 31, ELLEN MORAN, daughter of the late Martin and Bridget Moran, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 312 Broome-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

RYON.—On Monday, March 31, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., Mr. JOHN R. RYON, aged 30 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 235 East 9th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, April 2. His remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment on Thursday morning.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

STEVENSON.—On Tuesday morning, April 1, ELLIN V., widow of the late Evan Stevenson.

Funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 31 East 10th-st., on Friday the 4th inst., at 10 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

TAPPEN.—April 1, DAVID TAPPEN, in his 73d year.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 15 Attorney-st., at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Relatives and friends and those of his brother, Charles B. Tappen, and the trustees of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank are invited to the funeral without further notice. The interment will take place at Cypress Hill Friday morning.

WALDO.—At her residence, "Windsor Plantation," near Georgetown, S. C., on Thursday, March 27, SARAH C. H., widow of Horace Waldo, of New-York, aged 73 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO LETTERS.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1873.

To S. B. Chittenden & Co.:

It being a generally understood fact that you are offering Standard Prints to the trade at eleven cents a yard, which is one-half cent a yard less than the agents' price for the same, we, the undersigned, do hereby express the hope that you will see it for your interest to make and hold the price the same as the agents' for all Standard Prints, as we cannot sell or deliver to your house any of our respective makes of Prints during the year 1873 unless this is done.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.,	J. S. & E. WRIGHT & CO.
DAVIDS. BROWN & CO.,	
ANTHONY & HALL,	JOY LANGDON & CO.,
J. C. HOWE & CO.,	GARNER & CO.,
WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO.,	WHEELWRIGHT, ANDERSON & CO.,
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.	

NOTE.—Three of the original signers of the above, of their own motion, discovering their error, gracefully withdrew their names while this paper was going through the press.

NO. 328 BROADWAY, March 31, 1873.

Messrs. Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and others:

GENTLEMEN: In an experience covering a period of thirty years and two months among the people of New-York, we have never heard of a strike to advance wages, nor of a combination to establish prices, so ill-advised and indefensible as that to which your letter of this date directs our attention. You all know (if you have taken the trouble to know the truth) that we are not responsible for the break which annoys you. Some of you know that we stood firmly in the breach for nearly two weeks, with more patience toward you than we were bound to exercise; and why it is that, in the face of reason and justice, you have proposed seriously to make us your scape-goat in this case, is beyond our comprehension.

Having scrupulously kept faith with you, we had a right to look for fair treatment in return. Instead of which, (to put it mildly,) you have foolishly combined to intimidate us!

We wonder, in looking over the names, how so many respectable firms were led into this great mistake. But, fortunately, none of you deserve or need our sympathy, and we will not condole with you.

You are at liberty, of course, to "deliver" your goods "during the year 1873" (and thereafter) to whom you please, (save to us,) and we shall commend your respect by the constant exercise of the same liberty with our own property.

Your obedient servants,
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Sea-weed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as their strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Pilatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a new hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages at the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicine.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where on every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia,
and by druggists and dealers generally.
JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York, Wholesale Agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Capital prizes in the drawing of March 31, by steamer and telegram:

10,774 drew	$100,000
17,872 drew	50,000
23,741 drew	25,000
18,572 drew	10,000
54 drew	5,000
22,300 drew	5,000

Prizes cashed and information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$500,000 CASH GIFTS.—KENTUCKY Library Gift Concert.—Drawing positively April 5. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2 50. For tickets and descriptive circulars apply to P. O. DEVLIN, stationer, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, April 5, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 8 and 11 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VIENNA AND ALL EUROPE!
READY THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2,
SPECIAL VIENNA EDITION FOR 1873,
OF
MORFORD'S SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE,
WITH
MANY NEW FEATURES AND IMPROVEMENTS.
See specially

1. CONTINENTAL ROUND-TOUR FOR 1873, (IN PREFACE.)
2. MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM LONDON AND PARIS, WITH DISTANCE, TIME, AND COST.
3. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF VIENNA, BERLIN, AND DRESDEN.
4. THE VIENNA EXPOSITION, WITH FULL LISTS OF AMERICAN CONTRIBUTORS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS, AMERICAN AND OTHER OFFICIALS, &c.

Elegant 16mo., flexible green cloth, with map.
PRICE $2.
SHELDON & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—H. P. DANKS' "LITTLE Darling," 30c.; J. R. Thomas' "The Old Time," 40c.; Miss Simmons' "From East to West," waltz, 75c.; Strauss' "Honor the Ladies," waltz, 60c.; "Our Own" (22d Regiment), march, Lieut.-Col. Brown, 50c.; Rubinstein's "Melodie in F," 40c.; Easter Carols (new), "Now He is Risen," Tomkins, 10c.; "Our Easter Joy," Chase, 10c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, 1873, at Head-quarters, No. 189 Spring-st., at 8 o'clock.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale held at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 1, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which 133 lots and gores belonging to the estate of Joel Post, deceased, sold by order of heirs, were disposed of, located respectively on Riverside and Claremont avenues, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, was the event of the season; for in the face of the exciting stringency in the money market all the property was sold, and at most excellent figures. The attendance of capitalists and others at the auction was very large, and the greatest interest throughout was evinced in the proceedings, bidding being active, while the prices realized were fully up to, and in some instances over, the estimate placed upon the lots prior to the sale. The success achieved was, taking all things into consideration, a remarkable one, and such as cannot fail to affect business favorably. Full details in brief concerning the auction, with names of purchasers, will be found below, in the summary annexed; and we only regret that our limited space precludes a more extended notice of the transactions. The total realized for the lots sold—the whole being a magnificent property—reached the sum of $1,231,750, an average of $9,300 per lot.

In addition to the above, the following auctions also were held by other auctioneers, at which the real estate noted was disposed of.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, premises No. 91 Delancey-street, south side, between Ludlow and Orchard streets, embracing a lot 25 by 87.6, with a three-story brick tenement-house upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick tenement-house in rear, both in poor repair, sold to A. Baling for $18,700. Also, by same auctioneer, public auction sale, two lots, together forming plot in size 60 by 94.4 by 82.8 by 55.6, with two two-story frame houses thereon, situate on the south-east corner of St. Nicholas-avenue and New or Croton streets, sold as one parcel to B. P. Fairchild for $7,000. The legal sale by Mr. Miller of a house and lot on the north-east corner of Rivington and Forsyth streets, was adjourned to April 22.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. H. Crawford, Esq., referee, six lots, forming plot in size 150.11 by 100, on Fourth-avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Seventh-street, with sixteen lots, each 25 by 100.11, in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Seventh-street, twenty-two lots in all, sold in one parcel to Henry A. Robbins, plaintiff in the legal action, for $29,950.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Fyne, Esq., referee, one three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 439 West Twenty-first-street, north side, 435.4 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot 19.3 by 88, sold to Henrietta Taylor for $13,750.

By Joseph McGuire, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, one seven-story brick building, with plot of ground 75.10 by 82 by 79, Nos. 44, 46, and 48 New Bowery, west side, near James-street, known as the Grant House, sold to Owen O'Conner, plaintiff in suit, for $28,800.

By Hugh N. Camp, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., referee, one three-story and basement brick house and lease of lot No. 16 University-place, west side, 70.7 feet of Clinton-place, lot 23.9 by 90, building 45 feet deep with two-story extension 20 feet deep; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, expiring May 1, 1876, with covenant for twenty-one years' renewal, ground rent $250 per annum, sold to T. S. Brown for $6,000. This sale closed the day's business.

The auction held in Brooklyn on Monday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at which 350 lots, located in the Twenty-first Ward of that city, formerly belonging to the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, and situate respectively on Hopkinson, Saratoga, and Howard avenues, Macon, Macdonough, Decatur and Bainbridge streets, were advertised for sale, was, as we stated yesterday, well attended, and a large proportion of the property offered was sold, viz.: 200 lots in all, in an aggregate of $65,000. The balance of the property, 150 lots, will be offered on Monday of next week. The average price realized for the whole number of lots and gores sold was $300 each, and for square lots, each 20 by 100, $325 each. The largest purchasers were Charles Cooper, J. J. Drake, and Franklin Woodruff, all of Brooklyn. None of the improved property offered was disposed of, although several pieces were knocked down. The sale of the lots was really a fair success. At the legal sale held at Mr. Johnson's Exchange, by Winans & Garretson, the property offered consisting of two houses and lots on Twenty-first-street and two lots on the corner of Middle-street and Fifth-avenue, was sold to the plaintiff in the foreclosure action, but at a nominal figure over and above incumbrances, which were about equal to its full value.

At private contract, Wm. H. Falconer, No. 100 Fourth-avenue, reports having recently sold the three-story brick house and lot, No. 30 Second-street, north side, near Second-avenue, for $16,000. The sale of seven lots on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-ninth-street, reported yesterday, was made by E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to take place to-day are numerous and of importance, particularly that in charge of Muller, Wilkins & Co., of property in Irving-place, and of lots on the Grand Boulevard and One Hundredth-street; that in charge of Wm Kennelly, of improved real estate, known as the Walter Roche property, sold by order of trustees, and that in charge of James M. Miller, of a valuable plot of land containing nearly five acres, located at Inwood, between Two Hundred and Fourteenth and Two Hundred and Fifteenth streets, Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues. The following is a full list of all the sales to occur:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., partition sale of the two two-and-a-half-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 43 Irving-place, west side, 38 feet south of Seventeenth-street, No. 45 being 19 by 35 by 60, and No. 43, 24 by 40 by 72. Also, at same auction, two lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of One Hundredth-street, with five lots in rear, fronting on street, and two lots on the Grand Boulevard, north-east corner of One Hundredth street, with six lots in rear, fronting on street opposite above. On this property are four frame houses. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, west side, 27.1 feet north of Forty-sixth-street, lot 18.4 by 75. Also, foreclosure sale of a house and lot on West Fiftieth-street, south side, 140 feet east of Seventh-avenue, lot 21 by 100.4. Also, public auction sale of the following real estate: Five full lots on Tenth-avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-fourth-street; eight full lots, with one gore lot, on West One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, south side, 223 feet west of Fifth-avenue; two full lots on west One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, south side, 300 feet east of Seventh-avenue, and a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, known as No. 68 President-street, Brooklyn, south side, 207.1 feet west of Columbia-street, lot 21.5 by 100.

By Wm. Kennelly, adjourned trustees' sale of City real estate as follows: Four five-story brown-stone front stores, dwellings, and lots, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 Eighth-avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street, lots each 18.10 by 82.6; one four-story French-roof brown-stone-front house and lot No. 257 West Fifty-fifth-street in rear the above, lot 13.9 by 75.5; four houses and lots, Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-street, east side, between Bayard and Canal streets, lots each 25 by 94; one three-story frame house and lot, No. 27 Mulberry-street, west side, 25 feet south of Park-street, lot 25 by 74; one lot, with buildings thereon, No. 121 Baxter-street, east side, 125.5 feet south of Hester-street, and an undivided half interest in seven and a half lots on West Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, each lot in size 25 by 100.4.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the five-story fire-proof brick store and lot No. 4 Front-street, between Moore and Whitehall streets, lot 21.6 by 70.2, rear irregular, building 65 feet deep. Also, trustees' sale of the two-story and basement brick house and lot No. 168 East One hundred and Seventeenth-street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues, 17 by 40 by 100. Also, foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue, lot 22 by 100.5. Also, similar sale of a house with lease of lot on East Fifty-sixth-street, north side, 393.3 feet east of First-avenue, lot 20 by 80.4; lease for nineteen years and six months from May 1, 1870; ground rent $240 per year. Also, similar sale of one lot, 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth-street, south side, 280 feet west of Second-avenue, and of a house with lease of lot on Catherine-street, east side, between Henry and Madison streets, lot 27 by 105. Also, adjourned partition sale of tract of land, containing 4 712.1000 acres, with three-story brick mansion and other buildings thereon, located at Inwood, near the proposed new National Parade-ground, between Two Hundred and Fourteenth and Two Hundred and Fifteenth streets, Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues—a choice property, and a sale of particular interest.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East Twenty first-street, south side, 309 feet west of First-avenue; lot 20 by 92. Also, similar sale of one lot, 25 by half block, on East Eighty-seventh-street, south side, 225 feet west of First-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of five houses and lots, known as Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33 First-avenue, south-east corner of Second-street, the property of the estate of Jeremiah Tier, deceased; lots together form plot 82.6 by 105 by 73. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale of an unfinished house, with lot 18.4 by 85, in East Seventy-seventh-street, south side, 188.9 feet east of Second-avenue, with a lot in rear forming an L, 17.2 by 88.4. Also, public auction sale of the property known as No. 438 Canal-street, and No. 10 Vestry-street, embracing a leased lot, in size 25 by 99.5 by 25 by 81, running through from street to street named, with a five-story brown-stone-front building thereon, covering same, now occupied as a furniture manufactory; lease from Trinity Church for twenty-one years from May 1, 1868.

By Goodenough & Weber, public auction sale of the desirable property Nos. 435 and 437 West Forty-first-street, north side, 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue, comprising two full lots and two large two-story brick buildings, and one one-story brick building thereon.

By Joseph McGuire, adjourned foreclosure sale of the four-story brick tenement house and lot No. 49 Park-street, near Pearl-street; lot 25 by 92.6.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, April 1.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Joel Post Estate.

1 lot, No. 101, Riverside-av., s. e. corner of 122d-st., 38x100; John S. Fredenberg	$18,000
3 lots, Nos. 100, 98 and 96, Riverside-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 122d-st., adjoining above, each same size; C. P. Choate; $12,300 each	36,900
3 lots, Nos. 97, 95, and 94 Riverside-av., adjoining above, same size; H. A. Smith, $12,350 each	37,050
3 lots, Nos. 91 to 93, Riverside-av., adjoining above, same size; George Baker, $12,050 each	36,150
3 lots, Nos. 88 to 90, Riverside-av., adjoining above, together forming plot, 86x100, 70.6x101.3; A. Bernheimer, $13,400 each	40,200
1 lot, No. 102, Riverside-av., n. e. corner of 122d-st., 25x100; Cyrus Clark	18,100
1 lot, No. 103 Riverside-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 122d-st., adjoining above, same size; same buyer	13,100
3 lots, Nos. 104 to 106, Riverside-av., e. s., adjoining above, each same size; F. C. Merry, $12,800 each	38,400
1 lot, No. 107, Riverside-av., adjoining above, same size; Geo. Baker	11,750
2 lots, Nos. 108 and 109, Riverside-av., each same size; same buyer, $12,000 each	24,000
2 lots, Nos. 110 and 111, Riverside-av., adjoining same; L. Speigelberg, $11,750 each	23,500
1 lot, No. 112, Riverside-av., adjoining above, same size; Geo. Owen	11,850
1 lot, No. 113, Riverside-av., adjoining above, same size; Geo. Baker	11,900
4 lots, Nos. 114 to 117, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; H. W. Coates, $12,000 each	48,000
2 lots, Nos. 118 and 119, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; E. De C. McKay, $12,150 each	24,300
2 lots, Nos. 120 and 121, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; George Baker, $11,750 each	23,500
2 lots, Nos. 122 and 123, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $12,000 each	24,000
2 lots, Nos. 124 and 125, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; A. Schelle, $12,000 each	24,000
5 lots, Nos. 126 to 130, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; F. C. Merry, $12,000 each	60,000
3 lots, Nos. 131 to 133, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; H. A. Smith, $11,750 each	23,500
3 lots, Nos. 134 to 136, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; Rowland Davies, $12,550 each	37,650
6 lots, Nos. 137 to 142, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; B. P. Fairchild, $11,750 each	70,500
2 lots, Nos. 143 and 144, Riverside-av., adjoining above, each same size; Thomas Wall, $12,250 each	24,500
2 lots, Nos. 145 and 146, Riverside-av., adjoining above, with 2 small gore lots, Nos. 151 and 152, 4 lots in all; H. Galpen, $6,600 each	26,400
2 lots, Nos. 147 and 148, Riverside-av., each 25x about 70, same buyer as above, $10,250 each	20,500
2 gore lots, Nos. 149 and 150, Riverside-av., adjoining above, 6 ft. 6 in. s. of 127th-st., together forming plot 93.8x67x109.6, same buyer, $11,500 each	23,000
1 lot, No. 75, Claremont-av., s. w. corner 122d-st., 25x100; Max Weil	9,100
3 lots, Nos. 76 to 78, Claremont-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 122d-st., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $6,000 each	18,000
3 lots, Nos. 79 to 81, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; H. Galpen, 5,600 each	16,800
3 lots, Nos. 82 to 84, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $5,400 each	16,200
2 lots, Nos. 85 and 86, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; A. Bernheimer, $5,200 each	10,400
1 lot, No. 87, Claremont-av., adjoining above, 30x10x46.6x101 2; A. Gillender	7,000
1 lot, No. 74, Claremont-av., n. w. corner of 122d-st., 25x100; Cyrus Clark	9,050
2 lots, Nos. 73 and 72, Claremont-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 122d-st., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $7,050 each	14,100
4 lots, Nos. 68 to 71, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; F. C. Merry, $6,550 each	26,200
3 lots, Nos. 65 to 67, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; L. Speigelberg, $6,100 each	18,300
4 lots, Nos. 61 to 64, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; F. C. Merry, $6,000 each	24,000
3 lots, Nos. 58 to 60, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; Geo. Baker, $5,600 each	16,800
3 lots, Nos. 55 to 57, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $5,100 each	15,300
3 lots, Nos. 52 to 54, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; F. C. Merry, $5,750 each	17,250
5 lots, Nos. 47 to 51, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; F. C. Merry, $5,050 each	25,250
3 lots, Nos. 44 to 46, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; H. A. Smith, $5,050 each	15,150
3 lots, Nos. 41 to 43, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; Geo. Baker, $5,000 each	15,000
4 lots, Nos 37 to 40, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each same size; B. P. Fairchild, $4,750 each	19,000
5 gore lots, Nos. 36, 154, 155, and 156, partly on Claremont-av., adjoining above; H. Galpen, $3,900 each	19,500
1 large gore lot, No. 1, Claremont-av., s. e. corner 122d-st., 294x34.10x298; W. M. Adams	21,600
2 lots, Nos. 2 and 3, Claremont-av., n. e. corner 122d-st., each 25x about 80; F. C. Merry, $5,350 each	10,700
2 lots, Nos. 4 and 5, Claremont-av., e. s., 50 ft n. of 122d-st., each 20x about 73, adjoining above; same buyer, $4,100 each	8,200
2 lots, Nos. 6 and 7, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each 25x about 93; same buyer, $4,950 each	9,900
2 lots, Nos. 8 and 9, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each 25x about 115; same buyer; $5,450 each	10,900
4 lots, Nos. 10 to 13, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each 25x about 120; same buyer; $6,100 each	24,400
5 lots, Nos. 14 to 18, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each 25x about 116; same buyer, $5,100 each	25,500
3 lots, Nos. 19 to 21, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each 25x about 100; same buyer; $4,750 each	14,250
3 lots Nos. 22 to 24, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each 25x about 78; J. Bierhoff, $4,250 each	12,750
4 lots, Nos. 25 to 28, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each 25x about 58; Geo. Baker, $2,750 each	11,000
3 lots, Nos 29 to 31, Claremont-av., adjoining above, each 25x about 42; H. Galpen, $2,400 each	7,200
4 lots, Nos. 32 to 35, Claremont-av., adjoining above, together forming plot 125.8 ft. front by an irregular depth; same buyer; $3,050 each	12,200

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 4-story brick house (rear) and lot, No. 91 Delancey-st., s. s., between Ludlow and Orchard sts., lot 25x87.6	18,700
2 two-story frame houses and plot, St. Nicholas-av., s. e. corner of New, or Croton-st., plot 60x94.4x82.8x55.6	7,000

By B. P. Fairchild.

22 lots, 6 lots on 4th-av., n. e. corner of 107th-st., forming plot 150.11x100, and 16 lots in rear of 107th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 25x100.11, sold in one parcel	29,950

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story and basement high stoop brick h. and l., No. 439 West 21st-st., n. s., 435.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 19.3x88	13,750

By Joseph McGuire.

1 7-story brick building and plot, Nos. 44, 46, and 48 New Bowery, near James-st., known as Grant House, plot 75.10x82x82x79	$28,800

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 3-story and basement high-stoop brick h. and lease of l., No. 16 University-place, w. s., 70.7 ft. n. of Clinton-place, lot 23.9x about 90	$16,000

Brooklyn Exchange Sales.

MONDAY, MARCH 31.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

200 lots Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, on Hopkinson, Saratoga, and Howard avs., Halsey, Macon, Macdonough, Decatur, and Bainbridge sts	$65,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 31.

Grand-st., n. s., 28.4 ft. w. of South 5th-av., 20x60	$22,000
Hester-st., s. e. corner of Elizabeth-st., 53.8x50	12,000
Ridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100, h. and l.	27,000
Orchard-st., No. 15; w. s., 55 ft. n. of Canal-st., 20x50	11,000
4th-st., s. w. s., 124 ft. s. e. of Avenue C, 22x96.2; error	30,300
5th-st., s. s., 282 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19 4x96, h. and l.	14,250
8th-st., s. s., 177.10 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25.10x97.6	33,250
13th-st., s. s., between Avenues A and B, 25x103	Nom.
14th-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.10x103.3	21,000
17th-st., n. s., 350.1 ft. e. of 9th-av., 24.9x92	10,000
17th-st., n. s., 374.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x92	7,500
1st-st., n. s., 325 4 ft. e. of 9th-av	9,000
Same property	10,000
23d-st., n. s., 158.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 250x98.9	70,000
28th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x49.4	22,500
29th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21.6x98.9, h. & l.	16,000
30th-st., No. 340 East, 22.6x98.9, h. & l.	20,000
41st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	22,000
42d-st., n. s., 62 ft. w. of 9th-av. 19x80.5; 42d-st., n. s., 81 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19x100.5	24,000
49th-st., n. s., 365 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	11,100
49th-st., s. s., 488 ft. w. of 6th-av., 46x100	25,000
57th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x90	35,000
58th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	18,500
79th-st., s. s., 57 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18x80	24,500
81st-st., s. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.8x102.2	7,000
83d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102	13,000
88th-st., s. s., 222.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., thence w. 18.1x thence s. w. to centre line, between 87th and 88th sts., at point 306 ft. w. of 3d-av., x thence e. 83.6x thence n. 100.8	6,000
1st-av., w. s., 43.3 ft. n. of 24th-st., 18.6x100	8,100
3d-av., w. s., 81.11 ft. n. of 92d-st., 18.9x100	22,200
5th-av., s. e. corner 109th-st., 50.4x100	45,800
6th-av., e. s., 49.10 ft. n. of 16th-st., 20.9x65	29,000
9th-av., n. e. corner 40th-st., 25 1x72	30,500
3d-av., w. s., 60.3 ft. s. of 88th-st., 19.9x78	23,530

LEASES.

Broome-st., Nos. 202 and 204, rear, 10 years, per year	$1,500
Forsyth st., No. 43, 5 years, per year	3,600
8th-av., n. e. corner 20th-st., three stores and basements, house to be built, 10 years, per year	6,500
34th-st., No. 426 east, 3 years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FULLY AND elegantly furnished, No. 227 Madison-av., near 37th-st., Murray Hill, built by the late David Robbins; a splendid four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x55, and two-story extended dining-room; the house is beautifully finished, grained, painted, frescoed, and in perfect order. The furniture is handsome and costly. The above is a most desirable house, and is suitable for a private family of most refined taste; possession on or before May, 1 next ensuing. For permits to view the house apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE elegant four-story brown-stone house on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size, 25x60; lot, 102; finished in hard-wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HALF BLOCK (COMPRISING ten lots,) fronting on Washington, West and Hubert sts., together with 100 feet valuable bulkhead. This is the largest plot to be had in lower part of City. Terms easy. Address JAMES PRICE, agent, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 20 Beekman-place, north-west corner 50th-st., 20x50x75, mirrors, gas-fixtures, and shades included; price, $25,000; rent, $2,000. Address Box No. 1,293 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 243 to 253; 20x50x18.9x50; prices $17,000 and $16,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

A HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 217 West 38th-st., 20x55x100; all modern improvements, handsomely frescoed, and in perfect order; four story, high stoop, brown stone. Inquire of C. A. HENRIQUES, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room 4.

A.—FOR SALE, A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, with all modern improvements, situated on 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; price $9,500. J. C. BAILEY, No. 50 East 4th-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE.—AN ELIGIBLE CORNER ON Union-square; lot in fee. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 110 East 80th-st., 13.4x46x102, $17,000.

150 acres valuable land on North River, two miles below Peekskill; elegant building sites.

Four-story house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet on each street.

Mansion and forty acres (500 lots) at Whitestone; elevated land, and near depot; large orchard, gardens, full assortment of fruit in bearing; all in good order.

House, lot, and stable at Elizabeth, N. J.; two-story and French roof; desirable situation on Grier-av., 58.9x200, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and lot No. 561 Grand-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $5,500.

House and lot No. 345½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, French roof, $5,500.

House and lot No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $3,000.

House and lot No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, two story, brick, $6,000.

Usual brokerage allowed for actual sale.

Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

RIKER, HESSE & CO., 5 PINE-ST., offer the following houses located nearer 5th-av. than 6th:

$46,000, East 41st-st., 22 ft. front, 4 story.
$65,000, East 42d-st., 22 ft. front, 4 story, very elegant.
$40,000, East 44th-st., 18 ft. front, 4 story.
$50,000, West 46th-st., 22 ft. front, 4 story.
$85,000, East 48th-st., 25 ft. front, 4 story, very elegant.
$65,000, West 50th-st., 25x64 ft., 4 story, very elegant.
$65,000, West 52d-st., 22 ft. front, 4 story, very elegant.
$85,000, West 52d-st., 25 ft. front, 4 story, very elegant.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON Greene-st., on west side, between Broome and Spring sts., 100 feet square, on which the Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage now stand. Apply to JOHN M. CLAWSON, No. 186 Spring-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on West 48th-st., near 5th-av.; College lease. Apply at No. 35 West 48th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, and Tremont, Westchester County, offers the following very desirable properties for sale:

KATONAH.—Opposite the Jay Homestead, within two miles of station, one of the most beautiful as well as healthy regions in the State; a gentleman's residence, containing forty-six acres, a fine stone house with fifteen rooms, with all the conveniences of a City house; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c.

CROTON FALLS.—Within half a mile of station, a splendid farm of 216 acres, with fine dwelling, barn, cottage, &c. The whole would be sold on advantageous terms, or the dwelling and out-buildings and twenty-five acres would be disposed of separately if desired.

WOODSTOCK.—Within one and a quarter miles of Harlem Bridge, in a fine neighborhood, and rapidly advancing both in value and population, a charming residence, with three and a half acres, fine stable, garden well stocked with fruit and grapes in large variety; house in perfect order, ready for immediate occupancy.

MORRISANIA.—Within ten minutes' walk of depot, a place containing about fifty-six City lots, with fine dwelling, stable, hennery, with all the conveniences. The place will be sold at a bargain, or rented for a term of years.

HARRISON.—A most desirable and complete residence for sale at Harrison's, Westchester County, twenty-two miles from New-York, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and one mile from Harrison's and Rye Stations. This place embraces about 100 acres of fertile land, laid out handsomely, and commanding an elevated position overlooking the Sound and surrounding country. The dwelling-house is fifty feet square, with piazza twelve feet wide, three stories and basement, about twenty rooms, bath-rooms, closets, &c.; hot and cold water in house; also furnace and grates. The house is furnished and in most perfect order. The out-buildings comprise a large stable, ten stalls; barn, with stalls for twenty-eight head of cattle; gardener's and farmer's houses, ice-house, tool-house, &c.; large grapery, with choicest varieties of vines; large garden and orchard, containing over 100 standard pear-trees and eight acres of apples of different varieties; ice and fish pond covering two acres. The place will be sold low and on easy terms, the owner being about to make Europe his permanent place of residence.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.

An elegant residence, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, hennery, &c., but five minutes' walk from the depot; street macadamized and lighted with gas. House is most substantially built, contains twelve rooms, store-room, and bath-room, large and ample closets, and replete with all modern conveniences—gas, furnace, range, stationary tubs, &c., and in first-class order. Grounds beautifully laid out; handsome lawn, well shaded; fine garden, and a large number of the choicest varieties of fruit-bearing trees, all in good condition. Needs but to be seen to be appreciated. Address, for further particulars, Box No. 4,378 Post-office, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.

The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each.

For $7 you receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island.

$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.

Positively no other payments.

Call and see for yourselves at the office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION.
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
J. E. FULLER, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY located in Roslyn, Long Island, at head of Hempstead Harbor, with fine water and inland views. Residence suitable for Winter or Summer, built with great care by the owner; contains thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, except gas. Gardener's and farmer's houses; stable, carriage-house, and coachman's rooms. About fifteen acres, well laid out, fruited, and shaded. Location very healthy; near the depot; one hour from Hunter's Point by rail, or by boat from Peck-slip. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEA-SIDE FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR Sale—The estate known as the "Sheafe Farm," situated on the beautiful Sagamore Creek and Little Harbor, two miles from Portsmouth, five miles from Rye Beach, in full view of the celebrated Isles of Shoals, navy-yard, &c.; containing about 250 acres, well wooded and watered; buildings numerous, ample, and in good condition; will be sold in part or the whole; the best location for Summer residences or for a park on the New-Hampshire coast.

For particulars, address

E. P. DAVIS, Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD TWO-story and basement house, with wing, (nine rooms,) at Rye Neck, Westchester County, with half an acre of land, extending from the main road to the water; house in good order; good barn, coal-house, good kitchen garden, cold grapery in full bearing, shade and fruit trees; less than half a mile from Mamaroneck station, New-Haven Railroad; conveniently arranged for a City family; immediate possession; price $10,000; terms easy. Apply to ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, No. 16 Wall-st.

Rapid Transit

ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., about one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, three handsome French-roof houses, built in the best manner and furnished with all modern conveniences, water-pipes, &c.; each house is surrounded by about half an acre of ground, but more can be had if desired. Also, a neat cottage, containing nine rooms; all of the above houses are less than eight minutes' walk from the station. Apply to CHAS. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st., or of GEO. MANLEY, at Summit.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000. Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT RESIdence on the Sound, at Rye, one mile from depots; about four and three-quarter acres; frame house; modern improvements. Also, cottage; fourteen rooms; stabling for five horses; bath house, &c.; about three hundred feet front, with sea-wall. A fine place for yatching, fishing, and bathing; charming location; remarkably healthy. Terms easy. Apply to F. J. HALL, Rye, N. Y., or No. 41 South-st., City.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—TO lease—The most delightfully-situated hotel at this favorite watering-place, known as the Tower Hill House. The hotel is fully and handsomely furnished; ample supply of pure water; is within one mile of the beach, to which a horse railroad runs. To a good tenant it will be leased on most advantageous terms. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York,
Or J. C. SIDNEY, Philadelphia.

$5,000.—NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE in the upper part of Newark, N. J.; a pleasantly situated house, eight rooms; water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all principal rooms; cellar extends under whole house; good well water on premises; lot 50x215; distant but five minutes' from two railroads to New-York. Address OWNER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence between Cornwall and Newburg; a large double brick house, all modern improvements; twenty-two acres of land, fifty more if desired. Address C. G. CORLEY, Newburg, Box No. 585, or GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway, New-York.

LENOX HILL—AT AUCTION.—BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., April 9, No. 20 East 69th-st., near Central Park, four story, brown stone, 25 by 60; lot 100.5; terms easy; the best street, and no nuisances.

$6,000—OR LEASE $600.—HANDsome dwelling, nine rooms, attic, bath, water-closet, range, tubs, registers; uncommon village conveniences; acre lot; near depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Post-office Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, COUNTRY residence with four acres, or more; fine lawn, and abundance of full grown shade trees. Apply to owner, EDWD. C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $300, part cash. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A BEAUTIful residence with attractive grounds, quite near the station; also a number of very desirable lots. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

MADISON.—33 ACRES, BEAUTIFULLY SITuated, one mile from depot; fine forest shade; every advantage for building sites; no incumbrances. J. D. CONDICT, No. 98 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The country seat belonging to the Boorman Trust, now occupied by Mrs Robert Boorman, on the East side of Broadway, in Scarborough, South of and adjoining the residence of Orison Blunt, Esq., half a mile from station of Hudson River Railroad at Scarborough and a mile and a half from station at Sing Sing. Time on railroad about an hour and a quarter.

On the land, comprising about seventy-five acres, and having a front on Broadway of three thousand eight hundred feet, are several

VERY FINE BUILDING SITES,

one of which has been improved by the erection of a brick mansion house of the first-class, with other suitable buildings, under the personal superintendence of John Davis Hatch, Esq., architect. There are also

SEVERAL FARM HOUSES.

To any gentleman desiring a magnificent country residence in a place celebrated for health and beauty of scenery, or desiring an investment constantly increasing in value, an opportunity is presented which seldom occurs.

The property will be sold in one or more parcels, and on easy terms, by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

$40,000 FOR AN ELEGANT MANsion, with about sixty-five city lots, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. This portion of the State is high and rolling, being 160 feet above tide water, and equal in beauty to any part of Westchester County; fifty-five minutes from foot of Liberty-st., over the best railroad in the United States. This mansion contains about twenty large rooms, besides sewing-room and man's-room. Also, large wine-cellar, coal cellar, vegetable-cellar, and furnace-room. The parlor story is very elaborately finished in black-walnut; parlor frescoed. The ground is very handsomely decorated with fruit and ornamental trees. There is a large stable, with room for six horses, carriages, &c. There are gas-works on the premises, to supply the house. Location is very superior, having fine view of the Orange Mountains from one side, and Staten Island on the other. Easy seven minutes' walk to depot; street lighted whole distance. No incumbrances on the property; good City property will be taken in part payment.

RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

$16,000 FOR A BEAUTIFUL residence at Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad, thirteen miles, or thirty-five minutes, from City. This elegant house has eleven rooms, with gas and elegant fixtures all through; hot and cold water; nice bath-room, finished in walnut and ash; all the halls, the dining-room and kitchen floors are walnut and ash; furnace heats all through; first-class elevated oven, range, wash tubs, large store-room; has about half an acre of land, very handsomely laid out; easy ten minutes' walk from the depot; flag sidewalk all the way; the view of the Sound is superb; the place is healthy beyond any question, having been occupied by one of our firm for two years; he will give any one all the important facts about it. The place is now offered at less than its value, but it must be sold within thirty days. Some one will get a beautiful home at a bargain. Terms very easy.

RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
NO. 5 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRAble residences on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and one and one-half miles from depot and steam-boat landing; superb river and mountain views; perfectly healthy and free from chills and fever; pure water in the house; fruits in great abundance and variety in full bearing, with twenty acres of land, five acres being covered with a thrifty growth of wood on mountain side, through which are graded paths to the summit, giving a different and still finer view than from the house, the remainder in lawn, garden, and pasturage; the mansion, built in 1860, contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, bath-room, and closets, all in good order; there is also cottage for garden, large barn, poultry-house, &c. Can be seen in a few hours by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey for Nyack. For further information address

W. R. DEAN,
Nyack, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MILBURN, N. J.—100 acres of land situated on high ground, with magnificent views of the surrounding country, including Staten Island, &c.; the location is as healthy as any in the State; adjacent to the elegant residences of Kenyon Cox, Esq., Hon. A. Oakey Hall, &c. Part of this land is cleared and ready for immediate building and improving. Price only $500 per acre. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

MUST BE LEASED OR SOLD IMMEdiately, an elegantly-furnished new country residence in the highest, healthiest, most convenient part of lower Westchester; twenty-five minutes from the City; furniture made to order last Fall; the owner has moved from the State; no better chance for a bargain. Address or call on A. M. SOTELDO, JR., No. 51 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID EXTRA wide four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 East 46th-st. The house was built by Churchill in his best style; is perfect in all its arrangements; has been thoroughly overhauled and frescoed, and offers a fine chance to any one who desires a first-class residence for immediate occupancy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUAble mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, N. Y.; suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Standard Flax Spinning Company, No. 83 Gold st., New-York.

BRISTOL, R. I.—FOR SALE, IN THE beautiful and healthy town of Bristol, a gentleman's residence, consisting of fine house and about twelve lots of ground. It is situated on the waters of Bristol Bay, and commands a beautiful view of bay, islands, &c. Splendid boating, fishing, and bathing. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

$6,500 FOR A NICE HOUSE AND corner lot, 150 feet front, 100 feet deep; ground alone is worth $5,000; location on New-Haven Railroad, thirty-five minutes from City; terms very easy.

RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

A REAL BARGAIN—IN THE BEST LOcation of Elizabeth, N. J.—A fine cottage on Madison-av., near Mary-st., to be sold at a bargain; terms to suit or will exchange for New-York City property. No brokers need apply. Inquire of F. BOOSS, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

$13,000—MILBURN HILL, N. J., NEAR Morris and Essex depot, medium size French-roof house; modern conveniences; twelve rooms, with twenty lots, lawn, and garden. Terms easy. Apply on premises or address F., Box No. 443 New-York Post-office.

ALL ALONG THE HUDSON—COUNTRY residences for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year; farms and beautiful building sites for sale cheap; good investments. Potographs, maps, and full particulars with

S. EMBERSON,
No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lot at Bergen Point, N. J., two blocks from La Tourette Hotel; house 25x30, and extension 25x18; contains twelve rooms; lot 40x144. Apply to

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
NO. 26 3D-AV., (BIBLE HOUSE.)

$4,500.—A SPLENDID BUILDING PLOT of fifteen acres, adjoining the railroad depot, seven miles above Paterson; also fifteen acres adjoining, with new buildings; $7,500. M. FRENCH, No. 148 Ten Eyck-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY-SEAT—THIRTEEN ROOMS, pantries, closets, stationary tubs, well, cistern, broad verandas; unusual village facilities; acre garden; convenient to depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey; $600. Post-office Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

A SPLENDID NEW COTTAGE, EIGHT rooms, two lots, barn, grape arbor, young fruit trees, water inside and outside of house; thirty minutes from Grand Central depot; fare low. Address WM. WHITE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR sale. Apply at No. 33 Beekman-st., second story.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 225 East 59th-st. House in good order, front parlor frescoed and walls painted throughout.

The valuable four full lots on the north-east corner of New-av. and 142d-st., and within 250 feet of 8th-av.

One full lot north side of 76th-st., 200 feet west of Avenue A.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, by order of executors, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 M., the following improved property: No. 48 Harrison-st., lot and three-story house; No. 11 Watts-st., lot, three-story house, and stable; Nos. 171 and 171½ Division-st., lots and two-story and attic double house. For maps and particulars inquire of auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., or IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
LINE OF THE GRAND DRIVES,
AND NEAR THE
NEW NATIONAL PARADE GROUND

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., Referee,

On the plot, situated at the apex of Inwood Hill, is a large three-story and basement brick and stucco-finished villa mansion, with tower, having all the conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace, covered porte-cochère, with balcony, &c. On first floor, large drawing-room, library, and dining-room, with spacious halls, butler's room, and piazzas. On second floor, four large and two small rooms, bath-room, cedar and other closets. On third floor, four rooms. The grounds are handsomely laid out in lawn, grove, flower, and kitchen gardens, containing many fine grafted fruits, with an abundance of old forest trees and evergreens, a fine spring of good water, also large stable and carriage-house, with addition for coachman and servants' rooms, large ice-house and other out-buildings. The views of the Hudson River and surrounding country from this desirable site are not surpassed, if equaled, by any on New-York Island. The property is in a neighborhood contiguous to the Dyckman Estate, and increasing in value daily.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of purchase money may remain on BOND AND MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars, inquire at office of auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR BROADWAY AND BOWERY, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

GREAT JONES-STREET.—The very desirable three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 Great Jones st., (known as the residence of the late Stephen Cambreleng;) house is 27x45 feet, with two-story extension, 21x32 feet; contains the modern improvements, and is in fair order; lot 27x90 feet. Possession May 1. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE
IN PARTITION.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 100TH-ST.,
AND
IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 17TH-ST.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of

ALBON P. MAN, Esq., Referee.

BOULEVARD AND ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the north east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with six lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st.; on these last-mentioned lots is a substantial dwelling-house. Also, two lots on the south-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with five lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st., on which there are two frame houses.

IRVING-PLACE.—The two and a half story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts., and known as No. 43; house, 40.2 deep; lot, 24x72 feet, with right of light in rear. Also, the two and a half story brick house and lot, adjoining the above on the northerly side, and known as No. 45; house, 35 feet; lot, 19x60 feet.

SALE PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT RESERVE.

For further particulars as to terms, title, &c., apply to S. P. & F. H. COWDREY, Attorneys, No. 67 Wall-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY W. JACKSON and Rachel L., his wife, William O. Jackson, and Frederick H. Jackson against ELIZABETH S. JACKSON, Sarah Catharine Jackson, Abram Valentines Williams Jackson, Eliza Hearn Jackson, and George A. Hearn and Greenleaf K. Sheridan as trustees, under the last will and testament of David S. Jackson, Junior, deceased.—In pursuance of a judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of February, 1873, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following described premises:

FIRST PARCEL.—All that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant thirty-eight feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, partly through the centre of a party-wall, as far as the same extends, and in a line in continuation thereof, sixty feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place, nineteen feet, thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, sixty feet to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, nineteen feet, to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 45, (forty-five,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.

SECOND PARCEL.—And also all that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant fifty-seven feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place, twenty-four feet; thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet, to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, twenty four feet, to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 43 (forty-three,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.

And also all the privileges of light and air, and other privileges, reserved in and by a certain deed from David S. Jackson to Edward B. Wesley, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,057, of Cons., page 578, of and in a certain parcel of land, adjoining the last described lot of land, on the north-westerly side of the western-most corner thereof, containing twelve feet in width and eight feet in depth.

THIRD PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence north-eastwardly along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard fifty-one feet ten inches; thence south-eastwardly, on a line parallel with One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-five feet eight inches to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road, now closed; thence south-westwardly, along the said centre line, fifty-one feet ten inches, to the north-easterly side of One Hundredth-street; and thence north-westwardly, along the same, two hundred and twenty-four feet nine and a half inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street, lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.

FOURTH PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at the south-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence south-eastwardly, along the south-westerly side of One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-three feet one and a half inches, to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road; thence south-westwardly, along the said centre line, fifty-five feet; thence, north-westwardly, on a straight line, to a point on the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, distant forty-six feet nine inches along the same, south-westwardly from the point of beginning, two hundred and twenty-one feet four inches, and thence north-eastwardly, along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, forty-six feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN, Referee, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. F. COWDREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock M., on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1873, I, Henry A. Hurlbut, the trustee appointed in the place and stead of William H. Crawford, deceased, the assignee under the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by Byram, Hind & Bliss, formerly of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, all my right, title, estate and interest as such trustee as aforesaid, in or to 369 acres of land, more or less, situated in Jefferson County, State of Texas, and 160 acres of land, more or less, situate in San Saba County, in the same State.

And, at the same time and place, I will likewise sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the bills receivable, book accounts, choses in action and claims and demands of every description of the said firm still remaining in my hands, as such trustee, unsold and uncollected.

A full description of the lands to be sold, and also a schedule of said bills, accounts and claims, may be examined during business hours at the office of Messrs. Chapman, Scott & Crowell, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, at any time during the ten days preceding said sale.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1873.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, Trustee, &c.
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL, Attorneys for said Trustee.
mh19-law.wW

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 38 plots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old post-road.

One of the plots on River-av. includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 29 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.

Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.

Also, one eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.

Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several villa plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company, now building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to see the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 65 EAST 9TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Caleb Swan, deceased:

EAST NINTH-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lease of lot situate on the north side of East 9th-st., 122 feet 4 inches west of Broadway, and known as No. 65; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor twenty-one years from 1871, with renewal; ground rent, $1,000 per annum, payable semi-annually; house in good order; lot 25x92 feet 3½ inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MULBERRY-ST. AND ON BEACH-ST., WEST MOUNT VERNON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

MULBERRY-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the easterly side of Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts., No. 240. Lot 25x100 feet.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—The three lots, with the two-story and attic frame house and out-buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Beach-st., commencing on the south-east corner of Smith-st. Lots each 97x113 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 68 PRESIDENT-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

PRESIDENT-STREET, Brooklyn.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the south side of President-st., 207.1 feet west of Columbia-st., and known as No. 68; house about 40 feet, contains modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 21.5x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 129TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the south side of 129th-st., commencing 300 feet east of Seventh-avenue Boulevard, each 25x99.11 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTH-WEST corner of 10th-av. and 84th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

TENTH-AVENUE.—Five lots on the west side of 10th-av., commencing on the north-west corner of 84th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 119TH-ST. AT AUCtion. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET.—Nine lots, situate on the south side of 119th-st., commencing 465 feet east of 6th-av.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.

BY GOODENOUGH & WEBER,
AUCTIONEERS & BROKERS,
No. 111 Broadway.
SALES OF REAL ESTATE,
STOCKS, BONDS, and
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At Owner's Residence.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873,
At 12 O'CLOCK,
at the
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

The following described property, consisting of a plot of land 50 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, on the northerly side of 41st-st., distant 300 feet easterly from 10th-av., with all the buildings and walls thereon erected.

For full diagrams and further information, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE CANAL-ST. PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room:

CANAL-STREET.—The five-story brown-stone building No. 438 Canal-st., running through to Vestry, 25x99, building covering entire lot, and now used as a furniture warehouse; Trinity Church lease, fourteen years to run; terms easy. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the three-story attic and basement brick house, No. 175 Pavonia-av., 75 feet west of Henderson-st., late Prospect House contains eighteen rooms and subcellar, all modern improvements, situated on one of the best business avenues in this city, and can be altered for business purposes at a small expense. Lot 25x100; house 22x45.

Also, the valuable lot on 8th-st., in rear of the above dwelling: on it are choice fruit trees of all kinds; lot 25x100, running through from street to street, 25x200.

The attention of capitalists and speculators is expressly called to this sale.

Terms easy.

For full particulars apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, Real Estate and General Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT ON 79TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story basement and under-cellar brown-stone house No. 308 East 79th-st., near 2d-av., lot, 18.6x102.2; house, 45 feet deep; built by days' work in best manner, with all modern improvements; terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORT HAMILTON, a commodious Anglo-Italian villa, with good sea-view; grounds well wooded, garden, stabling, &c.; constant communication with New-York by ferry-boat, (time, forty minutes;) rent moderate. Apply to ED. ARMSTRONG, Fort Hamilton, or No. 129 Church-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET ON BAY RIDGE—Six acres, plenty of fruit, beautiful view, bath and boat house, fine beach; ten minutes' walk from Fort Hamilton Ferry; accessible hourly by boats and horse cars; rent, $1,200 to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 43 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED house, in good repair, ten rooms, all conveniences, near Cooper Institute, $80 per month; furniture, which must be bought, worth from $1 200 to $1,500; more than the rent made by renting rooms. Address JOHN GRAHAM, No. 66 Chambers-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FURNISHED house for rent, for one year; all modern improvements; everything in complete order, with garden, croquet ground, and ice-house, (filled;) location unexceptionable and near the depot. For particulars, address W., Box No. 148 Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a handsome and commodious residence at Elizabeth; contains thirteen rooms; all improvements; garden and fruit trees; four minutes from depot. Also, furnished house at Newark, near depot. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A HANDsome cottage house, thirteen rooms, gas, range, heater, &c., twelve minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat; house in good order; finely-shaded grounds and good garden; rent $650. Address owners, HUBBARD & HOLLY, Stamford, Conn.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—TWO-STORY cottage, eleven rooms, large cemented cellar, bay window; on high ground; five minutes from depot on plank-walk; lot 100x200. Inquire of W. F. BROWN, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE ON SEA-shore, south side Staten Island; stable, ice-house, garden, with fruit in abundance; rent $600 per annum; possession at any time. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 42 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL let their house on Madison-av. to a small private family only, completely furnished, at moderate rent. Inquire of JACOB SHARPE, No. 38 Pine st., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR RENT, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a desirable old style Summer residence; hot and cold water, &c.; rent very low. Address THEO. AYERS, Morristown, N. J., or call at No. 29 Chambers-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AT RYE, ON the New-Haven Railroad, one mile from depot, about ten acres of land, with lawn, garden, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade.

T. CROMMELIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, PREMises situated at 170th-st., Broadway, now occupied by Prevost French Institute, for one or more years, for hotel or other purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or Worth House, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front house No. 4 East 36th-st.; gas-fixtures with the house. Apply to B. HAXTUN, No. 63 Centre-st.

TO LET.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 163 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. For permit apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st., or No. 310 Lexington av.

AT YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT TO HIRE a house, unfurnished or furnished, of any description or price, address or call on JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. [illegible] Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR RENT AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TWO large and pleasantly located houses at the corner of Cherry and 7th sts., eleven rooms each, with gas; one house furnished, or partially so, as may be desired, with grounds, stable, garden, and abundance of small and large fruit in season; within five to eight minutes' walk of depot, and an hour's ride by New-Jersey Central Railroad to New-York City. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of C. B. ABORN, No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York City.

TO LET—A FLAT IN WEST 12TH-ST., good neighborhood, consisting of seven rooms, with modern improvements; gas, bath-room, and water-closet; range, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, marble wash-basin, dumb-waiter, &c.; having its own private hall entirely shut off from the main hall; house entirely new, and well lighted and ventilated. Rent $75 per month.

J. DENHAM & CO.,
NO. 266 WEST 23D-ST.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT SCARSdale, Westchester County, the Mansion House, fully furnished and supplied with gas and water, stands on high ground commanding a view of the Sound; the out-buildings are complete, and include two cottages and a green-house; the grounds are extensive and well laid out, with abundance of fruit; the property will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET AT GARDEN CITY, HEMPstead, Long Island, several FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; thirty-six trains per day, via Central Railroad, Long Island, and South-side Roads; time, one hour. For particulars inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—AT ASHFORD, NEAR DOBB'S Ferry, one mile from Hudson River Railroad Depot, and one hour from Grand Central Depot, this City, a nice country-seat; ample grounds, fine old shade-trees, with exquisite river and landscape views; rent $1,000. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 42.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED brown-stone English-basement house; [illegible]-st.; location and condition unexceptionable; owner reserving office; rent very low to responsible private family. Apply, 8 to 11 and 4 to 6, at 134 West [illegible]-st.

TO LET—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, for six months, a three-story high-stoop house in West 43d-st., near 6th-av., to a small family only, at $200 per month. Inquire at No. [illegible] Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogue with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 30 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO LET—HOUSE; 10 ACRES; BARN; shade and fruit trees; one and a half miles from Orange, N. J.; possession immediately; rent, $[illegible]. Address FARM, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished residences at Fort Washington, Carmansville, and Inwood, to let, from $[illegible] to $4,500.

G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In West 22d-st., near 5th-av.; extra width, and most desirable for private occupancy.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET.—A MODEL BASEMENT-HOUSE, No. 223 East 31st-st.; all modern improvements; fine neighborhood; rent low. Apply to owner, No. 96 East 4th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE family only, No. 15 Park-av.; rent, $300 per month. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, NO. 103 EAST 24th-st., corner 4th-av. Inquire in the grocery-store. Possession right away.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER 15th-st.
ALSO,
No. 37 Union-square, 30x90 feet.
ALSO,
New building, east side Union-square.
ALSO,
Desirable property on Union-square for improvement.
ALSO,
Stores on Broadway, near 27th-st. and near 28th-st.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. [illegible] Broadway,

Offers for lease, store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley-place; will let together or separately; rent $[illegible]; store, with back room and front basement, $[illegible]; first floor $[illegible]. Entire dwelling part of No. 78 8th-av., corner Waverley-place; good stand for dentistry, millinery, or dress-making; rent $[illegible]; possession immediately; will put in order.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE, NO. 201 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., near West, by Pavonia Ferry; has Dearborn scales, counters, shelving, gas, and Croton water in. Apply to S. WRAY, No. 331 Washington-st., or in the store.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

BROADWAY—TO LET, THE LARGE FIRST loft, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200, running through to Crosby-st. Apply to J. A. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau st.

TO LET.—NOS. 146 AND 148 WILLIAM-ST., between Fulton and Ann sts.; will be altered to suit. C. S. JOHNSON, No. 53 Exchange-place.

INSTRUCTION.

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FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
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Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—Superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 25. Terms, $200 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference: Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

MT. ANTHONY SEMINARY—FAMILY Boarding-school, at Bennington Centre, Vt.; location beautiful; instruction thorough; next term commences April 22. Circulars at E. Stearns' office, No. 113 Wall-st., or address the Principal, GEO. W. YATES, A. M.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF Technology.—Entrance examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

A LADY WILL RECEIVE INTO HER family school a few more children to board and instruct in English and music; pleasant location; forty miles from New-York. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business. Summer session begins April 3, 1873.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 107 furnished rooms; 20 instructors. Students are received at any time. ALONZO FLACK, President.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Spring term opens April 1.

S. T. FROST, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

PARKSIDE.—A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR little boys, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal.

SPANISH CLASSES COMMENCE FIRST week in April at Mercantile Library. Private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. M. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY CAPAble of teaching English and French, also the rudiments of music, a position as governess in a private family, to take entire charge of the education of young children. Address Governess, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TEACHERS WANTING SCHOOLS should send for "Mutual Plan" for introductions throughout the country. Address (with stamp) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway. Schools promptly supplied.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PLAYS AND PURITANS, AND OTHER HISTORICAL ESSAYS. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: MACMILLAN & CO. 1873.

The "other historical essays," which Mr. Kingsley mentions in his preface, are a sketch of "Sir Walter Raleigh and His Times" and a review of Froude's *History of England.* These, with the essay entitled "Plays and Puritans," are reprinted from the *North British Review*, where they originally appeared.

Mr. Kingsley, in endeavoring to show that the Puritans were right in their opposition to the theatre, as it existed in their time, has a distinct object in view. He, therefore, writes in a straightforward, intelligent way, and sets forth facts enough to fully justify his position. He cannot, however, deprive himself of the pleasure of adding to his essay a peroration, which is is about as fine an example of the nonsense that Mr. Kingsley mistakes for eloquence as can be found in any of his writings. The essay, however, is, with this exception, a good one, and is written in unusually good English—for Mr. Kingsley. It is when he comes to celebrate the greatness of Sir Walter Raleigh that he abandons himself to his fatal habit of writing "gushing" paragraphs in intricate Carlylese. He cannot mention the simplest fact in Sir Walter's history in simple English. That point of the compass known to vulgar people as the west is never mentioned by Mr. Kingsley, but when Sir Walter sails in that direction we are told that he goes "Westward Ho." He and the other Englishmen of his day were never guilty of folly, but frequently of "unwisdom." Whether the English sailors of that period were addicted to piracy or not, they were all held up to the warmest admiration because they hated the Pope and the Spaniard, and were altogether so thoroughly English—after Mr. Kingsley's conception of what are truly English qualities. In this respect he is not unlike *Mr. Podsnap*, who likewise summed up all possible excellences with the assertion that they were truly English, and free from "everything which could bring a blush to the cheek of a young person." Had *Mr. Podsnap* educated himself upon a thorough course of Carlyle, he might, with some little help from *Miss Podsnap*, or any other romantic young girl, have written very much such an essay as this of Mr. Kingsley.

The review of Froude's *England* is a fit companion-piece to the Raleigh rubbish. Mr. Kingsley admires Froude, chiefly because he celebrates Henry VIII., who was so good a type of the fine old English gentleman of Mr. Kingsley's adoration. The finer qualities of Froude's history he wholly misses, and he evidently regards him as a great historian solely because he has demonstrated that Henry's matrimonial conduct was not, as had been hitherto supposed, of a character to "bring a blush to the cheek of a young person." Fortunately, Mr. Kingsley is too able a man to bring himself into complete disrepute by his "historical essays," but his warmest admirers must surely be convinced that with his feminine preference for sentiment over facts, he is not precisely fitted to discuss historical questions.

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON III. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. With Illustrations. Boston: B. B. RUSSELL. 1873.

The publisher of this work, being convinced that no one could possibly forget an event of such importance as the appearance of new history by Mr. Abbott, has regarded it as superfluous to remark that the present work was originally published two or three years ago. Mr. Abbott has added a few paragraphs to the first edition, mentioning the circumstances of the late Emperor's death, so that the present edition may be considered as a complete life of the dead Napoleon III.

As a comic history Mr. Abbott's *Napoleon III.* deserves to rank with à'Beckett's *Comic History of Rome*, though its illustrations are lamentably deficient in humor. Mr. Abbott is always amusing when he undertakes to write any sort of history, but when he writes his histories of the Bonaparte family he becomes irresistibly funny. The humorous idea of describing the late Emperor as a combined saint, sage, and hero is in itself extremely ridiculous, but the unflagging humor with which Mr. Abbott carries out this idea makes the book decidedly more entertaining than the most humorous of Artemus Ward's comic lectures. To read the apparently serious declaration that "the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon will be pronounced by history to be the most brilliant and meritorious act of his life," would draw a smile from a brass door-knocker, while the calm disdain of facts with which the author pursues his satirical purpose of ridiculing Napoleon, is amusing from its very impudence.

The main fault of the book is its want of comic illustrations. The innocent rural reader, who perceives the decorous propriety of the portraits which adorn the volume, is liable to fall into the error of regarding the book itself as a serious history, and of accepting its statements as matters of fact. This is known to have been the case with many readers of Mr. Abbott's other comic histories, and he really ought to have taken the hint and supplied the present volume with caricatures, the humor of which could not have been mistaken.

BREAD AND CHEESE AND KISSES. By B. L. FARJEON, author of "Blade o' Grass," "Joshua Marvel," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1873.

Injudicious flattery is apparently about to spoil a promising novelist in the person of Mr. Farjeon. His first novels were successful, and, in a measure, deserved their success. They were inartistically constructed, but they contained characters that were carefully drawn, and the author proved his ability to tell a story in a vivacious and forcible way. Unfortunately some one suggested that the mantle of Dickens had fallen upon Mr. Farjeon, and other indiscreet persons hastened to puff his works in the most unwarranted terms. The effect is visible in the present volume. It is carelessly written, and is introduced by a preface in which the author speaks of himself in terms that would have been indecent egotism had they been written by Dickens of himself.

Mr. Farjeon is a clever, third-rate novelist, perhaps the best of his class. He is far inferior to George Eliot, Reade, or even Trollope, and fails to prove his right to be admitted among such second-rate writers as Mrs. Edwards or Mr. Black. There are some passages betraying considerable descriptive power in the volume, but the book as a whole is hardly worthy of notice. If Mr. Farjeon will forget the "mantle of Dickens," and will labor earnestly and hard at his vocation, not forgetting to familiarize himself with the rules of English grammar, he will be accepted as a clever story-teller. If, however, he thrusts such work as is contained in *Bread and Cheese and Kisses* upon the public, he will soon lose even such reputation as he has already deserved.

THE FISHING TOURIST: ANGLER'S GUIDE AND REFERENCE BOOK. By CHARLES HALLOCK, Secretary of the Blooming Grove Park Association. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1873.

There have been many books published since the days of Izaak Walton, which professed to be accurate guide-books for the angler. *The Fishing Tourist* is, however, the only American book which contains in a small compass all the information that is necessary to the sportsman who is in search of trout and salmon. The author confines his attention entirely to the *salmonidæ*, deeming duller fish unworthy of the fly, and he tells the fisherman precisely where to find his prey, whether it be in Canada, or in the wide territory of the United States. He writes pleasantly and intelligibly, and the brief directions which he gives as to the choice of fishing tackle, and the throwing of the fly, will be sure to prove useful. To those who propose to visit the Wilderness this Summer, there is no better guide than Mr. Hallock's attractive little volume.

THE WISHING CAP PAPERS. By LEIGH HUNT. Now first collected. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1873.

Leigh Hunt was not the sort of writer who exerts a very wide influence. He would never have founded a school of poets or have made converts to any particular creed by the force of his controversial writings. Nevertheless, he is one of the most charming of later English essayists. He has well described the character of the papers collected in this volume, by calling them "Rainy-day Prose." They are precisely the thing to be read on a dull rainy day, when thinking is a burden, and the mind shrinks from the task of reading stronger and weightier matter. They are made up of pleasant gossip upon men, manners, and books, and are, in fact, little more than the desultory monologue of a welcome visitor, who amuses you for an hour without giving you the trouble of sustaining a conversation.

HOLIDAYS ABROAD; OR, EUROPE FROM THE WEST. By Mrs. KIRKLAND, author of "A New Home." New-York: JAMES MILLER. 1873.

When this work was first published it probably had a certain interest for the American people. Now that every one goes to Europe at some period in their lives, its republication is quite unnecessary. Mrs. Kirkland, however, was among the best of those tourists of the last generation who published long accounts of their travels through England, France, and Italy. She saw rather fewer fleas in Italy than most of her book-making compeers, and was not quite so strongly impressed with the utter inferiority of foreign capitals to New-York or Boston. She was a cultivated woman, who wrote rather pleasant commonplaces about St. Paul's and St. Peter's, but it was hardly necessary to remind the reading public of to-day of her European tour.

ROUGE ET NOIR: A TALE OF BADEN-BADEN. From the French of EDMUND ABOUT. By E. R. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. 1873.

For clear cut, symmetrical, thoroughly artistic work, the French novelists have no equals. M. About's *Rouge et Noir* is deficient in characterization—the first and indispensable requisite of a great work of fiction—but it is so ingenious and symmetrical in its plot, and is told with such consummate skill, that it at once stamps its author as a literary artist. It is bright, witty, and wonderfully entertaining, and the work of the translator is so well executed, that the story loses little by its appearance in English dress. It should be added, that unlike most readable French novels, it is not immoral, and contains nothing that ought to "bring a blush to the cheek of a young person."

HIGH LIFE IN NEW-YORK. By JONATHAN SLICK, Esq. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

This is a professedly humorous book, which was originally published some twenty, or more, years since. Its hero is the traditional stage Yankee, and he is made to appear more preposterous and undesirable in the pages of this volume than he is upon the stage. There is not a gleam of genuine humor from the first to the last page, and one is lost in amazement to find that so dull a book has survived to appear in a new edition.

COAST SURVEY.

Letter from an Officer of United States Engineers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There appears in your editorial page on the 23d of February last an article headed "Coast Survey," that contains statements so much to be deprecated that although a partial answer has been given in a communication in your columns, a copy of which has been noticed in the issue of the *Army and Navy Journal* of the 8th of March, still it is felt that this subject, embodying so much that is of vital importance, needs further mention, and that a few plain and sober truths should replace the appeal to prejudice raised by the unjustifiable remarks therein contained.

Every true lover of science, whether in this or any other country, will certainly feel deeply interested when the cause of "American science" is liable to be, or has been, attacked; but who will listen to the placing of any one corps of special scientific persons or observers as the criterion or standard in science, and who, again, is so wanting in thought as to suppose that whosoever may deem it proper that certain national scientific labors in their prosecution should, with more propriety, be conducted under one executive department of our Government than another, shall be adjudged guilty of secret or selfish motives, malicious toward American science?

Could we see in your article an ideal and abstract consideration of the subject, where principles and not men and factions were concerned, it would appear desirable to devote more space to the explanation of certain inalienable characteristics that always have attached, and that always will attach themselves, to surveys more or less national in their character, but as the majority of the readers of the article designated and of this communication will draw but few lines of comparison beyond those summed up in the terms Coast Survey, Lake Survey, United States Army, and United States Engineers, such discussion becomes unnecessary.

Upon an examination of the early records concerning the Coast Survey, it is found that it obtained its organic form mainly from the directing influence of its late chief, Prof. A. D. Bache, whose elementary scientific training was acquired in that most national, and, at the same time, valuable, scientific school, "West Point," and has aggregated to its standard a corps of certain special observers educated and skilled in branches of the exact sciences and in their application to the objects of the survey.

When the Commission appointed by Congress, and consisting of the Superintendent of the Survey, (then Prof. Bache,) two of the principal assistants, two officers of the navy, and four officers of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, sat in council and framed rules and regulations for the government of the coast survey, their action receiving the sanction of Congress, in 1845, a survey of the coast of the United States was constituted. At that time diligent inquiry and careful thought lent its aid to perfect the fabric of this organization, and an organic law of the land made the integrity of the "Coast Survey," limiting its generic functions and special powers.

Through the exertions of its late distinguished chief, assisted by many officers both of the army and navy, most of whose names are prominent upon the record for meritorious services both in war and in peace, the survey was brought to a high stage of perfection, until intelligent and thinking men, whether in or out of the army, gladly have paid tribute of praise to the results attained, and of admiration to the methods employed.

The geodetic survey of our coast line, and the delineation of its general topography, is only the incipient stage that surveys may occupy in their assistance to our commercial and allied industries, for, exclusive of a few of the main harbors of our eastern or western coasts, the channels leading to our ports are obstructed, and nature in more than one way has hindered safe and speedy transit to and from the high seas.

Therefore, following rapidly upon the general survey comes the call for the "engineer" to deal with those difficulties that incommode traffic, and to fully utilize all that nature has provided in the river and harbor channels.

Any national necessity, arising either on the part of an executive department or dictated by a spirit of co-operation with our national industries, should have demonstrated, as doubtless it did to the mind of the framer of our coast survey, and as will soon become apparent to the minds of the American people, that a survey of this character had its necessary limit.

When this limit shall have been reached, if, indeed, it has not become already a thing of the past, the United States Coast Survey can pass from existence as an appendage to our Government, as its duties, then so nearly complete, can easily become absorbed by other officers of the Government—officers, too, educated and skilled in those labors that the survey has been called upon to perform.

No matter what may happen in this regard, still, as far as I can judge, few officers of the army, and especially of the Engineer Corps, wished to do aught but accord the highest credit to this survey, and take an active part in its assistance, while it maintained its proper limits, without encroachment upon the duties of other departments.

This conservative policy has not been initiated by the "coast survey," and it was soon found that a quasi-legislative action was taken by introducing the words "Lake Champlain" in an item for appropriations, effected upon a recommendation from the office of the superintendent, (Prof. Pierce,) and in 1870 there came the project for a geodetic triangulation across the continent, which later encroachment has become positive aggression upon a class of duties, long conducted, of a necessity, under the auspices of the War Department; for as has very truly been said, the use of the results of any and all interior national surveys receive the most immediate application in the operations of the War Department.

The geodetic surveys of the interior Territories of the United States, and the survey of Lake Champlain, aggregating but a small part of the entire labors of the Coast Survey, constitute, so far, the only aggressive resources yet propounded in the supposed attack, and the danger to "American Science" were they retransferred to the Engineer Department, (as doubtless they should be,) must be trifling, when measured by the decrease in magnitude of the present operations of the Coast Survey.

That there are many army officers capable of prosecuting scientific inquiry over a varied field cannot admit of a doubt after a moment's reflection by any person acquainted with the scientific undertakings of officers of our army in the many important duties assigned them, more especially to those placed in the charge of the Engineer Corps.

A long list of names of men prominent in the profession of arms is attached to the explorations and surveys in our great Western interior.

Want of space forbids in this article more than this passing allusion.

We have a right to hope that West Point, the model scientific school of the country, can develop latent scientific talent at least equal to that matured at those universities where, until within a few years, Latin and Greek have overshadowed any attempt at scientific enthusiasm; where scientific instruction, that has led the new and better order of thought in our halls of education, was first accepted with a frown.

That a comparison unwarranted by facts, and pernicious in its statement, has been made regarding the "lake survey" seems most patent, and has been answered by the aforementioned article from the *Army and Navy Journal.* Certainly the cause of "American science" will not be advanced by drawing any covert comparison between the lake and coast surveys, so far as their administration, effectiveness, and economy are concerned.

The whole question at stake, likewise, is not touched by any one of these elements, no more than it is by your article, that so unjustly attacks the War Department, with a sort of logic, however, that intimates to officers of the War Department, and especially the engineers, the source from whence it emanated.

It may not seem out of place to mention some of the prominent features that show the part that the War Department has taken in the prosecution of interior surveys.

A military occupation of our frontier, always necessary upon the western and north-western interior, after its acquisition, led to the many reconnoissances, and other examinations made by officers of our army, that refer back to a date only a few years subsequent to the Declaration of Independence.

In time our possessions extended to the Pacific, and in the early part of this century, during the Administration of Jefferson, expeditions were sent out to probe that vast area, at that period stretching out beyond the frontier.

The charge of these expeditions was given to officers of the army.

Upon the organization of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, interior surveys of various characters devolved upon them, and the record of their results forms some of the most conspicuous monuments to our continental geography.

This corps merged with the "Corps of Engineers," and their duties consolidated therein, the important trust was with it transferred, until by law and custom, and for cogent reasons, well-meaning history shows that to the present organization of the Engineer Corps, more than to any other, by right belongs our interior surveys, whether in the present or in the future.

During the late disastrous civil war, attention having been called from the rapid development of national enterprizes to the theatre of actual warfare, the vigorous prosecution of interior surveys slumbered for a time, until the return of peace brought that interval of repose which, with its consequent reflection, gives scope to the contemplation of the vast necessities of the different executive departments of the Government, and the needs for national stimulus to industries over certain sections.

Soon after the commencement of the rebellion the "Corps of Topographical Engineers" was consolidated with the "Corps of Engineers," and every available officer was called upon for service with our armies in the field.

Your remark that "the best is the cheapest," no one doubts, but that there is a chance for a difference of opinion as to the standard for the "best" no one can deny.

Because an engineer's plan for a fortification requires that the conformation of the ground selected for a site shall be rigidly expressed in contour lines most accurately determined, does not argue that we shall visit the Cordilleras of the West and determine the physical structure of a system of folded strata of no special economic importance with the same accuracy.

Sound common sense, governed by a lively knowledge of the necessities and growth of a subject, should be the criterion by which a more elaborate or less detailed survey should be directed, rather than the opinion of any specialist in science or any set of specialists who demand as the *summum bonum* that the pet ideas connected with their specialties shall be carried out.

This moving age calls for hard, practical work, and, in surveys, that we shall take exact science as our standard, and apply its lesser and larger values to the objects to be attained.

The history of most foreign countries of note that have brought to a high degree of perfection their national surveys shows that these duties have been intrusted to the war service.

It is believed that the fundamental law fixing their prosecution must follow the express call of an executive department of the Government, and that their co-operation with our economic industries will follow as a matter of sequence.

The organization of any of these surveys must vest in an administrative and executive head, thoroughly in accord with the objects of inquiry, and the charge of parties should devolve upon persons of marked executive talent.

It has been repeatedly brought to my attention that professional men, devoted to one branch of scientific research, seldom show great natural qualities for the discipline necessary to executive success.

I believe that these persons so intrusted should be officers educated by the Government, holding a life tenure, and that the pecuniary responsibility should be placed under a controlling head who shall, in person, carefully supervise and direct all the operations and expenditures of the survey.

The time is not far distant when a national survey of the entire country should, as doubtless it will be, commenced, and it behooves the chief magistrate, Congress, and the thinking people of this country, to well consider into whose hands its direction shall fall.

U. S. ENGINEER.

The Last of the Coal Chutes—Their History.

From the Mauch Chunk (Penn.) Democrat.

On Thursday week the last stick of timber remaining of the world-famous "Coal Chutes of Mauch Chunk," was thrown down, and to-day the spot, where for more than forty years nearly all the coal transported to the seaboard by the old Lehigh Company has gone incessantly rattling from the top of the mountain to the canal boats standing in the Lehigh below, is as bare and as craggy as in the days when the chutes were not, and the mules and wagons kept pace with civilization. Always, and especially of late, since our twin railways have laid our grand gorges open to the tourist and the pleasure-seekers, have these old chutes been objects of engrossing interest and wonderment, and many thousands, whose habitations are scattered from Mauch Chunk (the place of bears) to our antipodes in China, will hold them in the mind's eye "forever."

The inventor of the chutes, we believe, was good old Josiah White, whose honest Quaker ways are so fresh still in the recollections of many of our people, and, we are told by a friend, now on the down-hill side of life, that he remembers well having witnessed the spectacle of "old Josiah" explaining his "idea" to some lady guest, while leisurely courting the breezes in the woods back of his residence, now the home of Judge Leisenring. With a pocket-handkerchief wound about his hand, having the two extremities detached, he demonstrated how the descending car of coal attached to one end should be made to draw up the unloaded car at the other end of the rope, and so on continuously. It need create no amazement that the boy sat silent, though he caught the idea, nor that the picture of the white-haired, bareheaded Superintendent is fresh in his mind to-day as he said, with enthusiasm: "Thee can have no idea what a saving 'twill be for the mules," and it was. It superseded the mules, took away their vocation, and for many years, with its accompaniment the back-track, was fully adequate to all the demand for motive power. But the originator is gone, not to be forgotten—nor his work. His "idea" has taken wings and steam; it has tied by chains of ponderous coal cars the Lehigh and the Wyoming and many other valleys in one. The "old chutes" are supplanted by the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, cutting its monster tunnel through the mountain and bringing the hills to a level. The chutes are gone, and pryers into the past must see them in the artist's pictures or in the poet's imagery, but he can never hear the rattle or take in the reality.

Cumulative Punishment for Professional Criminals.

The Buffalo *Express* opposes the proposed law for the punishment of professional criminals, and in a recent issue proposes a substitute, saying:

> We have no sympathy with the hardened offenders which this law is designed to reach, though we fear it would not. Instead, however, of subjecting men to arbitrary punishment on vague rumor, we would propose a system which, for lack of a better name, we will call "cumulative punishment." For the second offense of which a person is convicted (after the age of twenty-one) let him be punished twice as heavily as for the first; for the third, twice as heavily as for the second; and for the fourth, which would show him to be perfectly irreclaimable, let imprisonment for life be his doom. This, in so far as it could be carried out, would dispose of the "professional" criminals, and we think it could be carried out quite as effectively as the law introduced in the Legislature, without destroying the guards of republican liberty.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Western Union...	83
800	do	83⅛
700	do	83⅛
2000	do	83⅛
500	do........c.	83⅛
500	do	83⅛
700	do	83⅛
300	do	83⅛
900	do........c.	83⅛
1700	do	83⅛
400	do	83⅛
200	do........c.	83⅛
300	do	83⅛
400	do	83⅛
1000	do	83⅛
200	do........c.	83⅛
600	Pacific Mail......	53
600	do	53⅛
300	do	53⅛
200	do	53⅛
800	do	53⅛
200	do	53⅛
400	do........c.	53⅛
500	do	53⅛
100	do........c.	53⅛
100	do	53⅛
300	do	53⅛
200	do	53⅛
100	do	53⅛
100	do........c.	53⅛
1000	do	53⅛
300	do	53⅛
400	do	53⅛
400	do........c.	53⅛
400	do	53⅛
400	do	53⅛
1000	do	53⅛
600	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100
600	do........c.	100
1100	do........b10.	101¼
500	do........c.	100⅛
500	do	100⅛
800	do	100⅛
600	do........c.	100⅛
100	do........c.	101⅛
400	do	100⅛
100	Consol. Coal....c.	55
100	Erie Railroad.....	64½
300	do	64½
600	do	64½
100	do	64½
200	do	64½
200	do........b3.	64½
500	do........c.	64½
200	Panama	108½
100	do	108¼
400	Harlem........c.	136½
600	do	136

100	Union Pacific.....	34
700	do	33¾
200	do	33⅞
100	do........c.	33¾
400	do	33¾
100	do........c.	33¾
200	Lake Shore.......	91½
1000	do	91¼
1000	do	91⅛
500	do	91⅛
500	do	91¼
600	do........c.	91¼
800	do	91⅛
100	do	91⅛
700	do........c.	91⅛
800	do	91⅛
1700	do	91⅛
200	do........c.	91⅛
300	Rock Island......	113⅛
300	do	113⅛
400	do	113⅞
100	do	113⅞
100	do	114
300	do	113⅞
500	Ohio & Miss.....c.	44⅛
1000	do	44⅛
300	do........c.	44⅛
400	do	44⅛
800	do	44⅛
100	do........s3.	44⅛
300	do	44⅛
200	do	44⅛
100	St. Paul	58
200	do	58⅛
200	do........c.	58⅛
100	do	58⅛
500	do	58⅛
100	do........c.	58⅛
100	do	58⅛
100	do	58⅛
200	do........c.	58
200	do	58
100	Tol. & Wabash	72⅛
100	do........c.	72
100	B., H. & Erie....c.	4⅛
300	do	4⅛
400	do	4⅛
200	C., C. & I. C.....c.	38⅛
100	do........c.	38⅛
400	do........c.	38⅛
200	do	38⅛
500	do........c.	38⅛
300	do	38⅛
500	do........b30.	38⅛
700	do	38⅛
500	do........c.	38
300	do	38

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R...	117⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115⅛
5,000	do	115⅛
$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	117⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s Cur...c.	113⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C...	119⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$8,000	Missouri 6s.....	93⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old. b. c.	80⅛
3,000	Un. Pacific 1st..	86⅛
1,000	U.P.7s,L.G., x i.	75⅛
5,000	U. P. 10s, Inc....	74⅛
15,000	do	74
11,000	do	73⅛
3,000	H. & St Jo. 8s, C.	88⅛
7,000	do	88
1,000	A. & T.H.2d Pf.	88
100	Cleve. & P. Gd....	88⅛
100	do..bet. call.	88⅛
100	Atlantic Mail.....	3
100	T., W. & W...b. c.	71⅝
100	P., F.W. & C.G..b.c.	93
50	Del., L. & W.. b. c.	100⅛
600	Erie R.......b. c.	64⅛
100	do	64⅛
400	do........c.	64⅛
100	do........c.	64⅛

200	Western Un.....c.	83
200	do	83⅛
100	do	83⅛
600	do	83⅛
100	do........c.	83
200	do	83⅛
100	do........c.	83⅛
200	do	83⅛
200	do	83⅛
200	do	83⅛
800	do	83⅛
1100	do	83⅛
500	do	83⅛
1100	do	83⅛
700	do	83⅞
200	do	83⅛
500	do	83⅛
400	do	83⅛
500	do	83⅞
800	do	84
900	do	84⅛
200	do	84⅛
100	do	84⅛
800	do	84⅛
900	do	84⅛
500	do	84⅛
400	do	84⅛
200	do	84⅛
1100	do	84⅛
700	do	84⅛
900	do	84⅛
1000	do	84⅛
500	do	85
800	do	85⅛
200	do	85
200	Panama	110
100	do	110⅛
200	do	111
200	do	111⅛
200	do	112
100	North-wester.....	77
100	North-western Pf.	88⅛
100	do	86⅞
100	do	87
100	Atlantic & P. P...	25⅛
100	do	25⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	44⅛
600	do........s3.	44⅛
1000	do	44⅞
700	do	45
200	do........b3.	45⅛
100	do	45⅛
100	do........b3.	45⅛
100	do	45⅛
900	Erie Railroad	64⅛
1000	do	64⅛
600	do	64⅛
100	C., C. & I. C.	38⅛
500	do	38⅛
200	do	38⅛
200	do	38⅞
100	do	39⅛
100	Union Pacific.....	33⅞
1400	do	34
100	do........b2.	34⅛
500	do	34⅛
100	B., H. & E.	4⅛
100	do	4⅛

100	Pacific Mail......	54⅛
500	do	55
200	do	55⅛
200	do	55⅛
200	do	55⅛
200	do	55⅛
200	do	55⅛
300	do	55
100	do	54⅛
600	do	54⅛
400	do	54⅛
200	do	54⅞
200	do	55
600	do	55⅛
1200	do	55⅛
100	do	55⅛
200	do........s3.	55⅛
500	do	55⅛
300	do	55⅛
500	do	55⅛
1000	do........s3.	55⅛
700	do	55⅛
100	do........b10.	56⅛
100	do	55⅛
100	do	55⅛
400	do	55⅛
1900	do	56
800	do	56⅛
500	do	56⅛
700	do	56⅞
200	Lake Shore.......	91⅞
500	do	91⅛
100	do	91⅛
100	do	91⅞
2200	do	92
200	do	91⅞
600	do	92⅛
600	do	92⅛
100	do	92⅛
300	do	92⅛
1000	do........s3.	92⅛
500	do	92⅛
200	do	92⅛
700	do	92⅛
100	do	91⅞
100	Rock Island......	113⅛
400	do	113⅛
100	do	113⅛
200	do	114⅛
200	do	114
100	do	114⅛
700	do	114⅛
100	do	114⅛
200	St. Paul	58⅛
100	do	55⅛
200	do	58⅛
200	do	59
100	do	59⅛
300	do	59⅛
200	do	59⅛
900	do	59
500	do	59⅛
400	do	59⅛
200	do	59⅛
300	do	59⅛
400	do	59⅛
500	do	59⅛
300	do	59⅛

TUESDAY, April 1—P. M.

The First of April Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as telegraphed from Washington this Afternoon, shows a decrease of $1,644,059 in the Principal of the Debt since March 1, and of $240,240 in the Yearly Interest charge on the Debt. The whole decrease in Principal, since the present Administration came into office, four years ago, is **$369,796,609,** and the reduction in the Annual Gold Interest charge on the Funded Stocks of the United States amounts to **$23,312,750.** The total of the present

Funded Stocks of United States	$1,749,309,150
Treasury Circulation, (net)	406,423,491
Total Debt of United States	$2,155,732,641

The result of the present statement is rather better than was looked for after the somewhat extravagant appropriations which were made and directed to be immediately disbursed at the close of the recent session of Congress. It is creditable to the management of the Treasury that the report of the Public Debt is made to show even the moderate reduction of $1,644,000 under the circumstances referred to.

The Greenback Circulation now stands $358,591,734, as against $356,084,302 on the First of March.

The Gold flurry of yesterday was not renewed to-day. It transpires that one of the most noisy of the *Bull* clique in the Gold Room, and who bid the price up to 118¼ ℘ cent. under an excitement of his own creation, was accommodated with two or three millions more than he expected to bargain for, *and by his own confederates* in the upward movement. This incident accounts for the sudden return of price to 117¾ yesterday Afternoon, and for a further reaction to 117@116¾ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold is superabundant to-day, and on a hard Money market a commission of a sixteenth ℘ cent. was paid for carrying over balances until to-morrow. On Thursday the Treasury will sell $1,500,000.

There was a little more business done in Exchange to-day, but at the lowest figures quoted in our last notice. The 60 days' Bills of the leading Bankers were done at 107½ ℘ cent., and Sight Bills at 108½ ℘ cent. Merchant Bills, with shipping documents as security, were done at 106¼@106½ ℘ cent.

There is no mitigation in the extreme Money pressure on the Stock Exchange, and the amount of Stocks which are being carried over at extravagant rates, (⅛@¼ ℘ cent. a day,) would seem to be on the increase. It is probable that a large amount of certain Stocks, hypothecated until recently under loans of London credits made in January and February, have come upon the Street for Money facilities, on the chances and at heavy cost, of being accommodated from day to day. The London credits have undoubtedly been liquidated to a large amount, and renewals declined for the present, so that the total now running, and soon to run off, is estimated as low as £2,000,000 sterling, or only $10,000,000.

Under this change in the means of carrying forward the speculation in Western Telegraph and some of the New-York and Western Railroad Stocks, the increased cost of Money to the Stock Exchange, generally, is enhanced. The surprise is that Stocks have given way so inconsiderably, by comparison, by the continued turn of the screw, for while there were signs of despondency in some quarters, to-day, on the renewal of the half ℘ cent. a day rate of yesterday, and considerable sales of Stocks for cash pressed at the Exchange, in consequence, the market kept well up to the last figures of Monday, and left off steadier. The rates paid for Money just before the close of Bank hours were as high as ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. for the day.

If our captious and fault-finding neighbors would only agree among themselves as to what the Secretary of the Treasury ought to do or to leave undone in the present Wall-street crisis, perhaps there would be some chance of so concentrating public opinion at Washington as to move the Government (the President and the Secretary) to some extraordinary measure of prompt relief. But while one is for more Greenbacks, and another for more Gold Notes, and a third against all interference, and yet all taking daily occasion to pound the Secretary, we confess we do not see the way clear to any relief with the popular approbation, if these organs of financial opinion are to be regarded at the seat of Government. It is possible, however, that some action may be taken at the risk of bringing the whole Press down upon the kind-hearted Mr. Richardson and our good President, who is not afraid of responsibility, in an emergency, on this or any other question. They both believed they were doing a good thing for Wall-street and the whole country last October, and as Congress adjourned without any dissent to the manner of doing it, they might well come to the front in like disposition again. But they have not yet heard the last of the affair from the New-York papers, and whatever they might do in the present instance, whether by transferring ten or fifteen millions Gold into Exchange on London, and to the relief of the Exchange market, or by transferring the same amount of Greenbacks to the temporary help of the Banking movement, it is quite certain they would have to look directly to the people for indemnity, and not to their self-constituted organs in the financial Metropolis.

On the close of the Stock Exchange, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night. After the brokers got through with their Bank accounts, they were ready, as usual in such seasons, to execute further orders to buy, or to buy on their own account, on the chances of something favorable turning up to-morrow.

Closing Quotations—April 1.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	115	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	117
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117½	116½
American Gold	117½	117½
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	107½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101½	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	114½
Pacific Mail	53	56½
St. Paul Preferred	74	75½
St. Paul Common	57½	59⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44½	45½
Western Union Telegraph	83½	84½
Erie	64	64⅜
Union Pacific	33⅜	34½
Lake Shore	91½	92½
C., C. and Indiana Central	37½	39½
Toledo and Wabash	71½	73½
Harlem	137	137

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1873.

Gold receipts	$345,174 68
Gold payments	84,862 45
Gold balance	40,039,206 26
Currency receipts	243,213 26
Currency payments	700,606 87
Currency balance	15,684,462 78
Customs	215,000 00

The Public Funds gave way nearly one ℘ cent. to-day on the closeness of money, and the low rates of Exchange. The following are the last prices:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	117⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅜
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	119	5-20 reg., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	116	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	116	5-20 coup., '68	115⅜
5-20 reg., '64	116	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	116	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	116	10-40 coup.	112
5-20 coup., '65	117	6s coup., '81	114⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅛	6s Currency	113⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	....
City 6s, new	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	119½	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	58	58⅛
Reading	116⅛	116⅜
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅜
Catawissa Preferred	44⅛	44⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	25½	26
Northern Central	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation	37⅜	38
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	90¾

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,361,289.

The following is a statement of the business of the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1873.

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign coins	$90,000 00	
Foreign bullion	66,000 00	
United States bullion	332,000 00	
Jeweler's bars	59,000 00	—$540,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Jeweler's bars	9,000 00	
Foreign coins	14,000 00	
Foreign bullion	7,000 00	
United States Bullion:		
(Contained in Gold)	5,000 00	
(Redeposits)	41,000 00	
(Lake Superior)	3,000 00	
Nebraska	40,000 00	
Colorado	42,000 00	
Utah	56,000 00	
Nevada	250,000 00	—467,000 00
Total deposits		$1,007,000 00
Amount payable in bars	607,000 00	
Amount payable in coins	400,000 00	—1,007,000 00
Gold bars stamped	231,654 87	
Silver bars stamped	171,761 67	—403,416 54
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, gold	102,834 07	
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, silver	264,061 51	—$366,945 58

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in March was as follows:

Feb. 25, 1873, by balance		$63,436,521 03
Receipts during the month—		
On account of customs	$12,327,366 14	
On account of gold notes	4,207,000 00	
On account of internal revenue	174,196 60	
On account of act June 8, 1872, certificates	370,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	204,294 19	
On account of transfers	3,520,191 75	
On account of patent fees	1,775 50	
On account of miscellaneous	7,189,480 37	
On account of disbursing accounts	9,003,624 43	
On account of Assay Office	686,243 94	
In coin	4,161,795 05	—46,871,945 90
Total		$110,308,466 93
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$39,311,389 21	
Post-office drafts	322,723 22	
Disbursing accounts	3,982,864 98	
Assay Office	824,633 79	
In coin	1,918,102 23	
In currency	11,700 00	—$51,671,414 13
Balance		$58,636,951 79
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$42,374,641 70	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	14,878,391 94	
Balance to credit Assay Office	1,377,663 65	
In coin	61,101 50	
In currency	5,250 00	— 58,696,932 79
Receipts, customs month of March, 1873	$12,327,366 14	
Receipts, customs month of March, 1872	14,388,873 61	
Decrease		$2,061,507 47

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1873.

☞THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, being secured by a First Mortgage on a COMPLETED road—which is one of the GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, commanding a large through business, and which, from the immense Mineral, Agricultural, and other valuable resources of the country it traverses, is assured of a very remunerative local traffic—are among the most substantial and satisfactory investment securities in the market; and, at the present price—87½ and accrued interest—yield a liberal rate of interest on their cost.

They are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; coupon and registered; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest May and November.

We buy and sell at current market rates, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS originally negotiated by us, and now quoted at the Stock Exchange, and widely known as favorite securities in the principal money market. Coupon Bonds of $1,000; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest January and July. Price to-day, 94¾ to 95.

We also buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Investment Bonds.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.
3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.

☞FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY, MILWAUKEE EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE COMPLETION OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was accomplished on the 11th inst., thus forming a through route by rail from Galveston to New-York.

The negotiation of the $10,000,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS is nearly closed, less than $500,000 remaining, which can be had at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,[illegible] ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, March 31, 1873.

Present—William Wade, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That Centre-street, from Chambers to Broome-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged.

That a receiving-basin or culvert be built on the south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street.

That the sidewalk on north side of Forty-fourth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, be flagged.

That a sewer be built in Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

REFERRED.

That Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue, be renumbered.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Eighty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be flagged thirty feet wide, and that fifteen feet be reserved for courtyard purposes.

That Seventy-first-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, with resolution that he be authorized and directed to have Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, regulated and graded.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That street-lamps be lighted in Sixty-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Third-avenue.

That the lamp on the sidewalk between Nos. 272 and 276 Water-street be suspended from the building No. 274 Water-street, and the lamp-post be removed.

That street-lamps be lighted in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

That lamps be lighted in Seventy-eighth-street, from the Boulevard to a distance fifty feet of Eleventh-avenue, also Croton water-pipes be laid.

That street-lamps be lighted in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

That a street-lamp be lighted on the west side of Broadway, in the middle of the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

That street-lamps be lighted in One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from the Sixth to the Eighth avenue.

That gas-lamps be lighted in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south-west corner of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south-east corner of Twenty-third-street and Thirteenth-avenue.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north-east corner of Twenty-third-street and Thirteenth-avenue.

That a brick sewer be built in Eighty-eighth-street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

That Sixty-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to Fifth-avenue, be paved with granite or trap-block pavement.

That the vacant lots on south side of Forty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, be fenced in.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Coddington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President; Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brooks, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers and Boyes—19.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River.

That a sewer be built in One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

That a sewer be built in Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

That Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That a crosswalk be laid across East Fourteenth-street, opposite No. 104.

That a street-lamp be lighted in Exchange-place, midway between Broadway and New-street.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged.

That First-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, (except between the rail-tracks,) be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, at the several intersecting streets.

That Eightieth-street, from Broadway to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the sidewalk on north side of Forty-second-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged.

That Sixty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, be flagged.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged.

That on the north-west corner of Forty-third-street and Ninth-avenue curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be flagged.

That Forty-third-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Madison-avenue, from north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street to Harlem River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Eightieth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be renumbered.

That Sixty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That in Sixty-seventh-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged.

That on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the sidewalk on the north side of West Twenty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, being Nos. 425 to 433, inclusive, be flagged.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Coddington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President; Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brooks, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, and Boyes—20.

Adjourned to Monday next, the 7th proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Subscriptions to Training-School for Nurses.

Mrs. F. S. Winston	$10 00
Mrs. E. D. Morgan	100 00
Mrs. W. E. Dodge	100 00
Mr. W. E. Dodge	200 00
Mrs. W. E. D., Jr.	500 00
Mrs. John O. Stone	30 00
The Misses Gardner	10 00
Miss H. Fellows	5 00
Mrs. M. D. Brown	5 00
Miss Davison	10 00
Mrs. J. W. Wheeler	20 00
Mr. W. H. Osborn	500 00
Mr. Jonathan Sturgis	500 00
Total	$2,040 00
Previously reported	18,150 31
Grand total	$20,190 31

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Monday, March 29, 1873.

Birthday of the Prince Imperial.

March 16, says the London *Standard*, completed the seventeenth year of the age of the Prince Imperial of France, and it was by very many believed that the day would be the occasion of a public celebration in honor of the event. A private intimation having, however, been given, by order of the Empress, that any such celebration would be painful rather than pleasing in the present season of sorrow, multitudes from England and the Continent, who had made up their minds to attend, postponed the prosecution of their intention to a more suitable occasion. Nevertheless, the trains from Charing-cross, Cannon-street, and London Bridge, conveyed to Chiselhurst large numbers of persons who came to pay their respects to the first orphan festival of his Imperial Highness. Great was the disappointment when it was ascertained that neither the Empress nor the Prince Imperial was to attend the pretty little Catholic Chapel that day, her Majesty having decided to have mass celebrated in Camden House—a service at which only the members of the Imperial family and their immediate attendants were present. The good taste of the numerous ladies who had brought with them from London and elsewhere presentations of costly flowers for the Prince Imperial, and which forbade them to intrude upon the sanctity of private sorrow, induced them to lay their tributes at the tomb of him whose name fills up so vast a space in the history of our century. There was no attempt at "celebration" more than we have mentioned; and the aspect of the little village, now and for all time hence historic, showed that the gloom which fell upon it in the last days of our last Winter has not yet been dispelled by the promise of our present Spring.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
2,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANKTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
8,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
8,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
8,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,270,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,300 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,800 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,300 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
8,000 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
60,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
140,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
14,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1873, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yankton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:
For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 30 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.
225,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date). And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

300 pairs 4-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,005 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,605 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
505 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
300 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
1,200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,800 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
650 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
700 pairs 4-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,600 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,325 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
400 pairs 4-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
700 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
400 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
15,460 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
16,775 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
200 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,982 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
10 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
400 Heavy Double Shawls.
4,924 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third whitey-brown.
705 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
256,325 yards Calico, standard prints.
67,830 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
47,500 yards good Bed Ticking.
148,575 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
122,000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,750 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,450 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
27,600 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
6,300 yards Kentucky Jeans.
19,825 yards Satinet.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling (for dress lining).
200 yards Bleached Sheeting (for shrouds).
3,600 yards Blue Denims.
9,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
348 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
652 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
628 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
483 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
44 dozen Wool Scarfs.
17,197 Red Flannel Shirts.
3,400 Gray Flannel Shirts.
7,665 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
450 Women's Wool Hoods.
150 Misses' Wool Hoods.
140 Bed Coverlets.
3,300 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
1,054 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3-cord, equal quantities, Nos. 30, 35, and 40.
904 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
500 pounds Indigo.
628 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
481 dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
509 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch, No. 1.
647 dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
424 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
292 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Plates.
820 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
200 dozen Tin Cups, quarts.
35 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
25 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
130 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2 quarts.
80 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 4 quarts.
613 dozen tinned-iron Table-spoons.
120 dozen tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
1,563 dozen Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
110 dozen Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
120 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
220 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
8 dozen Pocket-knives.
113 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½-inch.
47 dozen Mill-saw Files.
352 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
120 dozen Hoe Handles.
40 dozen Hatchets.
13 dozen Hand-saws.
691 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
205 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
355 dozen Sewing Awls.
299 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
112 dozen Cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
441 dozen Coarse Combs.
126 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
55 dozen Open Thimbles.
93 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
173,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
87,000 Needles, Glovers'.
514 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
3,385 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,450 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
600 Powhattan Pipes.
600 Reed Stems.
3,142 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,652 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
990 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
374 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
250 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
120 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,310 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
175 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
300 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,558 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
794 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, good quality, Nos. 5 and 6.
220 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
324 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
9,600 pounds Tobacco, plug.
500 pounds Smoking Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston by the 1st day of June next.

Also, the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:

1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
75 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,850 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,450 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
350 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder shall be designated by a private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or bailing, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS IN THE STATES OF MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of April next, for improving the following-named rivers and harbors, viz.:

1. MACHIAS RIVER, MAINE.—For the removal of about 2,000 cubic yards of the rock known as Middle Rock, in the harbor of Machias, and for the excavation and removal of shoal at draw-bridge, containing about 1,300 cubic yards of mud and saw-dust.

2. CAMDEN HARBOR, MAINE.—For about 20,000 cubic yards of dredging.

3. KENNEBEC RIVER, MAINE.—For the removal of about 350 cubic yards of sunken ledge in the Narrows, near Richmond.

4. RICHMOND'S ISLAND, MAINE.—For furnishing about 40,000 tons of rubble-stone for the breakwater.

5. COCHECO RIVER, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—For the removal of about 800 cubic yards of sunken ledge at the Gulf, or Upper Narrows.

6. SALEM HARBOR, MASS.—For about 30,000 cubic yards of dredging.

7. DUXBURY HARBOR, MASS.—For about 25,000 cubic yards of dredging in south channel.

Persons desiring to make proposals for any of the above works are requested to apply to the undersigned, at his office, No. 11 Clapp's Block, Congress-st., Portland, Me., or at No. 2 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass., for specifications and further information concerning the same.

Proposals must be made SEPARATELY FOR EACH WORK, as required by the specifications, and be accompanied by the requisite guarantee, each proposal and guarantee to be in DUPLICATE, on printed forms, which will be furnished on application at THIS office, and when transmitted must be so indorsed on the SEALED envelope as to indicate before being opened the particular work bid for.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids which, in his opinion, are not reasonable; also, the bid of any person who, in his belief, will not faithfully, satisfactorily, and promptly perform the contract.

GEO. THOM,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PORTLAND, Me., March 29, 1873.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED BOARD OF Water Commissioners for the City of Rochester, N. Y., will receive sealed proposals at their office, in said city, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 9th day of April, 1873, for the construction of Water Works for said city, the work to consist of furnishing materials and constructing a conduit of brick and cast-iron pipe from Hemlock Lake; the furnishing and laying all the distribution pipes required; also the construction of the necessary reservoirs, inlet pipes, discharge pipes and structures connected therewith; also necessary vaults for stop and air cocks and blow-offs; also the fitting, boring and setting of all hydrants, stop and air cocks and blow-offs which may be furnished; also all the work required in opening and filling trenches, or constructing enbankments, &c., and all the materials and work required in creek crossings or protecting creek channels.

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids, when from combinations among bidders or from any other cause they deem it for the interest of the City of Rochester to do so.

Specifications, quantity sheets, blank forms of proposals and contract, general and special notices, and all necessary papers relating thereto, will be on exhibition at the office of the said Commissioners, in the City of Rochester, on and after the 27th day of March, 1873, until the time of letting.

ROSWELL HART,
P. M. BROMLEY,
C. C. MORSE,
G. H. PERKINS,
WM. H. BOWMAN,
Board of Water Commissioners.

J. NELSON TUBBS, Engineer.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for opening a channel between the piers at Olcott Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for opening a channel between the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for continuing the construction of the pier at Pultneyville, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for labor and materials for constructing portions of the east pier and breakwater at Little Sodus Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for materials and labor for continuing the construction of the new breakwater at Oswego, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for dredging at Waddington Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for dredging at Ogdensburg Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE

AND SAFE KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior court of warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER,
8th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, NOS. 102 TO 114 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., built expressly for the purpose. TRUNKS, CASES and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates.

PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL,
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
No connection whatever with any other house.
The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861.
Insurance procured if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—FIRST DISTRICT.—ERNEST HEYE, assignee of the estate of FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, plaintiff, against FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, GEORGE KRETZ, and others, defendants. To the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, and to all attorneys who have been employed by the above-named plaintiff, as assignee of said firm: I, Charles A. Jackson, referee, hereby give notice that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 14th day of February, 1873, made and entered in the above-entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims of the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, interested in the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by the said Francis A. Hirsch to said plaintiff on or about the 5th day of January, 1867, A. D., and to take proof of the claims of all attorneys who have been employed by the said plaintiff to collect claims which passed to him under said assignment. Notice is hereby given that the general objects of the reference ordered to me by the said judgment order are, and I am thereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors and attorneys, to take and state an account of the amount due to said creditors upon their respective claims, upon the 14th day of February, 1873, and to take, state, and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment.

Notice is also hereby given that it is, by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered and adjudged that such of said creditors and attorneys as shall not, within a time limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court or by me, for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividends out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be forever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee or individually, or of, from, or out of the said assigned estate.

All the creditors of said Francis A. Hirsch, and all attorneys who have been employed by the plaintiff as assignee of said firm, are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 38 Pine-street, after the 1st of May, or at No. 54 William-street before the 1st of May next, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May, 1873, the day limited by me, on or before which all claims are to be presented.

Notice is further hereby given that the said referee will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my said office, No. 38 Pine-street, on the 16th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock, M., and that, at such hearing, any party in interest may contest any claims presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, February 27, 1873, A. D.

CHARLES A. JACKSON,
Referee,
No. 38 Pine-street,
or No. 54 William-street, N. Y.

B. ROELKER, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, N. Y.

N. B.—Creditors and attorneys are requested to make up and present their claims in such form as to show the dates and items of all debits and credits, the amount due on the 14th day of February, 1873, A. D., the interest claimed, and periods for which it is computed, and also to verify the correctness of their claims by affidavit, made before any officer authorized to take affidavits in the State of New-York, or before a Consul of the United States, if creditors reside out of the United States of America.

B. ROELKER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh12-1aw6wW* No. 55 Pine-street, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, plaintiffs, against AUSTIN BIDWELL, sometimes known as A. Biron Bidwell, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars in gold coin of the United States of America, with interest from the 27th day of February, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ap2-1aw6wW No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE BIDWELL alias G. C. BROWNELL, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
ap1-1aw6wTu No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New-York, County of New-York.—HENRY SEGGERMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN DAY and JOSHUA WHITNEY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said County, to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh12-1aw6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK ACKERLEE, plaintiff, against HENRY SPINDLER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 10th day of February, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 10, 1873.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 212 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1873.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
f26-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CHARLES SCHURIG against ELLEN MORONEY, John B. Tozier and Emma L., his wife, Frederick W. Silliman and Annie E., his wife, Hannah D. Blaisdell, Henry Johnson and Catharine M., his wife, Gulian Ross, Theodore Ross.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1872.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.
mh26-1aw6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ASHILLE KLEINE, plaintiff, against CLEMENTINA KLEINE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 124 Bowery, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 19, 1873.

CHARLES FRASER,
f28-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.

JOHN LAWRENCE, LEONARD JACOB, } Executors.
o16-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 827 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.

SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC,
ja8-1aw6mW* Executor.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.	Calabria, Sat'day, April 19.
Algeria, Wed., April 9.	Java, Wednesday, April 23.
*Russia, Wed'day, April 16.	Parthia, Saturday, April 26.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GRIGS..........Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS......Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG...Wednesday, April 9, at 2½ P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$60 and $90, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.........SATURDAY, April 5, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

PEMBROKE..........April 12
GLAMORGAN..........May 3
PEMBROKE..........May 24
GLAMORGAN..........June 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER...Wed'day, April 23
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wed'day, May 17

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..Saturday, April 5
VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT..Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE..........DANRE.....Saturday, May 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

CASTALIA, Wed. April 2	OLYMPIA..Wed., April 9
ANGLIA.....Sat., April 5	EUROPA...Sat., April 12

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........April 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 7, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana, via Nassau.). April 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,). April 10
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........April 17
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........April 24

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—American citizens requiring passports will apply to THOMAS SADLER, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 8 Broad-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing—Steamer RISING STAR, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, April 5.

Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will follow and sail April 19, 1873.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, ‡ Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

‡ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, April 1.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, April 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. ——, for Nassau and Havana, on — April, at noon.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, on 16th April.

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. ——, for Havana, on 26th April, at noon.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, Jam., and Savanilla, on 29th April.

For freight and passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 8.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, April 15.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 119 Wall-st.

D. MCKELLER, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR NASSAU.

Steamer CITY OF MERIDA will sail for Havana, via Nassau, on THURSDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. Freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN LEVY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nathan Levy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further, that second and third meetings of the said creditors, under the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, will be had at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh19-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. BOEHM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel C. Boehm, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1873.

mh19-1aw3W* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. MITCHELL and JAMES J. MITCHELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John P. Mitchell and James J. Mitchell, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. HENDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William T. Henderson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of April, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1873.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
mh26-1aw3wW* Clerk.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of BOWLES BROTHERS & COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—The list of creditors filed in said case being incomplete, all creditors who have not been represented in Court are requested to communicate immediately with the assignee, in Boston, and state their address and the nature and amount of their claims, in order that the full amount of indebtedness may be ascertained as early as possible.

HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee,
No. 19 Court-street, Boston.

New-York creditors can learn the necessary facts by applying to SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, Counselors at Law, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, NO. 19 EAST 4TH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1873.

KANSAS, MISSOURI, AND ANY OTHER WESTERN STATE.—The gentleman who has resided in above States nine years, now Agent "Children's Aid Society," leaves April 15. We will give information and assist families to go there. Call April 2, 3, and 4, also all next week, at No. 19 East 4th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 5 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:05 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M., and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:34, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:14, 4:04, 6:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 1, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:20 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottesburg, [illegible] town, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, State Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at [illegible] A. M.; 1:20 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M.; 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, [illegible]; West Bloomingdale, [illegible]; Wortendyke, [illegible]; Paterson, [illegible].

Arriving in New-York at [illegible].

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, [illegible]. Arrive, [illegible].

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. [illegible], 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:20, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 8:00 P. M.; via Shore Line at 1:00 and 9:00 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.) 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:00 (Ex.) and 9:00 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:00 A. M., to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:00 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 3:00 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 5:00 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Thursday, 3d....10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d....9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th....1:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 7th....1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th....3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th....3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....7:00 A. M.
	Monday, 14th....7:00 A. M.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, [illegible]

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, March 29, 1873.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID.—The public are cautioned against negotiating a note of Messrs. Leopold Kuh & Co. for fifty-three hundred and twenty 50-100 dollars, dated Oct. 1, 1872, at six months after date, payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, payment of the same having been stopped. The above note is indorsed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A CARD.

C. C. BEDELL respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has fitted up those large stores No. 340 and 342 4th-av., making a large and elegant reception-room, exclusively for employers where he continues to supply them, as usual, with first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A [illegible]'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—ALL parties wanting help and help wanting situations, call immediately; professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, and those lately landed; all nations.

ATTENTION.—LADIES YOU WOULD DO well by calling or sending your order to WALKER'S, No. 128 6th-av., (over drug-store,) for German, French, English, American, and Irish help; references thoroughly investigated.

AT JACQUIN'S, NO. 691 6TH-AV., first floor, are great numbers of French, English, and German servants for all capacities, City and country; traveling servants.

AT PELTON'S & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 216 and 218 Bowery, entrance Bleecker-st., constantly found a number of German servants, highly recommended.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—BY a very neat, tidy Protestant young woman from the north of Ireland; is a thorough family servant in every respect; understands her work thoroughly; will take a situation as chamber-maid or waitress, or do both if required; will not take a situation in a boarding-house; has best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 445 West 40th-st., near 10th-av., one pair of stairs up, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress; will care children; can operate; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—In the country; will give best recommendations from last City employers; has no objection to do anything desired in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; highly efficient in either capacity; several years' unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 287 6th-av., corner 18th-st., butcher-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—PROTESTANT, OF undoubted character and ability; has the best of City references; City or country; wages, $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl as first-class chamber-maid and to assist with plain sewing; excellent City references. Call or address No. 282 6th-av., near 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do sewing; best City references. Call at No. 171 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl, as chamber-maid, and assist with plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 325 East 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' best City references from last place. Apply at No. [illegible] East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; would assist with children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 250 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and fine washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 35th-st., fourth floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer; can give good City reference. Address No. [illegible] East 22d-st., near 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or to do light house-work; City reference. Apply at No. 144 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or would assist in the care of children. Call at 223 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook in a small private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; also, a girl to do up-stairs work, or sew and mind a young child; wish to hire together; City reference. Call for two days at No. 42 East 53d-st., east of Madison-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds nice cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is good baker; has best City references, and has no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT first-class young woman, an excellent cook, both French and English; lived in the best families; highly recommended; meats, game, pastry, creams, bone, lard, side dishes, all in the neatest manner; excellent baker; country or City. At No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, IN A private family, as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is a first-class bread and biscuit maker; understands soups and game; willing to go to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 155 West 51st-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class chamber-maid; operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call, for two days at No. 217 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as good thorough cook and good baker; will assist in the coarse washing in a small private family; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman; wants a situation as first-class cook in a small family; best City reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 139 West [illegible]-st., ring bell No. 2.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, HIGHLY recommended and respectable, as first-class cook, both French and English; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, get-up all kinds of nice dishes, pastry, cream, jelly, &c.; City or country. At No. [illegible]

COOK.—ANY GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY WHO can appreciate the services of an elaborate cook, and willing to pay $45 or $50 for one who cannot be excelled, can find one at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Protestant girl, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; City or country; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two neat and respectable girls, a situation in a private family; have good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING, $20; TWO years' City reference; age thirty-seven; a most economical manager, and very clean about her kitchen. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE person; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., in basement.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, and to assist with the washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 337 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat young girl, who is a good family cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, AS AN excellent cook; can do all kinds of family cooking; a neat, tidy, and agreeable person in her kitchen; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, AS cook in a private family; will do the course washing; best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 597 7th-av., near 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, COUNTRY, on the Hudson preferred; wages, $20. Can be seen, with references, at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A SUPERIOR cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent bread and cake baker; would do house-work; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS boning, larding, soups, game, &c., in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 320 East 22d-st., first floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable woman; very good cook, good washer and ironer; prefers the country; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN in a private family; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED cook; understands her business perfectly; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 223 West 32d-st., one flight up, front.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; good reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address at No. [illegible] East 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family; excellent references. Call at No. 317 East 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class cook in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., bell 14.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS GOOD cook and baker; will assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 224 7th-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant, as good plain cook. Inquire at No. 32 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT COOK, and highly recommended; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat, tidy servants, both understands their work well; cook makes excellent bread, biscuit, soups, and plain pastry; is thorough with all kinds of family cooking; chamber-maid is thorough in every respect; both will do the work of a moderate sized family, in City or country, between them; will give best recommendations from last employer. Call or address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; no objection to do the coarse washing; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st., one flight of stairs up.

COOK.—PROTESTANT, FIRST-CLASS, PROFESSED; unexceptionable City references; age about forty; wages [illegible], and requires a kitchen-maid; City or country. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman, (Protestant;) understands her business thoroughly; superior pastry cook; would prefer hotel or club-house. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH girl, speaking English, as cook and laundress. Apply, for three days, at No 10 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; will go to the country with a family during the Summer; excellent reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUATION as cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av.

COOK.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wants to find a place for her cook and French nurse. Call Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 till 2, at No. 13 Gramercy Park, No. 114 East 20th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with the washing in a small private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 208 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPITAL GIRL AS COOK; will assist with washing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 151 East 59th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes several engagements by the day to go out into private families; will also take work home. Address or call at No. 273 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. M. HOFFMAN.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the work of a small family; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY woman, a situation in a private family; has the best of reference, and is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl, for general house-work, in City or country. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do house-work in a private family; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 114 West 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, to do general house-work. Call at No. 551 West 26th-st.

LADIES' MAID OR NURSE.—WITH A family going to Europe this Spring, by a young Protestant woman, who is perfectly competent for her duties, never sea sick, and refers to the family she is now living with at Irvington, on the Hudson. Address Sarah, care of G. D. M., Post-office Box No. 194, Irvington.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a situation for her maid, a Frenchwoman, whom she can highly recommend, with a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 60 5th-av., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT lady's maid; a most excellent and beautiful hair-dresser; all kinds of needle work; can operate on several machines; would like to go traveling; best possible reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as ladies' maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and dress hair in the latest style; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 845 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.; ring the bell.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for her maid; is a good hair-dresser, and a perfect seamstress; can be very well recommended. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go to Europe with a family for the Summer as lady's maid, or would attend to grown children. Call at her employer's, No. 671 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or as nurse to grown children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is a good hand-sewer; prefers to travel with a lady; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH; UNDOUBTED ability; prepossessing appearance; unexceptionable City reference. Will only engage with a lady going to Europe. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID in a good family; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; good references; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 34 9th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT French maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; has excellent references. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, by a Protestant girl; understands the business in all its branches; fluting, polishing, &c., best City reference from first families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, doing fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and laundress or fine washer.—By a very respectable young woman; is an excellent laundress; does French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st. A. Pelton & Co.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done at the shortest notice in superior style. Call on Mrs. Whitehead, No. 112 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits washing and ironing to do at home; reference given. Call on or address Mrs. Price, No. 632 West 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style; prompt and reliable. Call at No. 490 6th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as first-class laundress in a private family; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 236 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; would go with a family to country; reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; offices cleaned promptly and carefully. Call No. 128 West 35th-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires to go out by the day to wash, iron, and do general house-cleaning. Call at No. 324 West 21st-st., rear, third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—UNEQUALED; REFERS to four of the leading families in New-York; wages $18. Call to-day at Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business perfectly; excellent City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 126 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as laundress or chamber-maid in private family; good reference. Call at No. 81 9th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business perfectly; excellent City reference. Call at No. 5 East 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, desires gents' washing; will be done up in first-class style. Call at No. 222 West 18th-st., Room 9.

NURSE.—AS THOROUGH INFANT'S NURSE by a Protestant young woman; a situation as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given. Call in the confectionery-store, No. 1,371 Broadway, near 32d-st. No objection to the country.

NURSE.—ENTIRE CHARGE OF AN INFANT from birth; has the best record for past five years of any nurse yet registered at this office for present season; age thirty; healthy, clean and nice looking; wages $18; City or country. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel. Call or address to 161 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; can take an infant from its birth and bring it up on a bottle; best City reference. Call at the best office in the City, 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as nurse; would assist with chamber-work if required; can be well recommended; is willing and obliging. Inquire at No. 892 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A MOST COMPETENT NURSE; can take full charge of an infant or grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, as wet nurse; good City references. Call at late employer's, No. 245 East 48th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain seamstress, or care one or two grown children and assist in chamberwork; willing to go to the country or travel; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of an infant or growing children; no objections to the country; willing and obliging; the very best possible City references. To be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, AS nurse to grown children, by a respectable young woman, who can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and cut and fit children's under-garments; can furnish four years' reference. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, who is very kind and attentive to children; is thoroughly competent to take full charge of an infant; has no objections to be generally useful in a family; will give best City and country recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress, or nurse for an infant; understands her business perfectly; has best City reference. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a nurse with a family going to Europe this year; the girl is Swiss, and speaks good French and German. Apply for two days at present employers, No. 262 Madison-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN desires to take care of children; is obliging and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 236 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE FOR ONE or two grown children; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

PERSONS WISHING A NURSERY GOVERNESS, or music teacher, apply at "The Girls' Lodging-house," No. 27 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; can dress hair; has knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,175 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., corset-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in chamberwork; City or country. Can be seen at No. 134 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT; would travel as maid to a lady or children; a thorough dress-maker and milliner; a tasty designer and trimmer. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT PLACE by a first-class seamstress and dress maker; can cut and fit, also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 924 2d-av., corner 49th-st.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—By two Protestant women, one as seamstress and to wait on a lady; the other as chamber-maid. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 307 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG German girl who speaks English perfectly, to do up-stairs work and plain sewing in an American family. Call at No. 432 West 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; best of City references; wishes a family to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH SEAMSTRESS, work by the day, week, or month. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—BY A young English Protestant woman, who is desirous to go to Europe with a family; is a first-class seamstress and excellent nurse; is competent to do anything which a family may require; will return with them if desired; wages no consideration; will give very best recommendations. Call or address at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; the best of reference; terms moderate. Call on Mrs. Moore, No. 256 West 47th-st., near 8th-av., second floor, Room No. 5.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and waitress.—By a neat, respectable young Protestant woman; City or country; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the neatest manner; testimonials. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS—FULLY CAPABLE OF FILLING a man's place at waiting, making salads, and in the care of silver; first-class City references; City or country; wages, $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 219 East 29th-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as waitress; no objection to taking care of children. Call at No. 41 West 45th-st.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYISTS, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 124 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

BAR-KEEPER.—BY AN HONEST MAN; can give the best of references. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house.

BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, OR Secretary.—An Englishman, with ten years' commercial experience, would be glad of an engagement; can furnish first-class reference. Address Box No. 4,895 Post-office, New-York.

CARPENTER.—TO A REAL ESTATE agent doing a large business; to a hotel, or to a property-owner; constant employment, not wages of most consequence; best of references as to character and ability. Inquire at No. 238 East 38th-st., near 2d-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—WIFE as Cook, &c.—By a man and wife, (no incumbrance;) the man as coachman and good plain gardener; is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; wife as cook or general servant; both are reliable and trustworthy persons; willing and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A single man, who can do anything about a gentleman's house or place; has first-class reference from last employer; no better horse or carriage man; has a thorough knowledge of general work. Call or address J., coachman, No. 237 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a married man; small family; perfectly understands his business, and can come highly recommended from last employer. Address H. Arsdale, Yonkers Post-office, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man, who is fully competent in all respects; has seven years' best City recommendations from present employer, who is selling out. Call or address for three days, Coachman, private stable, No. 241 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man without incumbrance; has long experience, and understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at his present employment, No. 15 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE, WITH GOOD family; City or country; has ten years' first-class recommendation; has lived last eight years with very good families; can milk, and understands everything pertaining to his business. Address H., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A sober, industrious, single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; safe and experienced driver; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address T. R., Box No. 214, Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—BY a respectable Protestant man as coachman and groom; wife as cook; will be found strictly steady and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Address T. G., for two days, corner Nassau and Beekman sts., Room No. 56.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGE YOUNG MAN; is a Protestant; would go to the country; has good reference; is sober and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 55, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., for three days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A steady young Englishman of experience; thorough City driver; City or country; best City reference. Call on or address John, at Flandrau's Carriage Warerooms, No. 7 East 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; is thoroughly competent in every respect, and has reference which will bear strict investigation. Call or address B. W., No. 223 West 42d-st., front room, one flight up.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY young man; is a first-class groom, willing and obliging; first class reference; City or country, country preferred. Address M. M. A., Box No. 227 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a single man; thoroughly understands both branches; is a sober, reliable, obliging man; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 242 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THOROUGHLY competent in everything appertaining thereto; experienced, careful City driver; willing and obliging; reliable reference. Call on or address J. L., No. 62 East 14th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, thoroughly competent; good, stylish driver; first-class City reference; strictly sober; good trainer. Address A. B., No. 47 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, thoroughly competent; good reference; no objection to country, or to make himself useful. Address T. J. Woodbridge, No. 25 East 61st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; excellent reference. Call or address No. 1,252 Broadway, harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, with the best City references for ten years; sober and careful driver. Address Coachman, Box 11 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; best City reference. Call or address for two days M. H., No. 121 West 45th-st., livery-stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family; understands the care of carriages, harness, and horses; good references. Call at No. 16 West 18th-st., between 9 and 12.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man; single; best of references from last employer. Call or address J. P., No. 20 East 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A respectable Irish Roman Catholic young man, aged twenty-three years; is a careful driver, good groom; can also milk, do plain gardening, and be generally useful; will give satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A married man; strictly sober; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; is a good worker; the very best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; no objection to City or country. Call or address M. O., No. 243 East 20th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, and first-class groom; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 243 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; fully understands his business; is competent and careful City driver, with several years' City reference from his last and former employers. Call or address J. F., No. 117 West 37th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—(COLORED) A MOST RELIABLE and trustworthy coachman; understands his business and the care of horses thoroughly; best City references given from present employer. To be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, TEMPERATE, young married man (no family) as coachman. Address for one week W. H. C., No. 114 Eckford-st., Greenpoint, Long Island.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; Scotch; City or country; four years' good reference. Address S. R., Box No. 227 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS the best of City reference from his last employer, who is going to Europe. Address M. B., Box No. 227 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF long experience in the business; has first-class City references; fifteen years in last place. Call on or address J. C. No 149 West 18th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; strictly sober, careful, stylish driver, good groom; married, no family; best City reference. Address J. H., No. 60 West 46th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE man; has lived with the most respectable families in this City; can produce satisfactory reference. Call on or address J. K., No. 67 East 10th-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH MAN COOK, CITY or country, public or private; has the very best of reference; his wife will make herself generally useful. To be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

COURIER, OR TRAVELING SERVANT, to go to Europe with a family; a Swiss, who speaks French, German, English, and a little Italian; can be well recommended from his present employer. Address Courier, No. 22 East 31st-st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN and wife without incumbrance, to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farm-work and care of horses. Apply, by letter, for one week, to John R. Jones, Leonia Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey.

FARM-WORK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland young man, lately landed; can do all kinds of farm-work as it is done in the Old Country; also, milks, cares for and drives horses, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN farmer, speaking English, on a farm, by the month or year. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

FLORIST.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH florist and gardener, in City or country. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of the culture and management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and stove plants, and gardening in general; would oversee the farm also if required; four years' good reference from last place. Address J. G. L., No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—A LONG PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the culture of green and hot house plants, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and improving of new places; married, small family; reference satisfactory. Address M. E. R., No. 878 Broadway.

GARDEN ASSISTANT, GROOM, AND Generally Useful.—By an English Protestant young man; is well acquainted with the care of horses; can also milk and do general work about a place. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—OR TO take charge of a gentleman's place; greenhouse and graperies, or without glass; six years' good City references from last employer. Address J. S., seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS gardener; thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, green houses, and everything connected with a gentleman's place. Address C. Box No. 213, Times Office.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; greenhouses, graperies, laying out new grounds, management of farm, &c.; married; no family; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 213 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, SOBER, steady man; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses and graperies; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 223 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE man, who understands the business perfectly in all its departments; will give general satisfaction to his employer; first-class reference. Address H. M., Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, with small family, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; reference and testimonials as to character and capability unexceptionable. Address M. Rose, Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; three years' experience in this country, and is a thoroughly practical gardener in all its branches; references unexceptionable. Address A. L. C., No. 35 Cortlandt st., seed-store.

GARDENER.—HAS EXPERIENCE IN the different branches of his business in this country; references given; German; single; no milker. Address Gardner, care A. Hanford, No. 67 Warren-st., City.

GARDENER—FIRST-CLASS.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, married; has a thorough practical knowledge in each department. Address Gardener, Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, Scotch; no family; understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flower and kitchen garden. Address D. L., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., City.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as groom and coachman; understands his business in all its branches; has good City references; no objections to country. Apply at 340 4th-av.

PORTER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG man in a store as light porter or any other light business that would earn a competency; references good. Address J. S. B., Box No. 154 Times Office.

SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN AS GENTLEMAN'S servant; he is out of place on account of the recent death of his employer; is well trained, and has excellent City references generally; and is attentive to invalids; he is permitted to refer to J. W. McLane, M. D., No. 51 West 38th-st.

USEFUL MAN ON A GENTLEMAN'S Place.—By an Englishman; understands the care of horses, cows, poultry, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address F. A., Box No. 245 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman as waiter in a private family; competent in his duties, and has first-class references; will be well recommended by his present employer; disengaged in three days. Address for two days, M. B., No. 652 6th-av., at Mr. Griffin's.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN (single) as a competent waiter; understands his business in every respect; has lived from one to five years in well-known City families; can be highly recommended; no objection to country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address J. Charles, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, OR GENERAL SERVANT—Chamber-maid and Waitress—In private family or hotel, by a man and wife, no children; strictly temperate in habits; with good recommendations; can also drive and care horses, milk, &c., if required. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; is very neat, tidy, and highly respectable; is a first-class waiter; not long in the country; can speak pretty good English; understands keeping silver, getting up salads, &c.; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN as waiter in a first-class family; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Address F. S., Box No. 82 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A COLORED YOUNG man as waiter and useful man in a gentleman's family; is neat, capable, and willing; eight years' reference from his last employer; will accept moderate wages. Apply or address 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City references; understands his business perfectly. Address M. R., Box No. 87 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT colored man, as waiter; understands his duties in every respect and has excellent reference. Call or address J. R., No. 138 West 30th-st., one flight up, back room.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH waiter to go in the country in Summer months; best City references from former employers. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

WAITER—BY A FRENCH MAN AND WIFE, one as first-class waiter, the other as first-class maid; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WAITER.—GOOD REFERENCES. APPLY at present employers, No. 307 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a private family; best of City reference. Address T. J. R., No. 187 West 33d-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF bay mares, about fifteen hands high; any one wanting a nice stylish team for a family cannot fail to like them; harness will be sold if wanted. Apply to N. W. RIKER, corner, at Westfield, N. J., or No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.—GENTLEMEN who appreciate correctness of style and excellence of quality in harness, may purchase a set each of single and double, new, by best West End maker, and at reasonable prices. At No. 156 East 38th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wants to sell his horses; sixteen hands, only six years old, stylish blacks, long tails, sound and kind every way; also, a Brewster landau and harness. No. 128 West 31st-st., or G. W. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

A STYLISH PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, sixteen hands high, long tails, six years old only, sound and kind every way; also, Brewster landau and elegant harness. Apply at stable, No. 128 West 31st-st., or to Mr. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

HARNESS FOR SALE—LOW; FINE new light double and single harness, made in the best manner with Muffatt's best leather, at No. 149 West 33d-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A BASKET PHAETON, IN use only three months; also a set of single harness. Inquire at No. 224 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 29 EAST 35TH-ST.
Mrs. Mary B. Sumner
has a second story suite, with or without private table, ready for occupancy. Also suites and single rooms, to be vacated on or before May 1, to offer for the year, temporarily, (or until Sept. 1, at reduced prices) in the three English basement houses, and also in her Madison-av. high-stoop house.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

AMERICANS VISITING PARIS WILL find delightful rooms and excellent table at Mme. DYNE'S, No. 52 Boulevard Haussmann, one minute's walk from the new opera-house, at ten francs per diem. For particulars inquire of FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, No. 552 Broadway.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,237 Broadway.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Richly-furnished second floor, 3 large rooms deep; with or without private table; liberal concessions for yearly arrangement. Address G., Box No. 110 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, in a private house in 5th-av., near 14th-st., with first-class accommodations for a physician. Apply at Genung's Boarders' Directory, No. 37 Union-square.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 218.—Parties desiring to secure superior accommodations, permanently, at moderate rates, with unexceptionable table, in first-class house, please apply.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED APARTMENT, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and three bedrooms, with private table. Apply to WM. REDMOND, Jr., No. 27 William-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large square room, second floor; suite on fourth floor, front. No. 150 West 34th-st.

A PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table, water, and bath, from April 1 to 15. No. 260 Madison-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BEDROOM and sitting-room to let to gentlemen only, without board. No. 149 West 46th-st. References given and required.

5TH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, and a suite on second floor, to let, with private table, in the pleasantly located double-house No. 45 5th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ROOMS and board in a first class house, small family, at No. 58 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references required.

THIRD HALL ROOM, WITH BOARD; also, will be shortly vacated, richly furnished second floor, with or without private table. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on first floor, with grate, fire, gas, bath, &c., with or without board; very moderate terms; no moving in May. No. 315 East 33d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th-st.—Handsomely-furnished room and bedroom to rent, with board; also, a single room; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms on third floor; also, single room on fourth floor; with or without board; references required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floors, en suite, or singly, with first-class board, at No. 51 East 21st-st.; references required.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with unexceptionable table board. References exchanged.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH-ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED room in a German private family for a single gentleman, with or without board; references.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET to one or two gentlemen; rent moderate. Call for two days at No. 222 West 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished floor, to gentlemen only. At No. 17 East 12th-st.

NO. 1 EAST 41ST-ST., CORNER 5TH-AV.—Elegant suite to let for the Summer.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE with two small children, Summer board in the country, in a private family; location must be healthful, attractive and accessible; within two hours of the City; unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Box No. 1,486 New-York Post-office.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, WHO are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations at Morristown, N. J., can learn all particulars at No. 107 West 44th-st., or at Mr. J. H. JOHNSON'S office, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONS WISHING COUNTRY BOARD can learn of desirable accommodations by addressing Post-office Box No. 32, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A FAMILY DESIRING PERMANENT board in a fine location on 5th-av.; but few boarders; best references given and required. Address J. W. B., Station F, two weeks.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of the piano desires board in a private family where instructions will be received in part payment for the same. Address A. V. R., No. 308 West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and sister, below 23d-st.; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, HOME, Box No. 122 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW SUMMER RESORT.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE DESIRING TO ERECT A COTTAGE FOR THE WARM WEATHER.

THE HIGHLANDS OF CAPE COD, one of the most attractive spots on the Atlantic coast, is now being sought after as a location for Summer recreation. Situated as it is, on the eastern portion of Massachusetts, directly upon the Atlantic, overlooking a large expanse of ocean on one side and Cape Cod Bay on the other, swept by cool breezes, which blow always free and pure from the salt water, it seems destined to become one of the most beautiful and fascinating sea-side resorts in New-England. The bluffs, facing the ocean on the east, rise almost perpendicular nearly one hundred and fifty feet from the sea, which rolls upon a sandy shore at its base, while far out over its blue bosom glide ships from every clime. The surf-bathing, pure air, ocean views, &c., &c., are not surpassed in this country. The Old Colony Railroad, which is now being completed the entire length of the Cape, will bring the place in connection with Boston by two trains daily. It is also easily accessible by steam-boat via Provincetown. Cottage lots, 60x80 feet, are now for sale at $50 each, with conditions on part of purchasers to build a suitable cottage by or before July 1 next. Cottages can be erected at a cost of say $800 to $1,000—or more expensively, at the owner's option.

For more information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass. C. BANTA, Secretary.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL Will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME,
NOW OPEN DAILY, at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, (Rink,)
Corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st., and
One hundred thousand new and interesting novelties.
PROF. FABER'S WONDERFUL TALKING MACHINE. NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
MOVING MECHANICAL AUTOMATONS.
RARE AND COSTLY WILD ANIMALS.
FOUR PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.
SEA LIONS, CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES.
RIDING GOATS. LIVING CURIOSITIES.
DOUBLE CIRCUS COMPANY.
Two separate performances at the same time in two separate circus rings.
DOORS OPEN FROM 1 TILL 5 AND 7 TILL 10 P. M.
Double hippodrome performances begin at 2 and 8. Admission to all, 50 cents; children, under nine, 25 cents; a few reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
FREE ADMISSION TO ALL who purchase the Life of P. T. BARNUM, written by himself; a book of 800 pages; price reduced from $3 50 to $1 50.
THE RINK will be comfortably warmed, and brilliantly illuminated.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¼.
Decided success of
Mr. W. J. Florence's adaptation of M. Leroy's brilliant comedy drama
COUSIN JACK,
Which is received nightly with unequivocal manifestations of pleasure by
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
In the cast are:
COUSIN JACK. Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss JENNIE LEE,
COUSIN JACK. Miss MARY GRISWOLD, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. EDWARD LAMB,
COUSIN JACK. Mr. W. B. LAURENS, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, And others.
The scenery, furniture and appointments ALL NEW.
SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Box office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, April 14,
Reappearance of
Miss AGNES ETHEL,
And production of MEILHAC and HALEVY'S
Wonderful drama
FROU FROU.
Seats for Miss ETHEL'S
FIRST NIGHTS
MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EIGHTH WEEK.
Mr. SOTHERN
In his splendid impersonation,
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming play is
NIGHTLY GIVEN
with the most gratifying success.
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Messrs. POLK, BROWNE, LEONARD, HOLLAND, EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs JOHN SEFTON.
On THURSDAY, April 3,
in conjunction with
DAVID GARRICK,
will be produced
LORD DUNDREARY,
MARRIED AND SETTLED.
A Wild Absurdity, in one act, by H. J. Byron.
LORD DUNDREARY..........Mr. SOTHERN
Supported by Miss Rose Coghlan, Mme. Ponisi, Messrs. Polk, Bishop, Carroll, Browne, Holland, Leonard, Edwin, Curran, and Peck.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1½ P. M.

MR. WALLACK BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that on THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, and during the run of DAVID GARRICK,
Mr. SOTHERN
will present a vivid and extraordinary contrast of character by appearing
EVERY EVENING
as
DAVID GARRICK
and
LORD DUNDREARY,
MARRIED AND SETTLED.

L. B. LENT'S NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, CARAVAN, AND MENAGERIE.
NOW OPEN, 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
DAILY MATINEES at 2. EVERY NIGHT at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. J. E. HAYES.........Sole Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31,
EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2,
The "American Grimaldi."
GEO. L. FOX,
and his mirth-provoking Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
the revival of which has met with a
SUCCESS WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED
in the annals of amusements.
The Grandest Corps of Specialty Artists ever assembled in one entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON at 2 EVENING at 8.
AFTERNOON at 2 EVENING at 8.
Ned Buntline's thrilling realism,
THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.
THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.
Hon. W. F. CODY...the original...BUFFALO BILL
J. B. OMOHUNDRO...the original...TEXAS JACK
E. Z. C. JUDSON...famous as....NED BUNTLINE
Mlle. MORLACCHI, the peerless DANSEUSE.
A BAND OF PAWNEE INDIANS
will appear in this novel sensation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
FIRST WEDNESDAY MATINEE OF THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE, with the original heroes, BUFFALO BILL, TEXAS JACK, NED BUNTLINE, and the Peerless MORLACCHI.
TO-DAY—at 2 o'clock—TO-DAY.

STEINWAY HALL. FAITHFULL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 3, 2 P. M., the last lecture in America of the distinguished philanthropist, author, and editor,
MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.
Subject—"LAST WORDS ON THE WOMAN QUESTION." Lecture preceded by a half-hour concert. Tickets 50 cents and 75 cents, at No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the hall.

YALE
GLEE CLUB
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

L. B. LENT'S NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, CARAVAN, AND MENAGERIE.
NOW OPEN, 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
DAILY MATINEES at 2. EVERY NIGHT at 8.

FAREWELL FAITHFULL MATINEE.
Steinway Hall, at 2 P. M., TO-MORROW, last lecture in America of Miss EMILY FAITHFULL.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 5TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—FREE EXHIBITION of the entire collection of FINE PAINTINGS and Water-colors belonging to Mr. JOHN SNEDECOR, to be sold at AUCTION, previous to his departure for Europe, on the EVENINGS of the 7th, 8th and 9th of April. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR APRIL!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, N.Y.,
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS
On the EASIEST TERMS.
"The Silver Tongues,"
On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS. FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $500 and upward, each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. Illustrated Catalogues free.

AT HAINES BROS.',
No. 27 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 158 4th-av.)

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW and second-hand pianos and organs ever offered. Sold on small monthly installments; rented, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

LECTURES.

MR. CHAS. H. PIERSON WILL ADDRESS the Public Temperance meeting, THIS EVENING, at Chapel of Free Grace, 19th-st., near 1st-av.; those having friends who are being ruined by drink are especially invited to hear his remarks. J. EASTBURN BROWN, Pastor.

MACHINERY.

DUMB WAITERS, HOISTING MAchines, and fire-escape elevators, the most improved. Patented Dec. 3, 1872. L. CARRIER, patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 119 West 49th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
(Curtain rises at 8.)
West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager.
THIRD WEEK OF
UNCLE SAM; Or,
THE FLIRTATION,
SARDOU'S PROHIBITED COMEDY.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Miss Mary Cary, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, Mr. Henry Crisp, Miss Annie Deland, Mr. W. J. Jennings, Miss Ella Dietz, Mr. B. F. Ketchum, Miss Bella Golden, and all the famous company in SARDOU'S AMUSING SATIRE ON AMERICAN CHARACTER.
THE GREAT SCENIC REALISMS.
I.
Promenade-deck of a Hudson River Steamer.
II.
Grand Parlors at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Five distinct and magnificent SALONS seen at one glance.
III.
On the Beach at Long Branch.
UNCLE SAM
MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, 1½ O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(BEGINS AT 8.)
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST TIMES POSITIVELY
OF
NEW YEAR'S EVE,
which will be given with its brilliant and perfect cast, and with all its charming scenic adornments. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as Constance, Miss CLARA MORRIS as Magdalen, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT as Lady Howard, NELLY MORTIMER as Mary, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. CHAPMAN in their original characters.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 3, FAREWELL NIGHT of ALIXE.
SATURDAY MATINEE, April 5, FAREWELL MATINEE of ALIXE. To be given on this occasion with its original cast complete.
NEXT WEEK change of PROGRAMME: TUESDAY NIGHT, April 8, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, (for a few evenings,) with entirely new scenes.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION for brilliant reproduction the famous drama of society,
DIVORCE.
To be given with magnificent scenery and the unapproachable ORIGINAL CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
Mr. Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.
THIRD WEEK.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT
in his artistic rendition of
MICHAEL O'DOWD,
in his new Irish comedy drama,
DADDY O'DOWD;
Or, Turn About is Fair Play.
Elegantly produced in every detail.
Mr. SHIEL BARRY, Mr. ROBT. PATEMAN, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK, Mr. GEORGE BECKS, Mr. SOL SMITH, Miss BELLA PATEMAN, Miss MARY WELLS, Miss MARY YOUNG, Miss ELLEN MORANT, and others, in the fine and capable cast.
DADDY O'DOWD matinée on SATURDAY at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOS. MURPHY.
LAST WEEK OF JOS. MURPHY.
EVENING AT 8. The Irish comedian, Mr. JOS. MURPHY in Maeder's new drama, MAUM CRE.
AFTERNOON AT 2. The young actor, Mr. W. S. HIGGINS in his sensation, OUT OF THE FIRE.
Friday evening, benefit of JOS. MURPHY.

STEINWAY HALL.—THIS AFTERNOON.
RUBINSTEIN—THOMAS MATINEE.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON AT 2.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING AT 8.
Final appearances in New-York of
ANT. RUBINSTEIN and HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
in conjunction with
THEODORE THOMAS
and his unrivaled orchestra,
THE GREATEST CONCERT COMBINATION
ON RECORD.
Reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location. Admission—lower floors, $1 50; second balcony, $1; matinée seats, $2. Admission, $1. Seats and programmes can now be had at Steinway's, Nos. 107 and 114 Broadway. Brooklyn Academy—TO-NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—TO-NIGHT.
Final appearance of RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, and THEO. THOMAS with his unrivaled orchestra.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEE.
New-York's Favorite Reader,
MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY, April 5, 2 o'clock.
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF
will also appear at this matinée. A fine programme, Shakespearean, Pickwickian, &c. Reserved seats, 50 cents. At Hall's, No. 791 Broadway, and Gurley's under the Hall.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D-ST.
First appearance of the Champion Dancer,
MASTER BARNEY, MASTER BARNEY,
who will appear in his inimitable breakdown, and as Jane Ann O'Hooligan in the Intelligence Office.

L. B. LENT'S
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE,
CARAVAN, AND
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,
combining a Grand Trip's Circus Troupe, a superb array of Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Alpacas, Gazelles, Camels, Tropical Birds, Monster Serpents, with Giants, Dwarfs, Circassian Ladies, Bearded Females, Albinos, Living Skeletons, Snake Charmers, Glass-Blowers, thirty of the Smallest and Prettiest Ponies in the World, &c., &c.
NOW OPEN AT 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY NIGHT at 8.
Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock.
50 CENTS ADMITS TO ALL THE SHOWS;
Children under nine years, 25 cents.

THE NORTH POLE.
ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.
The celebrated Arctic explorer, eloquent and popular lecturer on far northern life and scenery,
DR. ISAAC I. HAYES,
will give a course of three illustrated lectures, descriptive of his researches and adventures in search of the
OPEN POLAR SEA,
on the evenings of TUESDAY, April 1; THURSDAY, April 3, and TUESDAY, April 8.
Vivid and pictorial descriptions of the sublime aspects of nature in the mysterious regions with which his name and fame will be forever identified, accounts of Esquimaux life and customs. Each lecture, at the close, will be illustrated by fifty
ILLUMINATED PICTURES,
taken in the Hayes and Bradford Expedition, and during other voyages.
Tickets for the course, including reserved seats, $1; single admission tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at the hall.

L. B. LENT'S NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, CARAVAN, AND MENAGERIE.
NOW OPEN, 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
DAILY MATINEES at 2. EVERY NIGHT at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE
JUBILEE SINGERS
OF
FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.
Previous to their departure for Europe, will give a
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
On MONDAY EVENING, April 7,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Steinway Hall, Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade-st.

L. B. LENT'S NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, CARAVAN AND MENAGERIE.
NOW OPEN, 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
DAILY MATINEES at 2. EVERY NIGHT at 8.

MR. MORGAN'S FAREWELL.—COOPER Institute, SUNDAY NIGHT. [illegible] Pulpit Eccentrics. Wittiest, last, best, new lecture.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, to take charge of a farm across the river, situated five hours' ride from town; he must understand the care of horses, cows, and plain kitchen gardening, and his wife the care of poultry; an Englishman of the national Church acceptable. Address H. J., Box No. 179 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man, (single,) who can come well recommended; is wanted at a gentleman's country-seat, a short distance from Brooklyn; his duties will be varied, but he must be a careful hand with cows, and a good milker. Address COUNTRY-SEAT, Box No. 2,800 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—GARDENER AND HOUSE-worker.—A man and wife, without incumbrance; the man must understand the care and management of green and hot houses, and be a good, reliable gardener; the wife a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 112 Washington-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. April 2, 1873.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS and chamber-maid, one who will assist with the washing in a small family; good City reference required. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER with unexceptionable references to go to Newport, R. I.; permanent position; no Irishman need apply. Call at No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, between 1½ and 3 P. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-class farmer and wife, without incumbrance. A liberal salary will be given; Scotch preferred. Address, with reference, Lakeville, No. 308 West 23d-st., Times West-side Office.

WANTED—A GIRL AS WAITRESS AND chamber-maid, to go in the country. Apply, with references, at No. 206 East 15th-st., Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEWPORT, R. I., A Protestant laundress. Apply at the Brevoort House, Parlor No. 14, with City references, from 9 to 11 A. M. or 7 to 9 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; one who can sew; City references required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 87 Park-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS waitress; none but those having first-class City reference and Protestant. Apply on Wednesday, from 12 to 2, at No. 36 East 37th-st.

WANTED—THREE GERMAN GIRLS; ONE as cook, one as laundress, one as waitress; none but those well recommended need apply at No. 65 Pierrepont-st., corner of Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PROTESTANT woman, as nurse for a child; good wages. Apply at No. 121 First-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman as cook; German or English preferred. Apply between 9 and 12 at No. 5 East 45th-st.

THE AFFAIRS OF ERIE.

Light at Last—What Mr. H. P. Antes and Mr. Watson Know—The "Legal Expenses" Account.

The Legislative committee who are investigating the Erie Railway Company and the alleged corruption of the Legislature, met, yesterday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, a full committee being present. Mr. J. H. Babcock presided, and Mr. A. S. Stickney conducted the examination.

S. D. Babcock, a director of the Erie Railway, testified that he was present when the recent dividend was declared, and opposed it. The President had presented a statement, the correctness of which the witness did not doubt; but he considered it more prudent to apply the profits toward liquidating the floating debt, the details of which he could not give. On the presumption only that the stockholders were entitled to the earnings of the road, the dividend was correct. Witness did not recollect whether or not the condition of the floating debt was mentioned at the board. He had no information relative to what fund the actual money paid in dividend was taken from. The opinion of the Board was that each year's business should be settled by itself. Witness had no knowledge as to what money had been received by the Erie Board on account of the convertible bonds. As a banker, he was of opinion that the commission allowed to Bischoffsheim & Co. was a proper charge. He knew of no allowance being made to Bischoffsheim & Co. for expenses incurred in effecting the change in the directory of the Erie Railway Company.

To Mr. Lincoln—If the road had been started in January, 1872, and there had been no debt, not a single director would have objected to the dividend. None of the directors, in witness' opinion, represented a particular individual, but the stockholders generally. He could not say where the money came from, but $1,250,000 as dividends was paid from some source; he could not say that it was actually taken from the proceeds of the negotiation of bonds abroad.

To Mr. Wright—Witness supposed part of the earnings was used for the construction of cars and rolling stock. There was no special committee appointed to inquire into the actual state of the construction account, the statement of the President being deemed conclusive on the subject.

To Mr. Beach, counsel for Mr. O'Doherty—If the road was properly managed there ought to be no difficulty for the officials to ascertain what ought to be charged to repair and what to construction account. An old iron rail being replaced by a new one should not be charged to construction account, but if replaced with steel it should be. The gross receipts of the road were applied when received to the indiscriminate purposes of the road, and at the end of the year, certain portions of those expenditures were charged to construction account. New locomotives, sidings, and such like expenditure, could properly be charged to construction account; and it would be proper to borrow money to replace that expenditure, and even declare a dividend.

To the Chairman—Such a plan would certainly increase the indebtedness of the road; but if there had been no improvements there would be no such increase.

To Mr. Barlow—Where stock is passing from hand to hand every day, all improvements should certainly be charged to the capital of the company, and the earnings divided among the stockholders.

Mr. Carpenter—Suppose the Erie Road, at the beginning of the year 1872, was carrying a floating debt of $2,000,000 through bad management, and gained $2,000,000 during 1872, would it be right to divide that $2,000,000 as profits, and charge the floating debt to construction account and borrow money?

Witness—If the directors were satisfied that a sufficient improvement had been made to the road, it would have been; but not being satisfied on this subject, I had voted against the dividend. If I had been perfectly satisfied that the property had been improved by the amount of the floating debt, I should have voted for the dividend.

To Mr. Barlow—The property recovered from Mr. Gould was not taken into consideration when the dividend was declared. To a certain extent the property recovered from Mr. Gould could be applied to the extinguishing of the floating debt; but whether or not it could be all made immediately available witness could not state.

To Mr. Carpenter—Witness, as a banker, would not like to state what amount he would loan on such property as collateral. He did not recollect all the particular stock. Money could be borrowed on the Opera-house, Hackensack stock, and other securities.

Mr. Barlow stated that the securities, when taken from Mr. Gould, were not all reckoned at the par value, but at what they were considered worth in the market at the time.

MR. ARCHER RECALLED.

Mr. Archer was recalled, and testified that in 1864 he got his contract by being the lowest bidder. He then put in as evidence a statement of his receipts and expenditures during 1872, showing his profits and losses month by month. The following is a copy of the statement, which he swore to as correct:

1872.	Receipts.	Payments.	Profits.	Losses.
January...	$85,893 42	$77,165 00	$8,728 42	......
February..	69,162 55	68,302 91	859 64	......
March......	72,894 58	77,884 72	......	19
April......	74,271 82	79,287 33	......	5,015 51
May........	81,750 85	81,034 74	716 11	......
June.......	78,219 51	79,359 43	......	1,139 92
July.......	71,040 00	69,759 86	1,280 14	......
August.....	70,787 44	69,132 22	1,654 22	......
September..	77,775 18	76,016 08	1,759 10	......
October....	74,349 09	72,788 00	1,561 09	......
November..	78,044 08	72,367 80	5,676 28	......
December..	75,760 11	73,001 79	2,758 32	......
Total..	$902,048 56	$889,210 86	$19,993 32	$6,156 62

RECAPITULATION.

Amount received	$902,048 56
Amount paid out	889,210 86
Profit for the year	$13,837 70

The new system of accounts inaugurated by Mr. Watson has increased the expenditures $8,600 per month, and witness was willing to give up the contract at any moment. On the night of the fire he loaded 280 cars, and sent forward the freight, and it required long experience to do such work. The losses through property going astray had to be paid by witness, and, with so large a business the losses were often heavy, and he cited several instances.

To Mr. Lincoln—The construction account, he believed, would, on investigation, be found to be a perishable one, and, from his experience as Vice-President, he was satisfied that the dividends ought not to have been declared. The equipments of the road in 1872 were not in his opinion so good as in 1870. On the day the dividend was declared, he told Mr. Shearman, the treasurer, that he could not understand it, as there was no money in the treasury. Mr. White, the assistant treasurer, asked him to negotiate a loan of $100,000 at the time the dividend was declared. When the directory was changed in 1872, the treasury was very low. Bischoffsheim & Co. loaned $2,000,000 to pay call loans, and the money was all used up for that purpose. The debt of the company was increased by the amount expended for paying dividends; for according to witness' knowledge, based on the published weekly statements of earnings, the dividend of February, 1873, could not be properly declared and the road be maintained as it should be.

The witness, in answer to the chairman, went into a lengthy detail of the proposed South Improvement Company's contract, by which the Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central and Erie Roads would, by a combination, obtain a monopoly for carrying oil, and thus prevent any competition between the trunk lines. Mr. Watson, the President of the Erie Railway Company, was then the President of the South Improvement Company; and if the contract had gone into effect the new company would have obtained a revenue of about $5,000,000 a year out of the oil proceeds.

To Mr. Stickney—Witness signed the Sherwood voucher as a matter of form, and knew nothing about the amounts expended, or why the Delavan House or Congress Hall received so large a sum. He did not know any of the persons mentioned in the voucher. [The voucher was published in yesterday's TIMES.] Witness made no inquiries as to the details, so far as he could recollect; in fact he had no recollection of the voucher at all, although the signature attached as a member of the Auditing Committee was his own. A pile of the vouchers came in at a time, and they were all signed as a matter of form.

To Mr. Beach—Witness supposed the charges were for expenses and lobbying purposes. By lobbying expenses witness meant time and influence of certain persons with the Legislature. He was "so green at the business" that he could not otherwise explain it.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY T. ANTES.

Henry T. Antes, of No. 256 West Twenty-second-street, testified that he had been a bookkeeper in the Bureau of Records of the Erie Railway Company, and in the Auditor's office during 1870 and 1871. From seeing vouchers witness knew of money being paid to Tweed, Barber, Van Vechten, and others. The first money paid to Mr. Tweed was in October, 1869, on a voucher for $100,000 on the plea of legal services.

Mr. Beach suggested that inquiry into matters of 1869 was going beyond the provisions of the committee.

The committee replied that matters which culminated in 1872 had a bearing upon the subject under investigation.

Examination resumed—The $100,000 were paid in four notes in favor of Mr. Tweed at ten, twenty, thirty, and forty days' sight. At the time of the Fenian raid Mr. Tweed drew for $10,760, which was paid. In 1869, at the time of the Democratic convention, $19,000 and over were charged to passenger account for tickets to Rochester, and in 1870 a similar charge was made for the Democratic Convention of that year. Mr. Tweed got the money.

Mr. Lincoln—Was there any voucher for the Tilden Convention in 1871? [Laughter.]

Witness—Just before Mr. Fisk died a voucher for $5,000 was signed "James Fisk, Jr., per Wm. M. Tweed." During 1871 these vouchers for extra legal services amounted to over $440,000; and the names of persons to whom they were paid "would make a string as long as witness' arm." From witness' opinion, Tweed did not get less than $1,000,000 in all; but whether he applied all the money to his own use the witness could not state. The money might be paid by the Treasurer, and the voucher carried on for twenty years in the Treasurer's drawer as cash. Such a plan had been adopted to witness' knowledge.

A recess was then taken until 3 P. M.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee resumed their session after the recess by calling Simon Stevens, a lawyer doing business in this City, who testified that he never conversed with Gen. Sickles relative to the change in the Erie directory until March 12, 1872, the day after the revolution. Gen. Sickles asked what was the legal position of Mr. Gould on that morning, and what could be done in the premises. Witness informed Gen. Sickles that Mr. Gould was still at that time the legal President, and the best plan to be adopted would be to get him to resign. Gen. Sickles asked witness to undertake the negotiation, and the result was Mr. Gould's resignation. For this service witness received $2,500. The consideration to Mr. Gould for resigning was his release from certain liabilities, but the details were arranged between Mr. Gould and Gen. Sickles. During a conversation Gen. Sickles said that the revolution in Erie would have a tendency to control the whole United States, as the change would have a great influence on the Presidential election.

To Mr. Lincoln—Gen. Sickles came back to the United States on leave of absence from his post as Minister, and being in Paris on his way home he there met Mr. Bischoffsheim, who, knowing him to be a lawyer, retained him to conduct the Erie affairs while in America.

To Mr. Babcock—Gen. Sickles said he hoped one day to be United States Senator; but witness did not understand him to say that he hoped his connection with the Erie change would help him to that position.

To Mr. Carpenter—Witness did not know what services Mr. William E. Chandler could have rendered in Washington to entitle him to receive pay from the Erie Road; nor did he know that any services had been rendered or paid for. Witness told Gen. Sickles, while in Paris, that he ought to charge £50,000, if he effected the change in the control of the road, and Sickles thought so too. Witness had been offered in London £100,000 if he could get for the English stockholders the control of the Erie Road, but declined the business. The English stockholders, not having received dividends for years, thought if they could get their own officers in the Erie Board, they might obtain dividends.

To Mr. Beach—Witness did not know that the release of Mr. Gould from liabilities had ever been carried into effect, as witness was not conversant with its terms. He did not understand that the release covered fraudulent transactions; in fact, the exact opposite was stated by witness to Mr. Gould himself.

H. P. ANTES RECALLED.

H. P. Antes, recalled, presented a voluminous abstract of sundry vouchers for legal and other services paid by the Erie Company during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871. The witness said the abstract contained a record of vouchers in some instances for legal services properly rendered, and also for irregular legal services. The papers presented formed a complete list of all vouchers recorded in the Auditor's office, but some of the vouchers were not recorded, and should be on file in the Erie office. The $100,000 voucher to Mr. Tweed was not recorded. It was understood in the Erie office that this money was used for political purposes. In August, 1871, the record office was abolished, and the general abstract will show the vouchers paid for legal services up to July, 1871, after which time no record was kept.

To Mr. Babcock—The newspapers reported that Mr. Tweed had distributed one Winter $50,000 worth of coal, &c., among the poor; but the impression in the Erie Railway office was that "legal services" paid for it.

The committee instructed the witness to make an abstract from the papers in his possession; to separate the irregular from the regular legal services rendered, and hand the copy to the committee, as the papers presented were too voluminous for the committee to obtain a proper idea, and evidently embraced matters totally irrelevant to the object for which the committee was appointed.

MR. WATSON RECALLED.

Mr. P. H. Watson was recalled and presented a detailed statement of additions made to the road during 1872; and of the receipts and expenditures of the Erie road from January 1 to December 31, 1872—the gross result of which was published in THE TIMES on Sunday last. He then said that the Erie Railroad had capacity for earning money if properly managed. To show what was charged to construction he cited that at the fire in Jersey City the twenty-four locomotives destroyed were from one to twenty-two years old, and those which could be repaired have been, or are being repaired. The expense of this would be charged to repair accounts and not to construction. In making up the construction accounts allowance is always made for the difference between the original cost of an old work, and replacing it with a new construction of a more permanent character,—the difference only being charged to construction account. On this basis the dividend was declared; the construction account embracing only new additions and actual improvements to the extent of $2,021,181 77. That expenditure added to the facilities of the road and would tend to increase its revenue. It was more advisable to borrow money to pay such accounts than to deduct it from the net earnings of the road. If the net earnings were applied to construction, the effect on the credit of the road would be to reduce the value of stock at least one-third, and be unjust to small stock-holders.

To Mr. Barlow—The value of the property recovered from Mr. Gould is far beyond the amount required to clear off the entire floating debt existing in July, 1872. It was not added to the capital of the road, nor considered in the making up of accounts upon which the dividend was based.

Mr. Watson then detailed certain operations of the road to show what was being done; and what improvements were in contemplation. He then put in evidence several leaves of an account book, which he had found mutilated in the Erie offices, and from which the following items for "legal expenses" were obtained:

JAY GOULD'S ACCOUNT.

1868.	
March 25—Balcom's injunction	$1,800 00
March 31—Incidental legal expenses	21,700 00
June 1—Legal expenses	24,000 00
June 10—Legal expenses	20,000 00
July 10—Extra legal expenses	347,000 00
July 30—Expenses	10,000 00
Dec. 1—Legal expenses	7,000 00
Dec. 30—Legal expenses	500 00
1869.	
Oct. 22—Legal services, Senator Humphrey	5,000 00
1870.	
March 28—Legal services, S. H. Hammond	2,500 00
April 22—Legal services, A. H. Barber	2,500 00
Sept. 2—Legal services, Senator ——	1,000 00
Sept. 1—Legal expenses	100,000 00
Sept. 9—Legal expenses	50,000 00
Sept. 9—Legal services, Jordan, Marsh & Co.	44,000 00
Oct. 4—Legal services	1,000 00
Oct. 25—Legal services	500 00
Total	$638,500 00

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

1868.	
Nov. 25—Legal services	$20,000 00
Dec. 1—Legal services	5,500 00
Dec. 31—Legal services	4,500 00
1869.	
January to June—Legal services	27,912 86
Dec. 9—Legal services	25,000 00
1870.	
April 8—Legal services	12,000 00
June 4—Legal services	10,750 00
Total	$105,662 86

PETER B. SWEENY'S ACCOUNT.

1868—Legal services	$150,000 00

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S ACCOUNT.

1869.	
January—Legal services	$10,000 00
Feb. 25—Legal services	10,000 00
Total	$20,000 00

HUGH HASTINGS' ACCOUNT.

1868.	
April 25—Legal services	$15,000 00

THOMAS C. FIELDS' ACCOUNT.

1869.	
Dec. 31—Retainer	$500 00
1870.	
April 8—Retainer	2,500 00
Total	$3,000 00

JAMES FISK'S ACCOUNT.

1868.	
March to December—Legal and incidental expenses, six items	$171,400 43
November, 1869, to June, 1870—Legal expenses and contingencies	22,000 00
Total	$193,400 43

HAMILTON HARRIS' ACCOUNT.

1868.	
March to December—Legal expenses, four items	$26,000 00
1869.	
January to July—Legal services	22,443 32
October, 1869, to May, 1870—Legal services, four items	20,000 00
Total	$68,443 32

A. D. BARBER'S ACCOUNT.

1869.	
May 12—Legal services	$4,000 00
1870.	
March 4—Legal services	1,000 00
May 19—Legal services	46,0 0 00
June 9—Legal services	4,750 00
Total	$55,750 00

A. VAN VECHTEN'S ACCOUNT.

1869.	
May 18—Legal services	$2,500 00
May 12—Legal services	2,500 00
1870.	
Jan. 21—Legal services	2,500 00
April 28—Legal services	2,500 00
Sept. 5—Legal services	2,500 00
Total	$12,5 0.0 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

March 18, 1868—Daniel Drew; legal services	$52,600 00
March 26, 1868—Delavan House; legal services	377 75
April and May, 1868—Taylor's Hotel; legal services	6,410 75
June 12, 1868—Delavan House; legal expenses	347 60
July 30, 1868—Henry Thompson; legal services and expenses	159,500 00
Aug. 3, 1869—W. H. Vanderbilt; legal expenses	15,000 00
Jan. 21, 1870—[illegible]; legal services and expenses	1,000 00
Feb. 24, 1870—James O'Brien; legal expenses	2,500 00

[The above figures make a total of $1,504,913 71, and an apparent attempt had been made to destroy the record.]

After taking the above figures, the committee decided to adjourn until this morning.

THE ANN-STREET WIDENING.

Action of Beekman-Street Property-Holders.

Property-owners on Beekman-street who will be affected by the proposed widening of Ann-street, held a meeting at No. 61 Cliff-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking steps to oppose the proposed widening, according to the plan set forth in the bill now before the Legislature. There were about eighteen of the principal owners present. Mr. Loring Andrews was called to the chair, and Mr. Benjamin Tatham was appointed Secretary. Mr. Tatham, at the request of the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and read a copy of the bill pending before the Legislature, which provides for widening Ann-street on the south side eighty feet, and extending it to Gold-street, where it will intersect Beekman-street, and the widening will be continued to South-street. The bill appoints three commissioners, viz.: Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Henry Bergh, and Wm. H. Fogg.

Mr. Tatham stated that the point of objection was with regard to the mode provided for carrying out this improvement. He said that the whole matter was, by the terms of the bill, given entirely to the Commissioners to do as they pleased, and that the property-owners had no voice in the matter at all. He then read a written opinion he had obtained from legal counsel pronouncing the bill unconstitutional. Mr. Tatham had been told that the widening was especially in the interest of railroad companies, and that immediately upon the accomplishment of the project, additional tracks would be laid down, completely occupying the entire street to the detriment of business.

Mr. Jackson Schultz said all were agreed that an opening from City Hall Park to East River was desirable; the question was, which was the most desirable route. He set forth at length all the objections to the plan proposed in the bill. He had all faith in the gentlemen proposed in the bill as commissioners, but he had good reason to believe that none of them would serve, and the upshot of the matter would be that just at the final moment persons would be substituted who would act in the interest of a few selfish persons. He spoke of the proposed relief to be afforded Broadway and Chatham-street at the City Hall by the streets that are to be run on either side of the East River Bridge. He did not doubt that the bill could be amended so as to give the Commissioners power to say where the opening from City Hall Park to East River should be made, and report to the Legislature or the Supreme Court. The present bill was such an outrage that the Legislature would never sanction it.

Mr. Schultz then offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of opening a street or avenue from the City Hall Park to the East River, we recommend that the Assembly bill No. 578 be so amended as to leave the whole question of location open—to be decided on its merits—and that a commission, to be named by the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Controller, have power to locate such avenue, subject to the usual confirmation of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Tatham submitted some resolutions as substitutes for the above, setting forth that the project in the bill was a fraud and an outrage. The word "fraud" was afterward stricken out.

The person who drew the bill being present, objected to the emphatic denunciation in Mr. Tatham's resolutions, and denied that any railroad interests whatever were sought. The object was to make an opening sufficient to accommodate trade and travel to the East River. His convictions were in favor of Ann-street, and the bill contemplated the widening of Ann-street. In order, however, that the property-owners should feel assured that they were to have a voice, and that no trap was to be sprung on them in the Legislature, he submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Assembly bill No. 578, providing for the appointment of a commission to take into consideration the expediency of widening Ann-street, now before the Assembly, contains some provisions to which we, as property-owners, are opposed, and which we consider are not such as the interests and rights of the property-owners demand, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to go to Albany and advocate amendments to said bill which shall leave the commission named in the bill at liberty to select such streets or territory as they see fit for such opening for the relief of Broadway to South-street, and which shall strictly provide against any assessment of property owned by the commission, or in any other manner different from that provided by law, or without the consent of the property-owners: and the committee are further directed to oppose and guard against any change in the commission as now named in the bill unless with the consent of the property-owners represented at this meeting.

The following gentlemen were named on the committee by the Chairman: Benjamin Tatham, W. P. Abenroth, Ambrose Ely.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

A Lady Assaulted and Robbed—Two Men Beaten and Plundered.

While walking down Fifth-avenue, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in company with her mother, Miss Abby McCaffel, of No. 326 Lexington-avenue, received a violent blow on the chest, and before she had recovered from the fright and shock her pocket-book was snatched from her hand. An officer coming down Twenty-eighth-street witnessed the theft, and after a short chase succeeded in capturing the thief. The prisoner proved to be William Gott, a member of the West-side gang, known to the police for the reckless daring of his depredations. In the afternoon Gott was taken before Justice Ledwith, and committed for trial, without bail. Gott said he did not intend to strike the complainant: he meant only to snatch her pocket-book. Miss McCaffel, from the effects of the blow and the shock, is suffering severely.

Edward Murphy, No. 448 West Sixteenth-street, was taken before Justice Ledwith yesterday on a charge of highway robbery preferred by Chas. Korn, a poor peddler, No. 126 Delancey-street. Murphy met the complainant on Monday night in Tenth-avenue, knocked him down, and robbed him of $2 50 worth of combs. When the prisoner was taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house he was recognized by John North, No. 518 West Twenty-second-street, as the man who knocked him down and robbed him the previous evening. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the robbery of Korn, but denied the charge preferred by North. He was committed without bail.

The National Rifle Association.

The National Rifle Association met yesterday afternoon at the office of *Army and Navy Journal*, No. 39 Park Row, Col. Wm. C. Church, President, in the chair. There were present Gens. Shaler and Sigel; Cols. Church and Cullen; Majors Smith, Powell, and Partridge, and Mr. J. M. Peck. It transpired at the meeting that, despite every effort on the part of the directors of the association, a regular competitive shooting-match for prizes at Creedmoor Range, Long Island, next month seemed out of the question, in consequence of the non-completion of the 570 feet embankment contracted to be finished May 10, under a forfeiture, by the Long Island Central Railroad (Stewart's road). This embankment is to be twenty-five feet high, and eighty feet at the base, and thus far, after many months' slow work, it now scarcely reaches the averaged height of thirteen feet, or about one-half the required height. Still the directors are doing all in their power to overcome every obstacle, and will decide at the May meeting regarding the formal opening of Creedmoor Range. The grounds have been entirely cleared of trees, underbrush, and stones, and a station is being erected by the railroad company near the entrance to the ground. Four regular trains are now running daily on the road, and as soon as the Association requires it extra transportation will be arranged and nine trains added. Measures are in progress toward erecting buildings for quartering and refreshing the shooters, also for fencing the little lot of seventy acres, which now is as clear and level as the plaza of our City Hall Park. The bill before the Legislature for the establishment of sub-rifle associations, &c., all over the State, has been reported favorably and the association has every hope of its final passage.

The Case of Stokes.

Mr. Sparks filed the judgment record with the bill of exceptions in the Stokes case, in the County Clerk's office yesterday in response to Judge Davis' writ of error.

Mr. Dospassos, counsel for Stokes, also filed with the County Clerk "special assignments of error in fact" to the record, alleging as omissions in it, all the matters which Judge Boardman, Judge Brady, and Judge Davis have refused to put in it. He has also entered a rule in accordance with the old practice in such cases requiring the District-Attorney to answer the assignment in twenty days. On his application Judge Brady further granted a writ of certiorari, directing the whole proceedings on the trial of the grand jury, and all subsequent proceedings not contained in the record to be produced before the General Term of the Supreme Court when the case comes up for review.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following collections yesterday, by the different bureaus of collection, Department of Finance:

From taxes, Croton rent, and interest	$15,962 31
From arrears of assessments, taxes Croton rent, and interest	7,657 11
From market rents and fees	662 50
From assessments for street openings and improvements	7,106 69
Total	$31,389 6

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. Sharpe assumed full control in the Surveyor's office yesterday.

Lucretia Mott is expected to say a few words of farewell to Miss Faithfull, at her lecture on Thursday afternoon, in Steinway Hall.

The widow of Gerard Hallock, late editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, died at the residence of E. P. Belden, her son-in-law, at Sing Sing, yesterday morning.

Rev. H. M. Thompson delivered the last of a course of lectures last night in the hall No. 489 Fifth-avenue. The subject was "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Times."

Last evening, Dr. Isaac Hayes, in Association Hall, delivered the first of a course of three lectures illustrative of his researches and adventures in search of the open Polar sea.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, and Gen. Babcock, arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel from Washington at a late hour last night.

Joseph Lajac, an Italian, residing at No. 80 Crosby-street, was assaulted by some unknown person in Sullivan, near Spring-street, yesterday morning, and had his lower jaw broken.

Postmaster T. L. James entered upon the duties of his new position in the New-York Post-office yesterday, and received a large number of visitors, who called to tender their congratulations.

Hiram F. Cooper and Frederick E. T. Randolph, who were summoned as petit jurors in the United States District Court, were yesterday fined $250 each for non-attendance, by Judge Blatchford.

Robert Cannon, of No. 51 Monroe-street, while carrying a can of boiling pitch, yesterday, fell off the balance-dock at the foot of Pike-street, and was severely burned. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Controller Green sent a communication to the Board of Police, yesterday, asking what property of the Corporation was under their control, how it was used, and how much of it was occupied. Chief Clerk Hawley was ordered to reply to the letter.

The committee of the Common Council on the use of salt-water for sanitary purposes, will not, it is understood, hold any more open sessions, but will meet in private and prepare their report as soon as possible.

The distillery of James Higgins, at No. 412 East Twenty-fifth-street, the machinery of which was seized by the United States Revenue Officer some time ago, was yesterday condemned in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, no owner or claimant appearing.

In the case of Bridget McSwiggan, who died from injuries supposed to have been received at the hands of a woman named McNamee, a jury convened by Coroner Herrman yesterday returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries received in a manner unknown to them.

An unknown Frenchman, twenty-five years old, committed suicide in Tremont, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. A card of Messrs. Anderson, Wilson & Anderson, of Greenpoint, Long Island, was found in his pocket.

In the Court of Appeals, yesterday, an interesting question was argued as to whether the commission of adultery by a divorced woman, which has been afterward condoned by her husband, will prevent her from collecting her alimony. The Court reserved decision.

The trial of Simon Donau and Christopher Flood, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of the tax on 5,000 gallons of distilled spirits, is still on in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict and a jury, the evidence for the prosecution not having yet been finished.

The regular semi-annual trade book sale was commenced yesterday at the sales-room of G. A. Leavitt & Co. The catalogue included consignments from Lee & Shepard, Moore & Co., and Shephard & Gill, Boston; Holman & Co., and National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, and Swayne, of Brooklyn.

Raymond S. Latorre was yesterday arrested, on complaint of Francisco Yugnanzo, who has brought an action for false imprisonment against him. The prisoner was admitted to bail in $500, in the Sheriff's office, and discharged. Latorre has been in Ludlow-street Jail for two years, under the Stillwell act, for refusing to disclose his property to his creditors.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hon. William T. Hoffman, the newly-appointed Judge of the Hudson Common Pleas, took his seat yesterday.

The Court of Pardons, whose session closed yesterday, granted eleven pardons to convicts in the State Prison.

A row-boat was upset in the Passaic River, yesterday, and two young men, who were in it, had a narrow escape from drowning.

A child, six months old, named Hinckley, fell from its mother's arms yesterday, from the second story window to the sidewalk, and was killed.

Rev. John Taylor, pastor of the Newark African Church, in which so serious a disturbance occurred Sunday night, has tendered his resignation.

The body of the unknown man, supposed to be a German barber, who was killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad, on Saturday morning, has not been identified.

William Ross, a boy living in Newark, was knocked down and run over in Newark, yesterday, by a horse and wagon. One of his arms was broken, and he was severely wounded in the head.

A man named Gibson was severely injured at Elizabeth, yesterday. He was crossing the track of the Central Railroad, when he was struck by a locomotive. His injuries are severe, but not necessarily fatal.

A man named Smith undertook to punish his son, yesterday, when the boy seized a heavy stove-lifter and struck his father on the head, inflicting a severe wound. Young Smith then fled, and has not been seen since.

The Hoboken Common Council met last night, and adjourned until 8 o'clock this morning, when they will proceed, according to announcement, to Trenton in a body to oppose the passage of the bill annexing Hoboken to Jersey City.

The pastor of the German Church in Court-street, Newark, refused to allow the funeral of a man named John Laible to proceed until the emblems of the Masonic Order, of which deceased was a member, were removed from the coffin.

Robert Stuart and Emma Kinley were drowned in a creek near Camden, Sunday night. They were crossing a wire foot-bridge, when the swaying of the bridge caused Miss Kinley to trip. To save herself she seized hold of Stuart, and both were precipitated into the water and drowned.

None of the victims of the Trenton calamity, at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, on Monday morning, had died up to last evening, and although some of them were in a critical condition, it was hoped that none of the cases would result fatally.

Frank Brannigan, a boy twelve years old, attempted to jump on a train at the Newark depot, Monday evening, when he fell under the train. His arm was broken, one leg was fearfully mangled, and he received two very severe gashes in his head, notwithstanding which he is expected to recover.

Joseph Moore, of Jersey City, attempted to cut his throat with a razor Monday night. About a year ago, Moore met with an accident which has since prevented his doing any work, and the circumstance so worked upon his feelings, that he became temporarily insane.

A little child, five years old, was yesterday taken to the Jersey City Hospital, suffering from small-pox. The woman who brought her said a stranger had left the little one to play with her children, about a month ago, and had failed to return for her. The authorities will provide for the child until the stranger can be found.

Coroner Parslow last night commenced an inquest at Otto Cottage Garden on Hudson-street, Hoboken, on the body of Joseph Reynolds, the boy who was thrown from his horse on Fourth-street on Friday evening and killed. On account of the absence of a principal witness the inquest was adjourned until Thursday evening.

A woman named Mary Dwyer was yesterday committed to the Newark jail for drunkenness. Her little child was found almost wasted to a skeleton from want of nourishment, while its back was broken from the mother having allowed it to fall from her arms while she was drunk. It was provided with a nurse, but probably will not recover.

At 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon William Gallagher, a resident of Forty-first-street, New-York, was seriously hurt on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the depot, Hoboken. He was in the act of driving into the freight depot, when his wagon was struck by an ingoing passenger train and shattered. Gallagher was removed to his home in New-York by Officer Dyckman.

The Hoboken Democratic City Convention met last night at Williams' saloon, on Hudson-street, and renominated City Treasurer Kamena, City Clerk McCullogh, and Assessor McIlhargy, the present incumbents. These gentlemen are also the Republican nominees. Alderman McGanisk had been previously nominated for Mayor. The election takes place Tuesday next.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The tax-payers of Cortlandt have voted to raise $1,000 to be expended in the improvement of roads and bridges in the town.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, Peekskill, on Friday evening, 4th inst.

The tax-payers of East Chester have appropriated $13,800 for the improvement of roads in that town, including the work of cutting down Bock's Hill, and about $1,500 for the Fire Department.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday 150 laborers were put to work on the batteries and earthworks at Fort Tompkins, Clifton, by Superintendent Cocraft. They work on the eight-hour system.

Rev. G. W. Smith has been assigned to the Kingsley Methodist Church at Stapleton, and will preach his introductory sermon on Sunday next.

Rev. Mr. Enyard, of Brooklyn, who recently accepted a call to the Dutch Reformed Church at Brighton Heights, will be installed on Easter Sunday. Rev. Mr. Brownlee, of Port Richmond, will conduct the installation ceremonies, in which several clergymen from this City will take part.

At a meeting of the village Trustees of Port Richmond, the resignation of Mr. Henry Simonson as Assessor was accepted, and Mr. Garrett Simonson was appointed to fill the vacancy. Application was made by Mr. Wm. Tisenger for permission to build a vessel at the foot of the Morning Star Road, which was granted.

LONG ISLAND.

The barn of Dr. J. Broughton, on the Whitestone road, was fired by an incendiary on Sunday night, and, with its contents, totally destroyed. Loss, $2,000.

The Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad, damaged by the high tides of Sunday morning, is now repaired, and trains will be running to-day as usual.

Destructive Oil Fire—Lombard & Ayres' Oil-Works Burned for the Fifth Time.

The North River Oil-works, owned by Messrs. Lombard & Ayres, situated at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street, North River, caught fire again last night, making the fifth time during the past year and a half, that they have been burnt. There are seven large tanks in the works, each containing about 250 barrels of oil. Shortly after 9 o'clock, last night, one of the tanks nearest the Hudson River Railroad track, exploded, and the flame from the boiling oil, which overflowed the tank, reached a second tank, which exploded with a terrible report. The alarm was promptly given and Capt. McDonnell, of the Thirtyieth Precinct, arriving on the scene with a platoon of men, established fire lines, and kept back the crowd which had assembled. Chief Perley, of the Fire Department, sent out a second alarm, which brought Assistant Engineers Brandon and Bates, with their reserve steamers, to the scene. Two hundred and fifty barrels of crude oil, stored near the tanks were removed to a place of safety by the firemen and police. After two hours hard work the fire was confined to four tanks out of the seven. The loss will reach $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Accident to a Tug-Boat—Sinking of a Coal-Barge.

On Monday afternoon, the tug-boat Coroner, Capt. Parasan, left South Amboy with seven heavily-loaded coal-barges in tow. When off Bedloe's Island, early yesterday morning, her engine became disabled, and tug and barges became unmanageable. They drifted back with the tide and fouled with some of the shipping at anchor off Staten Island, and becoming separated, one of them sank immediately across a ship's bow, one came to anchor, the tug and one barge drifted ashore on Long Island, and four drifted out of the Narrows and brought up on the West Bank. All the crews were finally rescued and taken ashore at Vanderbilt's Landing, with the exception of a man and woman who were on board the sunken barge, and who are supposed to have been drowned. Early yesterday, the drifting barges were secured by a tug and taken to the Coast Wrecking Company's dock at Stapleton, and subsequently they were sent to their destination at Jersey City.

The Winter Estate.

The old litigation involving the management of the Winter estate, so frequently reported among the Court proceedings in THE TIMES, was again up in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It appears now that the trustee, ex-Judge White, and the receiver, Mortimer Livingston, are, as claimed by the former, not working in harmony in the management of the estate. The trustee therefore seeks to have the property partitioned, the Livingston children to take their share and manage it themselves, and the trustee or committee appointed by the court to take and administer the share of William Winter for his benefit.

Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; market fairly active on Eastern account; the best sale to-day was 28 extra choice Steers, averaging 1 600 lbs., at $6 70; the bulk of the sales were to shippers, at $5 25@$6; a large number were unsold; market closing dull and weak. Live Hogs active and a trifle firmer; receipts, 10,000; the most of the sales were at $5 50@$6. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 2,500, at $3 75@$5 25 for common to fair; $5 50@$6 25 for choice Mutton grades; $6 50@$7 40 for Extra.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 1.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 389 head; supply continued light from the Northern States; the best of the offerings, with some exceptions, were sold for work, for which there is a fair demand; no material change in prices; sales, Choice, $10 75@$11; Extra, $9 50@$10 50; first quality, $8@$9 25; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts—29,503 head; market dull and prices ½c. ₱ lb. lower; sales, in lots, $3@$4 50 each; Extra, $5@$7.

Naval Stores Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 1.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet; no sales reported. Rosin quiet; $2 90 for Strained; $2 95 for Low No. 2; $5 50 for Window Glass. Crude Turpentine sold at $3 25 for Hard; $4 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 50.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

As Colds breeds catarrh, so catarrh ends in consumption. Use Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Pint bottles, $1. Free test at No. 181 Chatham-square. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

AFTER THE STORM.—The Equinoctial Storm is happily over, and everybody is rushing to KNOX'S, in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to secure one of his brilliant Hats. This strikes us as sensible.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—H. M. Havnemore, Miss L. A. Sautina, Mary Hayes, Master Milo H. Walchen, T. Davids, J. Y. Dixon, F. A. Fitzgerald, Miss C. P. Leland, Mr. Schuster, wife and 2 infants, Miss Agnes O'Connor, Mrs. E. M. Buckley, B. S. Procter, Mrs. H. M. Snyder, Mrs. C. C. Snyder and 2 sons, Miss Lucy Herndon, Mrs. H. Carlsen, Mr. B. Peggy and wife, E. D. L. Parker, W. L. Robinson, J. E. Parsons, John Olmstead, S. L. Hopping, W. H. Pilon, M. P. Crane, T. Maddock and wife, Dr. Hunter, C. W. Skinner, John Cardy, Mrs. Sarah Davis, C. E. Stone, J. Reynold, W. Hampsen.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....7:44 | Sun sets......6:26 | Moon rises.12:0

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island..12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, April 1.

Cleared.

Steamers Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers; Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Charleston, Adkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks T. K. Weldon, Colson, Havana, Cuba, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Snowden, Wood, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Lidskjolf, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Gothenburg, Tetens & Bockmann; Marion, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Bird, Perkins & Job; Laura, (Germ.,) Wilinson, Bremen, Hermann, Koop & Co.; Cecilia, (Ital.,) Corras, Palermo, Sgobel & Day; Morro Castle, Dewitt, Yokohoma, Salter & Livermore; Monitor, Eaton, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs E. H. Kennedy, Halles, Cardenas and Sagua, S. C. Loud & Co.; Ranneys, (Br.,) Hitchins, Gibraltar for orders, G. F. Bulley & Co.; Elise, (Ger.,) Hinsch, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Helene, (Ger.,) Behrens, Boston, Mass., C. Tobias & Co.; Moresca, (Ital.,) Cuomo, Gibraltar and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Lizzie Wyman, Morton, Savannah, Ga., B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schrs. B. J. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Arthur Clifford, Spaulding, Baracoa, Isaac R. Staples; Arthur, Eldridge, Brasos, Texas, Woodhouse & Rudd; Katie Ranger, Martin, Richmond, Van Brunt & Brother; Warren Sawyer, Cries, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Isabella, Fischer, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Co.; Dolly Varden, Allen, Musquito Inlet, Van Brunt & Brother; Caroline Kunsle, Elwood, Bridgeton, Slaght & Petty.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 29th ult., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah March 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Greenock, (of Greenock,) Lowe, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to master. Had strong gales from N. E. to S. W.

Ship British Sovereign, (of Liverpool,) Davis, Calcutta, to J. D. Wood.

Bark W. H. Jenks, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sealey, Rotterdam 59 ds., with empty barrels, to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Francesco Ciliento, (Ital.,) Cacace, Castellamare 80 ds., with fruit, to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 12.

Bark Ruth, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Jerrior, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, molasses, and coffee to V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had moderate weather and was 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Havana March 22, with sugar to James E. Ward. Had strong variable gales; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Atlantic, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong N. W. and N. N. W. gales; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Paulina, (Ger.,) Kruegar, Gloucester, Eng., 53 ds., with salt to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Gyda, (Nor.,) Ericksen, Tarragona 55 ds., with wine, &c., to M. Lienan & Co., vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 14. Took the southern passage and had fine weather to Burmuda, from thence 7 ds. with heavy weather. March 20, had a heavy S. E. gale lasting 30 hours. March 8, lat. 24, lon. 54, spoke bark Selma, (Ger.,) from Antwerp, for Philadelphia.

Bark Karnak, (of Ayr,) Allan, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Henry & Parker. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong variable gales.

Brig Sofia, (Span.,) Garriga, Matanzas 15 ds., in ballast, to E. Ping & Co.

Brig Catharine, (Ger.,) Backhaus, Santos, via Hampton Roads 30 ds., with coffee, to L. E. Amsinck & Co.; vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Halycon, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Dunham, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had fine weather to 29th ult.; when near Sandy Hook took a strong S. W. gale, and was blown off 30 miles.

Brig Lulan, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Nickerson, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Hewlett & Torrance—vessel to L. F. Brigham. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Carmita, (Span.,) Carreras, Nuevitas 8 ds., in ballast to Thos. J. Owen.

Brig Annie Collins, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochran, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to S. Michelena—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had moderate weather to the Gulf, thence 3 ds. with strong gales from S. to N. W.

Brig Deborah S. Soule, (of Portland,) Soule, Trinidad, Cuba, 12 ds., with sugar to Ymaga, del Valle & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 31, 25 miles E. of Fifteen-fathom lightship, saw a vessel's spars, apparently attached to a wreck.

Brig S. A. Jenkins, (of Swansea,) Roberts, Palermo 61 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 16; took the southern passage and had fine weather to Bermuda; from thence 10 ds. with strong N. W. & S. W. gales; March 22, in a heavy gale from W. S. W., carried away foretopmast, lost and split sails.

Brig M. J. Wilber, (of St. John, N. B.,) Munday, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Geo. Collins & Co.—vessel to master. Had strong W. S. and W. gales; was 13 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig H. H. Seavey, (of Bangor,) Lee, from Rio Grande do Sul, cargo to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Ella May, (of Provincetown,) Kehoe, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Cardenas 6 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sola Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Potosi, Jackson, Tampico 15 ds., with hides, &c., to Moller & Thebaud.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Dodge, Portland, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Thos. Fitch, Pettigrew, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Doyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesebro, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Monson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Bright, Nickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Austin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Purves, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jesse Murdock, Raynor, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Baker, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. T. Alburger, Johnson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Addie S. Emery, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. V.

Schr. Ida Ella, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to order.

Schr. Harriet Sarah, Hulse, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Quick Step, Smith, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Batcheller, English, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Fannie Hammer, Brooks, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin, [illegible].

Schr. David Pearsall, [illegible], Greenwich.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Chase, Wickford.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Blakley, Bridgeport.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Providence.

Schr. Wampanoa, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Branford.

Schr. E. B. Burnett, French, Virginia.

Schr. S. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. J. E. Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. I. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Lucy Church, Ryder, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ceres, Trefethen, Portsmouth.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Lark, Guptil, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Smith, Bristol.

Schr. Revenue, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Barbara, Hedden, Virginia.

Sloop M. A. Heywood, Steele, Virginia.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Susan, Bishop, Rockland, with lime; M. F. Pike, Haskell, Lubec, with fish; Senator, Falkenberg, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Leo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk; barks Mary Wiggins, for Rotterdam; Gauntlet, for Fernandina; brig Queen of Beauty, for St. Johns, N. F.; schrs. Rubina, for St. John, N. B.; B. L. Hazard, for Georgetown, S. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 1.—Arr. barks Belvedere, from Messina; Nehemiah Gibson, from Iloilo; [illegible], from Liverpool; Jane Adaline, from Sagua; Addie Osborn, from Jacmel.

Below—Bark Lyman Cann, from Gottenburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1.—Arr. steamer W. W. Pharo, from Matanzas; schrs. Sophia Godfrey, from Baltimore, and A. K. Bentley, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 1.—Passed out steamer Leipsig, for Bremen; bark Faders Minde, for Copenhagen; brig Mary E. Rowland.

Sld. bark Lawrence, for Norfolk; brig Cormorant, for Richmond.

PORTLAND, Me., April 1.—Arr. steam-ship Sarmatian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 1.—Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia; brig Anita, from Cienfuegos; schr. G. M. Frederick, from Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 1.—Arr. [illegible], Cienfuegos, for St. John, New-Brunswick; schrs. E. P. Waite, Pascagoula, for Boston; James Young, South Amboy, for Boston; S. & E. Corson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ephraim & Anna, Philadelphia, for Marblehead; Elvie Davis and Mary P. Hudson, Philadelphia, for Salem; [illegible], Philadelphia, for Bath; E. Linnickson, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Gen. Howard, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Sld. brigs Antilles, Dauntless, and [illegible]; schrs. Lucy D. Delmont, Locke, Eureka, [illegible], John Shay, B. H. Irons, Twenty-one Friends, Laura H. Jones, Frances Ellen, Oliver Dyer, W. B. [illegible], Samos, Rachel Seaman, Andrew Peters, [illegible], Mary Lymburner, Stephen Morris, Ephraim & Anna, James Young, S. & E. Corson, Gen. Howard, Thos. N. Stone, Charles E. Scammel, A. M. Aldridge, George A. Pierce, Nellie H., Granite State, Jas. S. Shindler, Eagle, E. Linnickson, S. S. Bickmore, E. P. Waite, and Mary P. Hudson.

10 A. M.—Wind W.; weather moderate and clear.

Foreign Ports.

WINDSOR, N. S., March 18.—In port brig Georgiana, for New-York, in 3 ds.

BARBADOS, Feb. 1.—In port schr. C. H. Elmer, for St. Thomas, seeking; brig Rose Baker, (of Boston,) whaler, with 170 bbls. sperm-oil, put in for supplies; schr. C. L. Parks, (of Provincetown,) whaler, with 150 bbls. of whale-oil, since leaving *Fayal*.

MAITLAND, N. S., March 19.—In port brig Banner, for Boston in a few ds.; schr. Molly, for New-York in a few ds.

TRINIDAD, March 20.—In port, brigs Adaline Richardson, for New-York, in 5 ds.; Sarah Gilmore, for do., in 8 ds.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The Allen line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Portland March 22, arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—The Williams and Guion line steam-ship Manhattan, Capt. Price, from New-York, March 19, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday.

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NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLES OF GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT FOR
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SQUEEZE IN TO-DAY,

While the tickets last. THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, to be given under authority of special legislative act, in aid of Public Library of Kentucky, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873. Remember that no tickets can now be had anywhere except at New-York and Louisville, these two points being kept open to sell out such as are returned by the outside agencies from day to day as they come in, together with the few that are left on hand. Office open until 10 o'clock P. M. Tickets liable to be exhausted any hour. Mail, express, and telegraph orders will be filled in the exact order they are received, and remittances returned to those that arrive too late. All quarter and half tickets are represented in the wheel the same as wholes, pools being formed which take any odds and ends left. Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, to be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders, aggregate a vast total of

$500,000
CURRENCY.

One Grand Gift, Cash,	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has charge of the business of the Concert for Trustees. One hundred thousand tickets—10,000 gifts—chances one in ten. New-York sales are made a special deposit with the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any bank or express Company the same as a draft or check is collected. Make haste. Send money by Post-office Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, prepaid.

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

For tickets, full programme, information, and all particulars, apply to the General Agency Supply,

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